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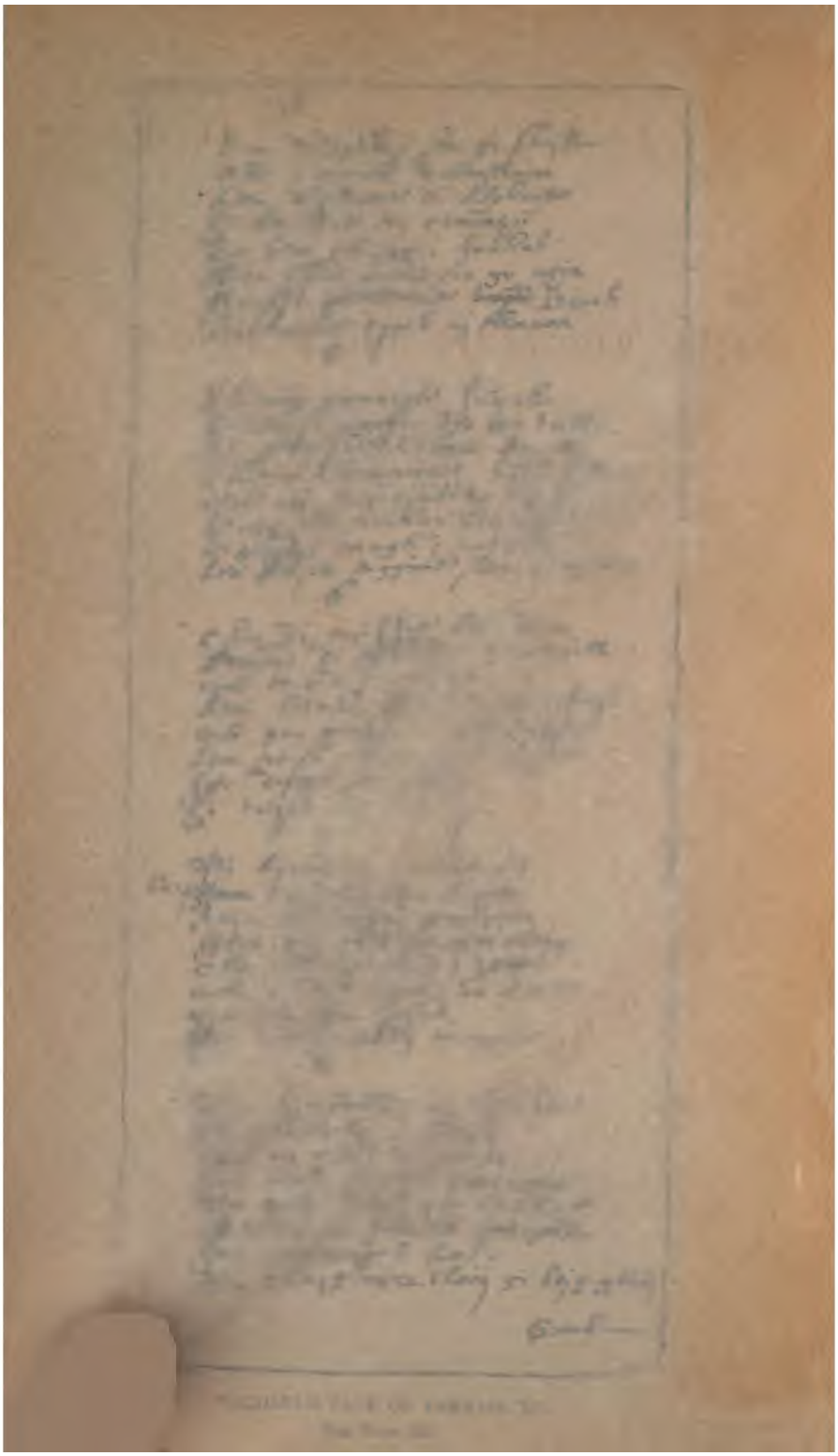


RELIQUIÆ CELTICÆ

TEXTS, PAPERS, AND STUDIES

IN

Gaelic Literature and Philology

LEFT BY THE LATE

REV. ALEXANDER CAMERON, LL.D.

EDITED BY

ALEXANDER MACBAIN, M.A.,

AND

REV. JOHN KENNEDY.

VOL. II.

POETRY, HISTORY, AND PHILOLOGY

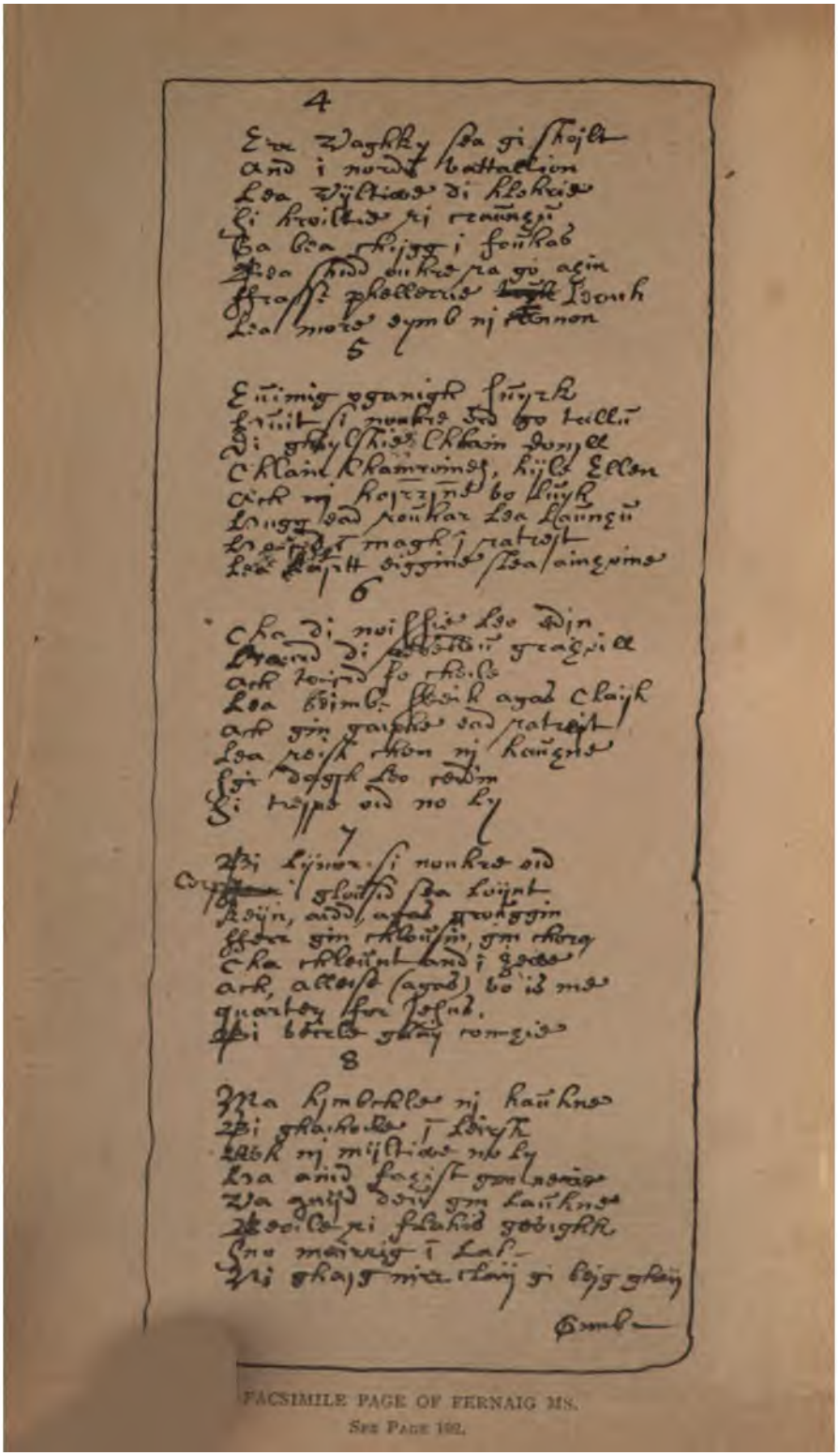
"Beannj Dhe mi leoūhir."

Fernaig MS. p. 6.

Inverness:

THE NORTHERN COUNTIES NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED.

1894.



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See Page 102.

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[illegible] ALEXANDER CAMERON, LL.D.

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PRINTED AT THE "NORTHERN CHRONICLE" OFFICE, INVERNESS

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Preface	v.
Fernaig MS.	1
Book of Clanranald	138
Turner MS.	310
Deirdre and the Sons of Uisneach	421
Gaelic Proverbs and Phrases.	475
Translations of Hymns and Poems	508
Lectures and Addresses	524
(1) Oldest Printed Gaelic Books	524
(2) Gaelic—Its History and Literature	533
(3) Place-Names of Dumbarton	547
(4) Arran Place-Names	561
(5) Gaelic Orthography	577
(6) Auslaut *N* in Gaelic	590
The Legend of Deer	602
Gaelic Irregular Verbs	610
Glossary of Unpublished Etymologies	615
Index to Etymologies in the "Gael," &c.	649
Addenda to Vol. II.	659
Corrigenda to Vol. II.	660
Additional Corrigenda to Vol. I.	661

Illustrations :

Facsimile page of Fernaig MS.	*Facing title-page*
Facsimile page of Black Book	*Facing p.* 172

PREFACE.

THE second and final volume of Dr Cameron's *Reliquiæ Celticæ* appears exactly two years after its predecessor; and, though the interval is not excessive in view of the character of the work, it has been longer than we expected, mainly because of the extra material which came to the Editors' hands in the Red Book of Clanranald. Dr Cameron had transcribed about the half of the purely Macdonald History in the Black Book of Clanranald, and it was our first intention merely to complete this transcript. The kindness of Admiral Sir Reginald Macdonald of Clanranald in not merely lending the Black Book, but in offering the Red Book as well, changed our plans, with the gratifying result that now the Red Book of Clanranald appears for the first time in print. A dozen pages have thus developed into over one hundred and seventy.

Of the Fernaig MS., which begins our volume, appearing for the first time in print, Dr Cameron had at his death transcribed about two-thirds. Dr Skene, among whose numerous MSS. it once again got lost for a little while, not merely granted the MS. for comparison and complete transcription, but kindly presented it to Mr Kennedy. Next to the Dean of Lismore's Book, it is our most important document for older Gaelic, a good part of its value, as of its weakness, consisting in its phonetic spelling. Its poetry, which is mostly religious and political, is of an unusually high order; and it is hoped that a modernised and transliterated version of it, wholly or in part, will be undertaken by some patriotic Gael. The Book of Clanranald, from the two MSS. the Black and the Red Books, appears next. Its importance as a history of the Macdonalds, and more especially as a Highland account of the Montrose wars, has long been recognised: a MS.

translation of it by the Rev. D. Mackintosh was accessible to our historians, and to Sir Walter Scott in particular. The Red Book figures in the "Ossianic" controversy; it was supposed to contain the originals of much of Macpherson's famous work; but, on the book coming into the hands of the enthusiastic Gaels of the closing years of last century, and on its contents being examined and found wanting, the MS. was abused both in a physical and literary manner, and its identity stoutly denied.

The Turner MS. comes as our third hitherto unpublished work. By a natural oversight it is stated at page 310 that it does not appear in Dr Skene's catalogue of the Gaelic MSS. in the Edinburgh Advocates' Library; it *does* appear as No. XIV. of his supplementary catalogue. It is a valuable collection of last century, made evidently in Kintyre; it contains poetry of all kinds, mostly ballad poetry, some of it belonging to the Cuchulinn and Ossianic heroic cycles. The tragic tale of Deirdre comes fourth; there are two texts of it, one from the Glenmasain MS. of the 15th century, the other from a last century Irish MS. (Edinburgh MS. No. 56), which the indefatigable Patrick Turner had somewhere lighted upon. Dr Stokes has already printed a complete text from these two MSS.; it is, however, published in Windisch's *Irische Texte*, and not easily accessible to Gaelic students, to whom Dr Cameron's carefully executed edition ought to be welcome.

There follows, at page 475, a collection of Proverbs, supplementary to those in the late Sheriff Nicolson's work on *Gaelic Proverbs and Familiar Phrases*. Then come translations of hymns and poems into Gaelic, all too few considering how felicitous and scholarly the renderings are. Six lectures, bearing mostly on philology, follow these poems. One of them in racy Gaelic traces the history and the literature of the language; two deal with topography—the place-names of Dumbarton and of Arran—and both are a model of caution. The last two lectures are simply chapters in Gaelic historical grammar — orthography and eclipsis, and they contain some of Dr Cameron's best ideas on the subject. The Legend of Deer, with philological analysis, and an article on the Gaelic Irregular Verbs, revised editorially, are followed by a Glossary of all the unpublished etymologies that

Dr Cameron left among his papers. This again is followed by an Index to the etymologies given by Dr Cameron in the *Gael* (1872-1874) and in his own *Scottish Celtic Review*. As both these works are either in the possession or within easy reach of Gaelic scholars and students, we thought it best to lighten our volume by not reproducing them; in fact, we were compelled to do so. In any case, all Dr Cameron's work in the way of an etymological dictionary of the Gaelic language is here brought together actually or by reference. Much of the work in the Glossary, like all that of the *Gael*, is twenty years old, and within these years philology has travelled fast and far. When Dr Cameron commenced his *Gael* articles, Celtic scholars were still disputing as to the existence of initial or intervocalic *p* in Celtic, and the revolution of Brugmann and the New School is ten years later. Indeed, Dr Cameron did little philological work during the last three or four years of his life, and he keenly disputed some of the views of the younger men. We have endeavoured to bring the etymologies, where necessary, up to date both in the Glossary and the Index.

It remains for us, at the end of our task, to thank those kind friends who have helped us either by word or deed. To the Press of the country—daily, weekly, and periodical—we owe our best thanks for their unanimous praise of our first volume; and as this is, in our opinion, by far the best volume of the two, especially in the importance of the hitherto unpublished texts it now presents, we venture to hope for it a no less kindly treatment. By the death of Sir William Mackinnon, we have lost the encouragement of the best friend of our undertaking, and the appearance of these volumes at all must be added as another "stone to his cairn." Mr John Whyte, Edinburgh, and Mr Alexander Macdonald, Railway Audit Office, Inverness, have given valuable assistance in the proof-reading of the Fernaig and Turner MSS.

INVERNESS, 2nd April, 1894.

THE FERNAIG MANUSCRIPT.

Dr Cameron transcribed about two-thirds of the Fernaig Manuscript, and was engaged on this work at the time of his death. This MS., which was written by Duncan Macrae in 1688 and the subsequent five years, consists of two small volumes of paper in a brown pasteboard cover, seven inches long by three broad. The first volume contains 36 leaves, the first two and the last one of which are blank. There are thus 33 leaves written upon, but the side of one leaf is blank, which makes in all 65 pages. The second volume contains 28 leaves, the first three and last five of which are blank. The other 20 are fully written upon save the last, which contains only one verse. One of these leaves is double, and folded in, and there are two loose pieces—half-leaves, written upon. Six leaves were cut out of the second volume, amounting probably to some six hundred lines of poetry. At present the collection contains about 4200 lines of poetry. The handwriting, which is that characteristic of the period for writing English, is neat and clear, though small, obscurities being caused mostly by the fading of the ink or by frayed edges. A facsimile page is given herewith, to show the character of the writing and size of the page.

The history of the Manuscript from the time of its author till the beginning of this century is unknown. In 1807, it was in the possession of Mr Matheson of Fernaig, father of the late Sir Alexander Matheson of Ardross. This we know from the catalogue of Gaelic MSS. made by the Rev. Donald Mackintosh, and included in Vol. III. of the great edition of "Ossian," published in 1807. There our MS. (at p. 572) is described as follows:—"Mr Mathison of Feernaig, Ross-shire, has a paper MS. written in the Roman character. The orthography is very bad, like the Dean of Lismore's poetry; it is dated 1688, and consists of songs and hymns by different persons, some by Bishop Carswell, Bishop of the Isles." We hear no more of the Fernaig MS. till 1862, when Dr Skene, in the introduction to the Dean of Lismore's Book then published, reports it as amissing. As a matter of fact, the MS. was in the possession of Dr Skene's friend and tutor, the celebrated

Gaelic scholar, Dr Mackintosh Mackay, who was in Australia when Dr Skene wrote. After his death, in 1873, his trustees handed the Fernaig MS. over to Dr Skene, whose property it then became. In 1885, Professor Mackinnon wrote a full and interesting account of the MS., its vicissitudes, authorship, and contents, for the Gaelic Society of Inverness, in whose *Transactions* (Vol. XI.) it appears. To this paper we are beholden for information about Duncan Macrae, the compiler, and about his family and friends. Through the kindness of Dr Skene, the MS. now appears for the first time in print.

Professor Mackinnon proves beyond any reasonable doubt that the writer of our MS. was Duncan Macrae of Inverinate, chief of his name. He is remembered in the local tradition of Kintail as *Donnachadh nam Pìos*, Duncan of the (Silver) Plate, an epithet arising from the magnificence of his table service. He was grandson of the Rev. Farquhar Macrae, minister of Gairloch, and afterwards of Kintail, a man of mark and of means in his day. Duncan Macrae's two brothers, John and Donald, were ministers respectively of Dingwall and Kintail, and Professor Mackinnon thinks that the latter is the author of the poem in the MS. attributed to "Perse Eglish, anno 1692," beginning—

Cill-duich mo thàmh, cha luighe dhomh sèimh, &c.

Duncan Macrae came to a tragic end. In company with an attendant, who is said to have possessed the fatal gift of "or na h Aome"—a power by which he could cause the death of any one seen by him crossing a stream on Friday, Macrae was returning from Strathglass with the title-deeds of the Affaric lands in his possession. In attempting to cross the Connag River at Dorisduan, which was in high flood, he was carried away and drowned, for his attendant could not help him, nor could he help looking at his master battling with the flood, and, as he possessed the fatal power of drowning people in such circumstances, he caused his master's death.

Tradition attributes the bardic gift to Duncan Macrae, and this MS. proves its truth. Indeed, verses which tradition attributes to him appear in our MS., wherein, however, they are set down as composed by a "certain harper . . . on Gillimichell McDonald, Tinkler;" and Professor Mackinnon thinks that both harper and tinker are but *noms de plume* of Duncan Macrae, the real author. The *Fear na Pairce*, mentioned as the author of six poems, was doubtless Macculloch of Park, near Dingwall, Macrae's maternal great-grandfather. The Laird of Raasay, who is the author of some verses, may have been Macrae's father-in-law, for he was married to the heiress of Raasay. Rev. Donald

Macrae, his brother, is possibly the Perse Eglish who is responsible for 120 lines. Ossian "McPhyn" is given as the author of 36 lines, and these may also be found in Leabhar na Feinne, p. 106. Bishop Carswell is credited with two poems, but one of them only properly belongs to him, for the poem on the "Seven Sins" appears in the Dean of Lismore's Book half a century before Carswell's day, and is there attributed to Duncha Ogga (see our Vol. I. p. 104). The "Ten Commandments" in metre is the same piece as appears prefixed to Calvin's Catechism in 1631, and is reprinted, with all the similar Gaelic pieces, in Reid's "Bibliotheca" (p. 177). Sir John Stewart of Appin, who flourished towards the end of the sixteenth century, and whose Gaelic "Confession" is prefixed to Calvin's Catechism in 1631, is accredited in our MS. with 84 lines. Alexander Munro, teacher in Strathnaver, is the author of 108 lines. He died before 22nd December, 1653 (Fasti Eccl. Scot. V., p. 346). Murchig Maighk Vick Curchi is supposed by Professor Mackinnon to have been Murchadh Mor Mac Mhic Mhurchaidh, of Achilty, who was factor for Seaforth in Lewis, and who composed two poems published in Ranald Macdonald's Collection (Ed. 1776, pp. 23, and 185). He is reputed in our MS. as the author of 6 short poems, in all, 184 lines. The authors given for the other poems are unknown, and were mostly local to Kintail, we may be sure.

The orthography is on the whole phonetic, though acquaintance is shown with the orthodox system of Gaelic writing. Macrae's spelling of the same word varies considerably even on the same page, in this inconsistency resembling unfortunately the Dean of Lismore's work. But Macrae's phonetics are much easier to understand than the Dean's, both because he does his work better and because his Gaelic is practically the modern dialect still spoken in Kintail. The contents of the Collection are mainly Political and Religious, with a few poems which Professor Mackinnon calls "Didactic." There is no love song and no drinking song. The religious poetry forms about one-half of the contents, and is on the whole of considerable merit. In State Politics, the authors are Jacobite, and in Church Politics, Episcopalian. Unlike so many Gaelic political poets, the authors show a keen comprehension of the whole situation—Highland, Lowland, and English, and there is a tolerance in their utterances towards opponents which shows how little the Highlands felt the persecution of the Covenanters, and the various revolutions in Church and State that happened in Lowland Scotland.

Dr Cameron transcribed the first volume of the Fernaig MS. completely, and portions of three poems in the second volume, which are indicated in the text. The transcription is here com-

pleted on the Editors' responsibility. Dr Cameron also transliterated into modern orthography three or four complete poems and portions of various others; and all these transliterations are here given as well as some others. With the help of these transliterated specimens, the uninitiated may easily acquire a command over Macrae's characteristics in orthography.

DOIRLIGH LOIJN DI SKRIJWIG LEA DONOCHIG MACK RAH 1688

Krossanighk Illivreed

1. Troū korr chlaind Ahū
Aiwghlick kaird i chowlain
Doimbhoin doy ī deoreire
Gloir ghoiwhoin donan.

2. Naiwnis shea fa ī tūirse
Toighk voighk nj beas
Heid j shail shjn saigh
Mirr gheiw ra curr keah

3. Nj vell oūint ach lassir
No lootir er loick eyhri
No broūighk hoñijn heūlj
Err tūirleamb vo hōrnj

4. Troū troū da tij vaillis
Moill breig is begg torrhj
Bla doimbhoin ī dohijn
Greah yoimboih no yehij

5. Mairg dj yeoūh ī gloirs
Gair ī vairris ī veahir
Bij ead koon fa kowhir
Pijn no dehi ghliwhir.

Kea nish nairt Hambson
No sijhir Irkle laitshea
Nairt Chonchullin *chlaitghyle*
Ke Ector no Achile

Kea aile Absolon
Oinlighk Aristotle
Taing hrein tull kisir
Vo well freiwe gig foighkle

Kea Cūighkt Hesar
No shein Allexander
Kea ī karn chlagh kojdhi
Rah nj nairmb na nourd yūill

Kea foist vel Solwe
Sooyh da negnj noimblain
Na Rj vaighk saijh soghraij
Jonath j beair oombra,

Chollin j chollin
Chi kailg ī tijvill
Bijg oirt mirr oūijn
Di chrigh voighk viwill

Veah vijst cheyrū
Chrain loūh er loū yheil
Vla gheig er granig
Creid is fa da toūhirr

Ghair go bj boost chirkragh
Kroomb dj chraiw gi ro loūmb
Brugh kreaū is kūigg
Veah chroiwe ī chollin

Ghair go bj beil korkir
No chreaū oūire deis dūhi
Meoir oimchill nj treihi
Fa roin err oin chūmmig

Vo oimbig go aighcher
Nait nj roisk reghlan
Dj lijs shaidj sighail
No leibbj eg doole gheir

Ach sho krigh dj chomboin
Ris chrūjnj chailgigh
Vo ta ea er tj dj chnodj
Go dj chlij chij lea chairdj

Ach mirr eihir voysin oulight [1]
Agas aignig sichaigh
Graij kodkint gin chighla
Irr foir chaind gir feertroūh

[1] Ach mar fhaighear uathasan úmhlaçhd.

Krussanighka di reinig le Ferr nj Pairke

[1] Beannj Dhe mi leoūhir
Ansin vadhijn
Mj haijg ga churr err vejhir
And kejmb laig

Ni keimb laig ghujn vj lainvyn
Er i tlij
Ta aggin yhijn irr nanmjn
Vo Rj neoph

Vo rj neoph ta nj breahrin
Err j dearkig
Chūirris j keile dūijn ī ryild
Shijn da klaikig

Klaikir lijn lewig leowhir
Mugh is anmigh
Cūr oūrnj vyck Dhe er ehird
Zhijn ir nāmijn

Zhijn ir nanmijn ī ta shojller
Dj hijle Ahū
Levig sj neisnighk j toysghell
Cur rj kravig

Cur ri kravig bjig ghigh dūin
Er gigh slij
Gheiwe ea gigh ūllj mah hijrris
Vo rj neoph

Vo rj neoph ta gigh hūillj
Mah ra chostnū
Hug mijd gigh ūrrrim is onnor
Gois er hoissigh

Er tuis rein Dhe sivill ūill
Rair j hoill
Chūir ea hihijr fo smaghk yhūin
Koir j vollig

---

[1] Beannaich, Dhé, mo leabhar
Ann sa' mhadain
Mo *sheadh* 'g a chur air *mheamhair*
Ann ceum lag.
. . . . . .

Koir vi mollig yhe gigh oin la
Si vi ga lainwijn
Di reind i dhūin lea vjroild
Di ghuist talwin

Di ghuist talwijn reind Dhe dūin,
Ea na onir
Hug aistn as hjwe is ea no chodll
Reind zheah Eowe

Di reind ea Eva gha mir chūiddichig
Si tiwill
Va eaid fa roin neiph gin tūittjm
Er i kijwe chaiwle

Kijwchawle reind Dhe tahir
Pharose būnnj
Deynichig deish no chahir
Mir aine duhin

Murr shin chuir Dhe Eo is Ahū
No Garden ainigh

Is cóir bhith moladh Dhe gach aon lá
'S a bhith 'ga leanmhain ;
Do rinn e 'n duine le 'mhíorbhuil
Do dhust talmhain.

Do dhust talmhain rinn Dia duine,
E 'n aonar ;
Thug aisinn as a thaobh is e 'na chodal,
Rinn dhi Eubh.

Do rinn e Eubh dha mar chuideachadh
San t-saoghal ;
Bha iad far aon naomh gun tuitim
Air an coimhcheangal.

Coimhcheangal rinn Dia an t-Athair,
Párras bunaidh
Daingneachadh *deis na cathair*
Mar áithne *duine*.

Mar sin chuir Dia Eubh is Adhamh
'Na Ghárradh ainigh ;

Hug ain ghayi mir ī baile leish
Eaid vi quynich

Chynighe ī taversher kailgigh
Eaid vi sī Garden
Dainig ma kohir gi meailt
Mir sho hairlig

Lawhir rūj as chreiwe
Rightū narhigh
Eahi nj vys
Ko chūightigh rj Dhe nj karrigh
Bii shijs *

* shys ?

Hug Ewe laiūh ansin chreiwe
Di vūn dj uile
Cha Ahū lhe er i korle
Ghoj bj phūhir

Ghoj bj phuhir brijstnig ain
Zhe gin essi
Lea kaihi nūile gi dain
Nach roūh kreist

Doissig reind Dhe tahir
Err j tivill
Vrostnig gigh naigh hijl ahū
Ta bivill

'Thug áithne dhaibh mar a b'áil leis
Iad bhith cuimhneach'.

Chuimhnich an t-aibhearsoir cealgach
Iad bhith sa' ghárradh ;
Thainig m'an comhair gu meallta ;
Mar so tharla ;

Labhair riu as a' chraoibh
An riochd nathrach :
Itheadh do 'n mheas
Co chumhachdach ri Dia na cathrach
Bidh sibhse.

Thug Eubh laimh ann sa' chraoibh,
Do bhuin di uile ;
Chaidh Adhamh leatha air a comhairle—
Dhoibh ba phudhar.

Ta shin j bivill vo peaghk
Nir keid ahir
Vreest er phain yhe ī flahis
Ea no chahir.

Cahir angli yhe i Pharos
Ni nūill aiwnis
Ni feidyir lea naigh narhi
Mir ha chaiwnis

Ta chaiwnis gna aroile
Doirtig seywrish
Oirn shyle Eo agas Ahū
is shijn dywhir

Ta shijn dywhir yhj creddj
No ir crj
Gin ir meihir vi freghir
Da ir dlij

Dlij gigh naigh ansin tivill
Di hoile Auhu
Vj gūi vick Dhe da soirig
Vo gigh gavig

Rj nj pais sijn as gigh caise
Da ir dijn vo ir maillig
Tj chrūighe sijn si channighe
Ainmb bi bainight
Beainnj Dhe etc&

Oin dj reiñig lea Mr Ioin Cassūell Espic Earghaell

Chollju huggid j bais
Tuig fein gi bhell ū noūchais
Daile chosvell is caise duit
Ha bais ansin nūrsin aggid

Creidd nach fadd ī voytt j teig
Bis chollin er dj chei wad
Cha vair ī sivills ach shaill
Hjvig ghuitsin nj dhiwhir * * [dliwhir ?]

Oimighkt di chois ūis di lawh
Creidd nj keidfa ra kighla
Smynnighe er ghuill nj deark
Maill er hoimbnj is er heisnighk

Vo is egjn duit dūll i fadd
Feigh dj yhea is feigh rohid
Feigh fūhid is fosdj cheijnd
Feigh gigh tijwe ma[d] hoimbchill

Feigh i torrig hjig j magh
Assids* cholljn chijntigh *Assies ?
Dj chora doiwhoin ra treish
Er feih j dohin dijmbis

Feigh nj figliwe feigh j roisk
Nj glyk nach gaiph teigisk
Vo ta ea er eaghijn duit * i dain * duits ?
Creidd j skeil vo skahain

Feigh rijst rovairg tijmb
Pijn ī nanmin ī noūh Iffrjn
Nach ell furtigh vo nolk aind
Ort sin chontroght j chollin
Chollin huggid etc&

Oin eil di reiñig lea ferr nj Pairk

Tehim rj foirrinigh Dhe
Dilish do mj hreyle gi bj
Lea ūlighkt mi chūirp da ghūi
Lūbigg lea mj chrj nj

Tri greah ghijn herr i twill
Don ī dlijher misk i tloūyh
Err i kaiwhill boūin ra dhuire
Nj feihirr ūlighkt mar roij

Keid herr di trūir mirr choūyle
Gin eolis er vah di chj
Cha gaiph ea teiggisk vo oin nagh
Gin egle aijwlis dj nj

Dairle fherr ghuih gi tuigsigh
Da vel kyle is glikis moir
Bij huigs dull do err ghairmid
Cha naird j naigh ea vi is fa choir

Tres fherr di trūir nach krijst
Foosrigh er i choir si naimb
Gloobrichis lea nairt negihoir
Gin chairt nj maghk Dhe chaile

Ach shin aggiw truir ha don
Er j tivill chorrigh haind
Mairg nj loirg er i lainvijne
Si noird ghaiw nj ta no kaind

Mairg di ni oūhpir si tivill
Si teig da vūyhig gigh lo
Gheh gigh shain* *skjgh* oig nj dhoon† * shoin?
bhijn ea vj quynigh leoh † dhoor?

Kuynich i teig ort mir ailligh
Kuynich ī tj chainnich ū dihre
Noūyr ī skarris ruit i tannimb
Si tallu cha deijd lait moohne [1]

Zhūin no dain dhe di tivill
Bisi quynigh er dj cheile
Mir j ta dhe eydhor no ghoillig
Mairg naigh vaillis ea fein

Vaims oig nish taimb shann
Niir faghkis shid ra mi rea
Fherr kairt dull ī zhj no looighk
Gin oighk oittijn vo vaghk dhe

Ach gin vi aggin ach kouyrt ghaire
Er ī tivill dearph mir chj
Vi ghiūh vick dhe mj reih
No mūih tehimb ī Rj
Tehimb Ri etc &

---

[1] Cuimhnich an t-eug ort mar eallach,
Cuimhnich an ti cheaunaich thu daor;
'Nuair a sgaras riut an t-annam
'San talamh cha teid leat maoin.

Oin di reinig lea [1] Fherr ni Pairke

Sivill er ī vel mj
Ghair mj rea vick Dhe gin dūll
Vo ta saigharan ī meoile
Meighjne and di roid mj churr

Sly ī toiskle zaighk Christ
Da astle gi fhire ī hug
Zhijne j nanmin da gigh tj
Chreddis ī rj doyh nach tūig

Tūigig gigh oin naigh sj tivill
Bivill dj yūillin maghk Dhe
Lea leih Ewine ri kraind harnig
Fo pinck Philoit chesig ea

She zuillin gigh pijne
Ghoirt ūill gi foirh yhijn j tloij
Da ghui leijne krijst i vhj
Lea ir crie fest da loūy

Gin vi ghurni lea creiddj
Negle Dhe ta mir ī bivill
Bij nj naidiwe da ir leoine
Taversher, neoil si sivill.
Sivill er i vel etc&

Di ghrea orain di reignig lea Fherr nj Pairke

Ise i moillim ī kraind torhi
Ta ga ūrran fein gigh la
Er gigh dūjn ver gha honor
Vijs gi shoiller kijntigh gho

Chorp lea ainsighk hūg mir rains
Ise zhijne i namnj lesh
Zhiffrine choij, chrūinighe nj sloūy
Va ūillj fa leoin mijlt treish

Chraigh j teihis di bjne hreigs
Di hoole Eve is Ahū er huise
Fo pijnk Philoid yūllin pjnnig
Da ir doine vo Iffrin ī nouise

[1] Here the capital is rendered, as often, by a double f, that is, ff.

Treis la derighe phaj ir nerig
Bijg gigh treid gj smūjtigh troūmb
Ewhir broistnj ghaij ra choistnū
Vi ghoistnj quijnigh ra lojne

Er laiwe yeish ahir soūise no chahir
Hij gi flaoile foirrinigh
Hyg gi nairtvoir noūise hovird kairttis
Er gigh naigh gi moiroildigh

Lea foūymb trūppaid hig gigh oin naigh
Nj bj oin naigh vouh si noūire
Verr dhe kairt orh gin nessj
Ead j teaghk go neyrrighk voūin [1]

Hreid teih ūillj er j laiwe yeish kūrrj
Rj da ūrran er i loūh
Noird* angljwe bij da lainvijne *Naird
Go chahir aiūnj chyh bhi voūyn

Sloūh croist er j laiwe hoiskle
Gin neher leiskle bij gi troūyh
Leigfihr soiise* ead deihi treigsi† *[soose?] †[treigfi?]
Di teih eidighe, chij bhivoūine

Mir va ghlutton deihi tūittimb
Gheirrj fūrtighe j naind tijmb
Bij nj sloūyrj gheirri foūirhi
Nouire nach troūh lea dhe i dhjle

La nach deisnig leo nj phahj
Leih no aijt, da chur i keil
Nj bj dhijne aghk no furtigh
Deihi tuittimb vo vaighk dhe

Naiph failse tairkj ir maillj
Da ir tarrijn heih gin dhyne
Feihj oirn mir leoin ghlūit
Gigh ouire hūittis shine no lijne

---

[1] Le fuaim trumpaid thig gach aon neach,
Ni 'm bi aon neach uaith' san uair ;
Bheir Dia ceart orra gun easbhuidh
Iad a theachd gu 'n oighreachd bhuain.

Kairris vrnj agas arrhi
Nir barrand vhi i dhe
Slj yijrrigh gho ir dhyne
Gho rj dijlish bijg ir treyle

Evijne, aihirigh ir gleijg
Soūise no chahir la heid shijne
Lahīs būnnj ta ghūind ūilli
Si kraind torhi fois ir kijnd

Moillī zhoon lea breig yhirighe
Faid vo noorhjne eistfhir lijn
Moillig Ise rj ni paise
Meid i grais treigfi shyn

Meid ir peackj gna da klaickig
Moir i nessi yhūynd gin skijs
Smo nj graissin, no mir ta shyn
Vi gigh tra shoore ghuih Ise
Ise moillimb etc&

Oin eil di reinig lea Mr Ioin Cassūel

Ha seaghk seydhin er mj hj
Gigh sayhid dhujh da mj loitt
Ochoin fa gherrain gigh la
Gi gaif [?] ead ta aind mj chorp

Hoin dhujh i teihid heijr
Bea da koainmb ī chroosh
Minig dj vaijle ī mj phoit
Gose nj hajnig foise deh moose

Dairle seijhid gir ea sainth
Mairg da dhorijn ghūin
Cha neidim skarrih rish rea
Ach deidh cre er mj vūyn

Treis seyhid ghlaighk chuirh
Doombis ha curr reūmb gi holk
Maillj rj mannim ī chraih
Cha slain ī ghaig shjn mj chorp

Kairhū seyhid j ta
Naltū mj chraūh i steih
Cha leigg ī leisk mj da dhoin
Err oin slij choir si bhj

Keūgkhū seyid j tūile
Fairmid is trūh rish nj chj
Nj shoid shjn da duggis kyn
Oūint shin nir feihimb brhi

Seissū seyhid gi gairg
Nairg hig eiddhir mj is kaigh
Christ ī chask ni hurchir zhoomb
Is Dhe da mj zhoon j gna

Saighkū seyhid ī feherr moir
Mairg er ī beherr toir nj nairmb
Cha tijlg ead naigh nagh di voūyl
Ni mo vouyl naigh nagh di vairfh

Gaiphimb paidhir di vaighk dhe
Is creid nj Nasple gi beaghk
Christ eidhir mj is ghoin nj nairmb
Lea qūeig salm shaijh no sheighk.
Ha 7 sheydhin etc&

Oin foist di reinig lea Feherr ni Pairke

1. Gheirj ghoise sj ly
Bihimb gigh tra shijre ghuih ī rj
Cha lea hoil er chraind da ir kendigh
Dul no chain nj maillir mj

2. Lea lain aijrlaid bihimb ī treyle
Lahonis mj vijne gigh noūire
[1] Sivil bregigh chūr er chūjle
Mj roūin dull sj tlj ī voyn

3. Slij nj fijrrjñ ir nairt
Soiskle dirigh reaghk vick dhe
Ga bea vinigheig ea kairt
Foorindigh vihig slyghk no zhew

4. Deihi vijnighchise hovird lynd
Bihj Ise mar rijn si naimb
Loiño[r] ī viimbhir vo oighk
Mir zaile Dhe loighk Abraham

---

[1] Saoghal breugach chur air chúl,
Mo rún dol san t-slighe bhuan.

5. Bennight di vihis gigh tj
Chreiddis Ise sī chj ea
Mallight gigh naigh sī roūmb
Chūirris ī chūil rj maghk Dhe

6. Dail gigh naigh nach gaiph ı reyind
Faire rj heyig er vrhe zho
Dull lahis dhe nj noird anglj
Si chahir eywijn bihi nj sloij

8. *(Sic).* Ni noinind kor da tloūyh hreikth
Si teihe edighe legfhire eaid
Ziffrijn ouire bi tjntij lasrigh
Da pijn feist gin dull eig

7. Eivijn kor nj dhoon teih
Dul er j nehird gigh noūire
Mar ra Ise ī comin angle
Bihj eaid ayrigh bhivouyn

9. Rj nj paise feigh di ghrasin
Ormsin is mj kais gigh tijmb * * aimb ?
Vo nj naijdi ta ga^{m} lainvyn
Vo ta imb anvijn shiwe mj zhine

10. Rj nj soylse hovir nairt doise
Wrj tai(?)isighk smj er cheli
Go vj quijnigh er dj ghuih
Naimb ly ghom sj gherhj
Gherhj ghoise etc&

Skrijt ī nanmbin di reinig lea feher ni pairk.

[1] Ta coggig eighe agas la
Orimb gna kroy ī kais
Ni skuir ea dhoomb go la meig
Troūmb leoūmb fa cheid no bais

---

[1] Ta cogadh oidhche agus lá
Orm a gnath, cruaidh an càs,
Ni sguir e dhíom gu lá m' éig,
Truime leam fa cheud na bás.

Koggig ī ta er mi hī
Evir egle gigh ti e
Koire ghoūind achiw gi morh
Karrisigh na sloir ī gnea

Trūir ta coggig gigh lo
Evir broin dhom ī veid
Sivil ī tavershers ī neoil
Er hi mi leoin di vihis ead

Oin dehe truir ī derhim rijwe
Sivill, di vaile ni sloy
Da daillig vo hymb go tijmb
Maillig gigh tih ver ra dhoy

Ta sivil daillig ī tloy
Hivis ea gi moir gin chairt
Gin ea aggin[d] ach mir choy
Ni koir ghoūin[d] * leoin lea najrt * ghoum[d] ?

Nj foihín lea dhoūn leoir
Nj foihín nj smo ga * vaid * *or* da

Cogadh ata air mo thí,
Adhbhar eagail gach ti e ;
Cóir dhuinn aicheadh gu mór,
Caithriseach ni 's leoir an gnè.

Triúir ta cogadh gach ló—
Adhbhar bróin dhomh a mheud—
Saoghal, an taibhearsoir 's an fheóil
Air thi mo leóin do bhidheas iad.

Aon de 'n triuir, a deirim ribh,
Saoghal, do mheall na slóigh,
'G an dalladh o thím gu tìm,
Mealladh gach ti 'bheir r' a dhóigh.

Ta 'n saoghal dalladh an t-slóigh
Thaghas e gu mór gun cheart ;
Gun e againn ach mar cheó,
Ni cóir dhuinn leóin le neart.

Ni fóghainn le duine 'leóir,
Ni fóghainn ni 's mó 'g a mheud ;

Mojn^{d} leo kroūinichig si naimb
Shijr chur no chain^{d} di vihis ead

Ach oor chrūighe ūll nī sloy
Choirighe dhomb na sloir dj ni
Dhijn vo tivil mj smj daile
Gigh sijwe bj faile di chj

Darle naiph shea gin vreig
Chollijn ī deid ī saint
Ni smijnd lea mi chollín chre
Majlis gi leir di vihis and

Cholljn ī vel mj steih
Orimb ī vihis ī kroy ī kais
Koighig gigh tijmb si bhi
Da mī rhī lea peckeg bais

Evir dūighchis dhomb fein
Gigh sūighchis heid mj choirp
Lea hailis vo hijmb go tijmb
Karīr mj fa zhijn sī loighk

Rair nj koūl mairg di ni
Vo is ūllhi ī dūl lea breig
Nouire is mo sis faire ī kor
Go ouhir lea toil gi deid

Ise lanio^{r} ī tloij
Ghuihimb ea vo dhos da mj zhijn
Mi chollјn chur fo smaghk
Gin dollj hijghk orm no dhjle

Treis naiph lam di zheirg
Taversher lea cheilg ī gna
Mir leon^{d} er ī bj glutt
Ghuishi ir sluggig gigh trah

[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Mūrr shjn bihimbs ī kais tain[d]
Oir choy er chain[d] ī tloij
Vo ni najdiph ta ga mj rhj
Tesrig is no mha mj ghoij

Toirighk orimb di vihis ead
Er hj mj vailhi gigh la
Gj furrijr is koir dhom bhi
Lea karris is ūrnj gna

Vrnj, is arhi ī tloij
Chaiskis dūis ī coggj moir
Lea ghuih Ise gigh noūire
Kisigher gi loūh ī toir

Tohir mahonis dhom smj daile
Go di chahir haile smijn[d] leūimb dūll
Lea di spjrrit dajn dohm eūl
Kuirrijn reūh kūil er gigh korr

Smj tannimb ī ta fo ghlaish
Annagle mj nish, o Rj,
Vo nj naiphdj ta ga mī rhj
Smj er krhi freggir mj

Egle mj naiphdi gi leir
Ta ormbs fein di gna
Ahir nhi smūjnimb sdū chj
Voist fisrigh shiwe mir ī ta
Ta coggig etc&

Loijh di reinig lea Allister Monro feher teiggisk va aind Stranaphir

O zhe neiph da lehir freiph
Gigh treyd haijnt is zaūnhi
Proūind dhom grais ī choim bhi grajhjne
Chūimb skir faismir dehj

[1] O rj advimb ta mj pheghkj
Skrijph er faid no tijnish
Do tijph is feūh mi chijph ghūlj
Klij ead fuid no tejrris

---

[1] Oh righ, aidbheam, ta mo pheactha
Sgrìobht' air fad a' t' fhiadhnuis.

[1] Clijn toil meoil mi vhjh is moig
Sivill fojst snj deophnj
Strhj gi calmb shijr chlij manmb
Chij go dambnj sheyrhi

O zhe graijghe ver tryd di grasin
Lea trein laiph di chooriph
Vo veijl laidhir vreggigh hathan
Si veher ghoj pairt dehe di rijghk

Nooh si maīrk zhyn di chardjs
Ach nj hrih fearg nī doole
Agas Joseph keylhi hovird vo eirnhi
Go sloūh veg ī doors

Moose maghk Amre a kyle awne
Le mrooh alvarr hoorsiwe
Noūis vo nephait glouyse le glechkes
Slouh gheiph er hoorrijn

Tug shjwe phahj kaind tri lahi
As moil ghaphj hoorvoūh
Foist Rj Dahj vo Gholayas
Ta reish koir ajlish yijld

[2] Sadragh Mesagh Abednego
Di zailvie breig nach oislig
Zhoin si navijn va gi grainoile
Trūirs narhi toirrijn

Tug Sūsanna lea kleuh robha,
Vo hrūh eher a moirroūin
Daniel croih a crō leoijn
Ard rj voir nj kljphirr

---

[1] Chaon toil m' fheol', mo bheath', 's m' òig,
Saoghal fòs, 's na deamhnaidh,
Stri gu calma, sior chlaoidh m' anma
Chaoidh gu damnadh siorruidh.
[*Mackinnon*]

[2] Sadrach, Mesach, Abednego,
Do dhealbhaidh bréig 'nach ìsléadh
Dhion san àmhuinn bha gu gràineil
Triuir's 'n aireamh t' fhirinn
[*Mackinnon*]

Tug Manasses a laiwe assyr
Go taiwe j taighjwe Iserael
Di loighk arhi vo vrūid vabell
Hug vs a laywe Hyrūs

Dhyn mūr sho mj o Rj gloirvoir
Vrj di hrokre oimbig
Snagh boijl trahig er ri voūin grais
Ach sdoūile * days lynig — * seoūile

O zhe mj teiggisk le foir chreiddj
Brj taing ī kyntighe
Faids ī tra tryd * di vaighk ghraij — * trijd ?
Strad dehe di ghrais no mointjn * — * mointyn ?

O ri dhyn mi vo ghrjwe breig
Ski teihin treiwe ni foirrin
Ni tus Ise le toil chait
Ni kuirp chywe ī hoirrig

Dain le spijñig trein di Spirrit
Zhe mj phjllig is meilphoig * — * [meūpoig ?]
Ahnoūighe is ūrighe mi chrj ghūli * — * ghuls
Ski feihjn sulj soir zheihj

Ga taimb loighti o ri hoghrj
Lea bhrj toghkle dhyn mj
Lea troir Ise verr mj ghrijws
Gloir da truis is oin Dhe.
Zhe neiph etc&

Oin ell di reinig leish ī nūidhir ī chynd

Oinig oibrichig ī Cheymbhi
Di reinig leish ī toissigh tymb
Lijtter ead j leiph gigh dhoon
Cūight yhe si chrūin[d] skryph

Kea nj phillj fa byn breyhir
Foyrish foighkle lanighe * ea — * lamghe ?
Meid brhi ī rj si hūigs
Mir nj tijre is vskigh ead

Smor i phairt ga begg ī neolis
Lea oighkle di chrūighe shea
Bhj, kais * di hywe toirr is tūijnd — * kois
Gin nj as nj vūnig eaid

Gin chuirrig leish sī vroat ī baihird
Ghrjjn, Ghalligh is oimbig reijle
Ma hoimbchjle firmament lahish
Oimbig aind di vahis skrijph

Zehe gigh tywe dj nj vroat oifrig
Dhūin reyn^{d} ī ri si tra
Agas na oipha foist di chrūighe
Skyle i gloir si chrūin^{d} gna

Ach moillj nj tijre fo nailhi
Chrūhider er gigh la
Ach rair nadorighk zhoon peghgigh
Navid ea hywe reaghkt ghaij

Fa zhwoj gigh naigh chaihi tall ū
No chlijhig ī fairke reūh
La duiskir ead fad shail
Lea trūppaid arkangle zhe

Hyg lea brihi noiph is talvijn^{d}
Di nairt anglj oimb keid
Armaild ī ri uillj hollish
Ghaird is dyvild da hoñor^{s} ead

Ach dluhjr i treijd heiht haijnt
Go gloir rein^{d} Ise ī kaind
Nj gin chrijghe neyhrighk honnish
Bihi ead gi braigh fūirrigh aind

Hig gig draijng nach drein^{d} arhi
No oinnish ī mijn^{d} nj^{h} * bea * ni^{r} ?
Ghloih ead er nj knoik da falligh
Dhjre daj toilk ī chainnighe eaid

Bihi tallū foih si nargk
Si tahirr no hjnn * tain^{d} * kinn ?
Myst ī kais nj pein ī deid eaid
Feist ī bais nj^{r} feyh ead ain^{d}

Ach laino^{r} chywe, di vainhi
Treid hoir channighe shywe
Dhyn mish ghraij vo di zūmbig
Krigh i la ro oinig leijn
Oinig oibrichig etc.

Leijgh di reinig lea Sir Ioin Stewart nj happin

Daillj saijnt slough ī dohjn
Neihj zhe skj* diukhir ghoiwe *sbi
Kallidir ī keyle ma nj vreig vellish
Treyl naigh deid go nijnish lhoj

No creid mijd dull eig fa yerrig
Smūinmijd shid mo bi mijd daile
Chuir mijd quid^{h} voir^{h} deheir nūillj
Sa teih fa zhoj is bunnj haile

Moir i merrhan da nj dhoone
Breig fails da kūr fa choijh
Snach creid lūighd nj sheyd lea soll...* * [soller?]
Dull eig gin ī konnagh leoyh

Ga kroih siss teinnall taigh
Sheyrvid ea vi kur no chain^{d}
Shj noūih zhairvis ī noorrijn
Tuig naich sheilwe zhilish ī tain^{d}

Draiñg el zheiwig* gi konnagh * zheirvig, zheirrig?
Djñdighk is ailmsighk is oijle
Zheow *g* ead sho chjn^{d} ī feil
Neoh vo rj ghrein nj ghloir

Ga zoombig naigh ansin teih shjn
Zheoph gigh feher zū oinvj rj
Mel ead ī neyhrighk gin chonnis
Seywris, is sonnis, is shijh

[1] Egijn dūiph dull er slij Hjoin
Pehijn loin ni legfihir lijwe
Mairg eg ī dais ī buire breig
Ghagis gi troūyh treigfi shywe

Da heikvish ha fa ir cowhir
Shaillj voywe ko yhū is smijn
Taigh ra pijnnig gi doir dobbroini
Taigh klerhi noird oilvoir chijwe

---

[1] Eigin duibh dol air slighe Shíoin,
Peighinn loin leigfear leibh.

Taigh ī bj teis gin dhyn tuile
Is nighehin neaph da deoile
Taigh el vo is ead is sūilph
Da bi nj keid qūylph keoile

Faid ī daile nj deish vo cheile
Saile is sheyrph is fijn so vlas
Mairg fouire aimb er ī tehig
Gi dugig daile j reyh as

Mir hreoir herbhir vo choorriwe
Maighktoor is ea faid ī feyhle
Nouire ī verhijr kairt nj nanmyn
Glaickhi nj daiphnj nj daijle

Ach achonighe reinnish oin v^e muir
Nach di zuilt dhoon fo di rosk majjl
Nouire skarris shyn vo nj cholljn
Gin ir nāñimb zhull daile
Daillj Saiint etc&

Oin eil di reiñig leish

Creid fa dajrlimir tūirsse
Snj haind fo huilsh bla breig
Gin ī sivill ach no skaile vaillj
Mir nailhj ghallj no ghrein

Mir j daijlt rj la qūijne
No snaighk is dluhi vijs ghail
Torhi nj duil er ī chrain^d
Nj maijr dhoon sheūind ach shail

Roise is kuirh no lijllj
Plūmis no shjrrj dearg
Gir ghair ī vijs ead fo voyh
Shuid mejhir ī tloy gi derph

Saiphrig ga moir ī hess
Feihphir heid as gi louh
Krijnhi gigh lūse ī meyh ghorm glas
Mir shjn heid solas ī tloijh

Ach is evijne leish gigh naigh ī daile
Ejhjn go aillis i kūirp
Lheir zhūyn, mar ī daile
Nagh ell dujl er krajn nach tuitt

Nj dais er i tallū soūis
Di zhoon no chrain no voirh
Di zoin uhi nach krijn fa zoijh
Mj skeil broijn vj ga loyh

Ewir tūirsh is ewhir broijn
Gin tuigks vihi di ghloir zhe
Gin smūyntjn vi er ir krij
O rj nj rj coūphir mj

Di vi truir da meūisi * gi taijnd * merūsi !
Sivill, si saynt, sī neoil
Zhe dhyn sī mīsh vo trūir
Sī rj nj duil no legg leoh

Zhe dhyns mish vo truir
Di vi er vijn[d] faijl is breig
Agas koūhir mj di gna,
Nairtich mj ghraij is mj chreid
Creid fa dairlimir.

Loijh di reiñig leish ī skriwpher ī naimb mūlloid

[1] Hivill is doimbhoin di vūirn
Mairg nj tūjrn nagh fijgh
Ga[d] vi mir duih ri keoil
Ghaīr vijg broin da churr shijs

Chūnnis cha naid vo noūire
Kūirm is keoil, is soyrkis glan
Tijwe steih ghaischer i koūyrt
Chūnnis shjn slouyh rj ghall

---

[1] Shaoghail, is díombuan do mhúirn,
Mairg a ni túirn nach fiach ;
Ged bhiomar an diu ri ceól
Gèarr 'bhiodh brón d'a chur síos.

Chunnas, cha 'n fhad o 'n uair,
Cuirm, is ceól, is suairceas glan,
Taobh a stigh dh' fheasgar an cuairt
Chunnadh sinn sluagh ri gal.

Mairg di nj būn sī tivill
Vo is bivilligh ea gigh nouire
Tij bi vijn leen dhuih aggin
Shujd * si vaddijn er vreh voynd

* Shiyd ?

Ach vndids vjck mj zhe
Mj vūnnijn gj leir gi kūirr
Da gigh annimb gir dū is leiph
Chreiddis vndid fein is tuill

Foir ormbs vick mj zhe
Na qūūrrir leait mi er ghaile
Vo ta sivills no leamb
Tesrig mish zhe vo chaise

Tesrigs mish vo chaise
Tivills ta lain di chuir
Mir heisrig ū klain Iserael
Vo Aro vahig si wūirr

Koūil sywe ni rūg er Dahi
Nouire huitt ea ī gavig peaghkj

Mairg a ni bun 's an t-saoghal,
Bho 'n is baoghalach e gach uair,
'N ti bu mhiann leinn 'n diu againn,
Sud 'sa' mhadainn air bhreith bhuain.

Ach annads', Mhic mo Dhé,
Mo mhuinighin, gu leir gun cuir,
Do gach anam gur tu is leigh,
Chreideas annad fein is t' fhuil.

Foir orms', Mhic mo Dhé,
Na cuirear leat mi air dháil,
O 'n ta 'n saoghal-s' na leum
Teasairg mise, Dhé, bho chás.

Teasairg mise bho chás,
'N t-saoghal-sa ta lán do chuir,
Mar theasairg thu Clann Israel
Bho Pharaoh, bhathadh sa' mhuir.

'N cuala sibh na rug air Daibh'dh,
'Nuair thuit e an gàbhaidh peacaidh,

Absolom i vaighk ī baijld
Breh aijt voyh, beaghkoile

Ach aiphrik chūise fa zherrig
Nehrig ghasay vi faijle
Ga bj voir leish aijld ghrūyg
Chrogh ī ea rj ouire si cheijle

Nach faijck shywe sho kor i tivill
Maigk gaphel biwhile er ahir
Ga di zhaint chuise lea si vig
Tuig nach soirrid ea la vrehe

Zhoon bihi no ir naihr
Feher er feher gheirrhi bi * phijl * vi ?
Ach mairg naigh nj aijrrish
Vo is moir j karrighe i sivill

Hjvill is dhoimoin

Pairt di choijrle Vijck Eaghin vyck earchir dī Vaighk Intosich ī ghaylt

Oirr da baijl koirle voūymb
Hophir laijt foymb gi mjnn
Feagh nach di sig er di veihel
Gloir ī zairnig ghuit fein kjnn

Absolom, a mhac a b' aillde,
Breith àit bhuaith, beachdail ?

Ach amhairc 'chuis fo dheireadh,
Nearachd dha-san bhi foill ;
Ge bu mhóir leis àild' a ghruag,
Chroch i e ri uair sa' choill'.

Nach faic sibh 'n so cor an t-saoghail,
Mac 'gabhail baoghal air athair ;
Ge do dheant' chuis le saobhadh,
Tuig nach saoraidht' e la bhreith

Dhuinn bidh na ar n-ath'r,
Fear air fear 'g iarraidh baoghal ;
Ach mairg neach ni aighear ris,
Bho is mor an caraiche 'n saoghal.

Biig tosnigh ri rahit ī rūitt
Ma hairlis duit vj teih i noile
Gir meennig hanih vo dooph
Gloir ī bair ī steih gi moir

Naimb koyrle bi gi moone
Na dophir ī ach gi maijle
For ī bi ū bj gi beaghk
No bi sighk vois is haijle

No bi mir hrais di vaijne
No leann tajljsh fein ī roin
Na kuir er ī nanphinn nayrt
Chynd tairph lea kayrt chlijnn

Bi feihidigh trhi i nairgg
No kah kailg er yhūin ī boiyhk
Feher konnish no biig di reair
No daijn tehimb da feyhire loighk

Bi gi mohor bi gi mah
Ma ghaiphild rah no bi gin reimb

Biodh toiseach ri raite ruit,
Ma tharlas dhuit bhi 'n tigh an òil;
Gur minic thainig bho dhibh
Gloir a b' fhearr a stigh gu mòr.

'N àm comhairle bi gu mìn,
Na tabhair i ach gu mall;
Far am bi thu bi gu beachd,
Na bi aca bhos is thall.

Na bi mar thrasd 'do mhéin,
Na lean t' àilgheas fein air aon,
Na cuir air an anmhuinn neart
Chionn tairbh lea ceart chlaon.

Bi foidhidneach ris an airc,
Na caith cealg air duine bochd,
Fear conais na bi da réir,
Na dean teum da 'm faighear lochd.

Bi gu mòr, bi gu math,
Mu ghabhail rath na bi gun réim;

Hohir di choirle ma saigh
Err gigh naigh vijs no eimb

Err ī tjvjll no daijn saijntt
Tūig nagh bi ū aind ach oūire
Snagh ell dehe tajmbshjr ī vois
Ach tūyhta nj bois ma koūyrt

Voorighk leg ma saigh
Tuig nach būingjg ī naigh ajh
Ga ghuirressi er di veijnd
Bi furrichir ma raire chaighe

Gigh conirt da tairl ū fa choir
Fo ūile ghoij bi ma saigh
No bj gi hoymladigh dhijn
Chyns sgi bihi dū rair gigh naigh

Ma hairlis duit vi * cūirt ghlijck *bi ?
Gi legphir zhūit vi mar roih
Bijs furrichir ma rair
Ains gigh oin nj is moin leo

Thoir do chomhairle ma seach
Air gach neach bhitheas na fheum

Air an t-saoghal na dean sannt,
Tuig nach bi thu ann ach uair ;
'S nach 'eil de t' aimsir a bhos
Ach tionndadh na bais mu 'n cuairt

Mhiòrachd leig ma seach,
Tuig nach buidhinn i neach àgh ;
Ge h-uireasbhuidh air do mhaoin
Bi furachar mu réir chàich.

Gach cunnart da 'n tarl' thu fo chòir,
Fo uile dhòigh bi ma seach ;
Na bi gu h-ùmhailteach 'dhaoine
Chionn 's gu 'm biodh tu réir gach neach.

Ma tharlas duit bhi 'n cùirt ghlic,
Gu leigear dhuit bhi mar roth,
Bitheas furachar ma réir
Anns gach aon ni is miann leo :

Troddan chain taillighe no dajn
No amble duih ga bea nj
Na dophir naskijn * ma saigh
As i treish gi dijg di hi

* nasbijn ?

Er di charrid no ghaiph aimb
No laijn ea gi tayn no lejmb
Oin nj zhūimbollis dū chaigh
Oinnoile shūid gi braigh no daijn

Na bj rohvoir sna bj begg
Ri phah zhoon no kah di chūid
Looghe veanmighe na dajn troad
Na oab mas heigin duit.

[*There is here a blank page in the MS., and the above poem is evidently left unfinished*].

Oin eil dj reinig leish ī Skrijpherr

Gloir is moillig ghuit Zhe
Eywijn dūijn gir dū is rj
Er neoph, er tallū ī voss
Gir stoil choiss duitt gigh toor

Trodan chàin talaich na dean,
Na amhail diu ge b' e ni,
Na tabhair 'n ascaoin ma seach,
As an treis gu 'n tig do shith.

Air do charaid na gabh ám
Na lean e gu teann 'na leum
Aon ni 'dhionolas tu chách
Ionann sud gu bráth na dean.

Na bi ro mhor 's na bi beag,
Ri fath dhaoin' na caith do chuid;
Laoich mheanmich, na dean trod,
Na ob ma 's éigin duit.

Glóir is moladh dhuit, a Dhé,
Eíbhinn duinn gur tu is rígh
Air néamh, air talamh a bhos
Gur stól chois duit gach tír.

Shoyller ghūin Cūighkt Zhe
Er shūill nj grein ma kouyrt
Nouire hoillichis mj rj
Oimbichie oirn teiss is foūighk

Muirr ga farshjū ī krijgh
Agas ga loijn ea gi braish
Sanid dj chūightj mj rj
Pijllig go krijghe fijn er aish

Lijno^{r} ūisk dull no kaind
As gigh glain, ha ma koūirt
Ga zheijh cha voh mūirr j duih
No keid la cha struh si choūyn

Oijmbig ghre eisk ha si vūirr
Chrūich kūighkt mj rj
Greh is lijno^{r} ta zhuj
Ghreh yehe mo ha dull zhj

Leir rūis er tallū ī vois
Behigh kehir choissigh er toor
Sloinno^{r} no choor j vain
Ga zhūmih laiph herr i tij

Nach faiksiwe sho grasj dhe
Ea frestle dūis gigh nj
Nj smo is lehid grais pein
Er j veid da deijd i zhj

Soilleir dhuinn cumhachd Dhé
Air síubhal na gréin' mu cuairt ;
'Nuair a thoilicheas mo rígh
Iompaichidh oirnn teas is fuachd

Muir ge fairsing a críoch
Agus ge líon e gu brais,
'S aithne di cumhachd mo Righ,
Pillidh gu crích fein air ais.

Líonmhor uisge dol na ceann
As gach gleann tha m'a cuairt,
Gidheadh cha mhó a' mhuir an diu
Na 'n ceud lá chaidh sruth sa' chuan.

Ach hug mijd beūchidis do rj
Choirrighe ghūjn ni na sloir
Vo ta chūightis skrijph
Shoyller aind ī krijghu dohoin

Is dainmyd arhj gi tainn
Agas gaiphmyd ī taimb no leam
Nach fishichir lyn shyn daile
Nach haind er bail hig ī teig

Ghujhmijd eish gigh oin trah
Lea spirritt graij da ir shoile
For ī shyn shine da gi leir
Moillig zhuitts zhe is gloir
Gloir is moillig etc&

Oin foijst dj reinig leish

Rj nj cruinne ta gin chrijghe
Dain mj quynigh ort gigh trah
Na leig er haighran mj
Er slijh ta boihi ba

Shoile mish si tlihi chairt
Rj nj phairt ta fos ir kijn[d]
A lehe oin Ise dj vaighk
Mah gigh peaghk reinnig leoūim

Mah ghom gigh peaghk gi leir
Di reinig leoūimb fein gna

Aon fós do rinneadh leis.

Righ na cruinne ta gun chríoch,
Dèan mi cuimhneach ort gach trath
Na leig air sheachran mi
Air sligh' ta baobhaidh báth.

Seól mi san t-slighe cheirt,
Righ nam feart ta os ar cionn,
A leith aoin Iosa, do Mhic,
Maith gach peacadh rinneadh leam.

Maith dhomh gach peacadh gu léir
Do rinneadh leam féin (do) ghnáth,

Agas soirs mj vo loghk
Vo is fiosrigh ū noghk mir ta[im]

Ta imbs noghk gi troūh
Ta imbs trouylj mj chorp
Ta mj chrijs fo leoin
Ta peaghk bais er mj loatt

Ach oor zūllin bais rj krain[d]
Lea pijntj taijn[d] is caimb wrehe
Dhyns ī mish vick mj zhe
Kūirs gj trein as mj lehe

Krūhighe unnjmbs krj noūh
Oor chaj sj noūy gin loghk
Vo is fijsrigh ū mir ī ta
Krij knawe na mj chorp

Deonj ghom arhi gj trah
No legs lahjr mj zhj
Vo is Dūs cobbhir gigh grais
Foūinnig* as gigh kais mj rj
Rj nj kruyn[d] etc&

* Foītinnig

Agus saor-sa mi bho lochd,
Bho is fiosrach thu nochd mar taim.

Taim-s' a nochd gu truagh,
Taim-s' truaillidh a' m' chorp;
Ta mo chridhe-sa fo león,
Ta peacadh báis air mo lot.

Ach fhir dh' fhuiling bás ri crann
Le pianta teann is cam bhreith,
Díon-sa mis', a Mhic mo Dhé,
Cuir-sa gu tréin as mo leith.

Cruthaich annam-s' cridhe nuadh,
Fhir a chaidh san uaigh gun lochd,
Bho is fiosrach thu mar a tá
Cridhe cnámha ann mo chorp.

I eónaich dhomh aithrighe gu tráth,
Na leig-sa láthair mo dhíth,
Bho is Tus' tobar gach gráis
Tuanaig as gach cás, mo rígh.
Rígh na cruinne, &c.

Oin eil dj reinig leish fo vūlloid ī pheaghkj

Ochadoin Ri nj grais
Aiphrig ormbs smj kais kroyh
Mj pheaghki ta er mj chraijh
Mir haghk ī bais orm[b] chon oūhj

Meid ī taijck hairlig orm[b]
Ghaig shayd mj gin cholg gin vrhi
Ach vo is dus rj nj phaijrt
Iiddrimighe mj haighk ī rijst

Iidrimighe mj haighk gj loūh
No leg mj aind royhar daile
Oir is trijk aid shuid da mj leoin
Taversher, neoil, sī saijnt

Ni peaghkj di reinis leoih
Evhir broin domb aid gin chrijghe
Ach ghūijm er rj nj gloir
Furtigh is foir a lehe Ise

Aon eile do rinneadh leis fo mhulad a' pheacaidh.

Ochadoin ! a Rígh nan grás,
Amhairc orms' 's mi 'n cás cruaidh ;
Mo pheacaidh tá air mo chrádh
Mar shac a' bháis orm chun uaigh.

Meud an t-saic a tharla orm,
Dh' fhág siad mi gun cholg gun bhrigh ;
Ach bho is Tusa rígh na feart
Eutromaich mo shac a rísd.

Eutromaich mo shac gu luath,
Na leig mi ann *ruathar* dail ;
Gur is tric iad sud 'ga mo león
An t-aibhearsoir, an fheól, 's an t-samut.

Na peacaidh do rinneas leó
Adhbhar broin domh iad gun chríoch ;
Ach ghuidhinn air Rígh na gloír,
Furtaich is fóir a leith Ios'.

Smaighkich ī taversher trein
Kaisk dhijmb fein i toills ī meoil
Saijnt bregigh oimain gigh tiūph
Qurrijn ruih kuil ra mj veo

Mj chovrtigh gin dull eig
Aindsin phein daig ead mj
Mairlaid vihi gigh nouire
Sj ghaillig voūyn shin hug Ise

Ghaillj shjn di hug mj rj
Ghoijrt ūile gi foijr er ī chrain
Cha chuirrjr ea leish ī zhj
Er gigh tihi chreiddish aind

Creiddimbs aind ī maighk mj zhe
Slanior nj leiph snj faind
Ni ta zessj er mj chreid
Meidighe fein is kūirr no chaind

Meidighe mj chreddj ī gna
Meidighe grasjn aind mj chrj
Meidighe marhri gigh oin la
Meid mj graijh fois keijnd gigh nj

Meidighe zhe mj graijh
Rj nj Phahj graijghe mj
Tesrigs mj as gigh kais
Wri vais dj ghuilljn Ise

Ise vo is dus maghk mj zhe
Qūiddighe mj, no leg mj zhj
Di chuiddichig hormb mir eamb
Chaijn nj treiph no treigs mj

Smachdaich an t-aibhearsoir tréin,
Caisg dhíom féin an *toil-s'* a' m' fheoil,
Sannt breugach iomain gach taobh,
Cuireann riu cul ri mo bheó.

Mo chomhfhurtach gun dol eug,
Anns an phéin (san) d' fhág iad mi;
M' eárlaid bhi gach uair
Sa' ghealladh bhuan sin thug Iosa.

Doirt orims vo neoph ī noūis
Lea ūilli loūise tūillj grais
Ghagis marhri gi boūyn
Go mj hoūisglig as gigh kais

Lea dj Spirrit dain domb eūle
Go kahir chuire nj keoil
Gi quirrjn shjn er chuil
Meiphir tuirse is moghadoin
Ochadoin rj etc&

Nj ·x· Phātij aind ī meetterrighk dain

Creid dirigh ī dhe nj Dūile
Kuir er chuil oūle dj ghailph
Na dohir ainmb rj nī rj
Ma gaiphir ū sī grijwe ī ghail

Donigh rj neiph nj noil
No dj chri qūeyvad soor
Dj Vahir is Tahir gigh noūire
Hovir hō' daj vouytt faroin

Marphig no mairl no tijwe
Eyldris no smūijn dj charr
Na troig fynish ach gi fihir
Shin ī raid go krighe ghlain

The following is the version given of the foregoing poem in Reid's "Bibliotheca," quoting from Calvin's Catechism of 1631 :

Na Dech Aitheanta.

1. Creid díreach do Dhia n'dúl.
2. Agus cuir ar chúl vmhaladh do dhealbl.
3. Na tabhair ainm Rígh na rioghadh,
Ma gébhthar dhiot sa ghniomh geall.
4. Domhnach Rí neimh na néul,
Deun led chroidhe choimheud sior.
5. Do Mhathar & Tathar gach uair,
Fa onoir uaide biod a raon.
6. Marbhadh & meirle na taobh.
7. Adhaltrus na aom adghar.
8. Na tòg fiadhnaise, ach go fior,
Se sin an ród far aon glap.

No dain saijnt er voir no er veg
Fraywe ī nūilk dj choir no leg
Shin deich Phain dj zhe zuitt
Tuig gir fihir ead agas creid
Creid dirigh etc&

Oin eil foist dj reinig leish.

Corrigh di chor i hivill
Lain di charrū bavihill
Sivill nach boūyn bla
Hivig ghūin nj dlifhir

Gaijr ī choūyrt ga seyphir lijn
Fair ī tewhir aijñysh haggin
Gloir is būyh da tj hūg
La saind voyis ī tanijg

Mairg dj graij i sivill shaill
Bla fo * viphill edoile * so (?)
Mj chrijn chollin mayles
Maile da manimb seyphris

Bj heyphris vo zhe nj Duile
Kyle agas resoūin
Gj ceeidfijgh bi coir zūin[d]
Vi soor-ghuih zhe i tahir

Ach nj aūlj shūid mir ī ta
Naymbshir ī duih ī korah
Nouire ī lephir skrijtt gigh foorh
Ni bj feher glyck mar ī seypher

Bihimb gin charrjd gin trijgh
Bihimb oighk * ī meher koigrj * aighk ?
Nj bhijn mj gloir snj creid
Vo phjle er moir is er mairgid

---

9. Na deun saint ar mhór no'r bheg.
10. Freamh gach uilc ad chôir no leg.
Sin dech aitheanta dhe dhuit,
Tuig jad go cóir & creid.
Creid.

Nj vel shoih nach fūillin leoin
No dairnjh dhoon dobroin
Nj nj krūin is ī buoir
Treigi shin ūillj noin nouire

Dairnmir arhri zhuit ī zhc
Rair di hoile ī ta toighkle
Oir is keimb biphill j taigh
Treig mijd ī sivills ea corrigh
Corrigh dj chorr etc&

Oin dj reinig leish ī skripher er tuittimb Ahu a Eden

Foūhind lea moillig zhuits zhe
Rj dj chrūighe gir (?) nj
Sailvig leait dhoon vo hois
Di loyrighe ī talvij voon

Ta reish dūit crūh hovird do
Na tijwah foyst fa leah
Lassig leatsjn annel veo
Qūyllanj roin ī steah

Gin doūyrrig leish smaighk bj leoir
Er gigh cretor va fo lah
Gigh ainmb hoillighe ea hoird doj
Chūnkis da di gloirs ea mah

Er aiūphrik ghuit er gigh creh
Dj reinig leait fein gi krijst
Coūpanigh diwhild do
Nj faighkis leait foist no mijsk

Shin di laiphir mj rj
Cha diwhild zhūin ī feher
Vj na onir ī mijsk chaighe
Dainmir Coupigh gasin chen

Di chuirrig leish koidle troūmb
Er Ahū sj choūymb rj lairh
Vūnnhi leish aistn as hijwe
Di rein coūpigh diwhild da,

Laiphir Ahū noūre i ghlouise
Ea as ī toūyn chaij chūrr

Kraijh zehe mj chrahū ta shūyn[d]
Paijrt dehe meiol * is fuill dehe mūil * meill (?)

Dherrimbs ruits bean
Vo saind as i neher i ta
Treighi feher ahir sj vahir
Leañj shea rj vrijh ī gna,

Karidhir ī shin fa roin
Ahū agas ī vean
Aind ī staid noy loightj noiph
Gi soor, i Gharden Eden

Lea comhis hovird daij pein
Er moos gigh kreh ma nj huitt
Ach haymbighe ea ghaij fa gho
Krijwe eolish vah agas ūilk

Ma chahir lijwe dj nj chrewe
Ta mir fein ī phain oirph
Deirph ghui gj dijg i teig
Oirphs lea cheil er i lorg

Fagihir ead ī shin fa roin
Gin nedigh er bhi ma korp
Gin neolis vi er voone
Di zoin grea chighla na gholk

Gi beihphijn ī shin i kor
No mairrig ead shoh boūin
Ach gaiph angle hoillfsh aird
Fairmid ri Ahū gi troūh

Gi doombighe ī feher gin oighk
Rijgkkū nj harrigh neaph
Agas streappidir gi haird
Gi sheskir ī baire nj krewe

Laiphrir assī shin rj Ewe
Er bhi yi fein ī dull saigh
Nach gaiph vs voos nj krewe
Rovah feimb sis faijr draigh

Di reggir ish cha nedhir
Is Dhe mah fein er ir kaisk
Gin ghajl ea yūin, gj beig
No bea sgi feighmirr ī vlas

Laiphir eish mir bi veis
Cha neig yuih pein ea gi kairt
Ach gheūh shiwe tuigs is tūillj leirs
Ma shea sgi feigh shiwe i vlas

Shin dar i chūnig Ewe
Moose ni kreiw di vi alijn
Gi mj vah gaiphs chon bea ea
Go tūigs is leirsin ī harsin

Tug ish laiph ansin chreiwe
Di choishin cig agas bais
Chaillich ish yehe qūyd fein
Gi dug i ea reist Gahū

Foūrrig leohis ī shin leirs
Lessighig keil nach bayrd
Huig ead as vhj gin neidig
Gaiph eads reyst assin naijr

Toisichir ī shin lea cheil
Ri teimbig agas rj faihiamb
Dūillagin nj krijwe Iighkis
Chon Iigkir agas chon apron

Shuilidir ī shin gj fijgh
Zuisi dijwherighk nj nailen * *ea doubtful
Da falligh ro chrūhs ro edin
Zhe hug gaijphs ī taijt

Klūinidir shail no zehe sho
Guh zhe ī geiwighk si gharden
Eashin ri gaiphel skeil
Kea yea taijt vel tū Ahū

Di reggir eash gi dijblj
Gaiph mj rohid fijwe is naijr
La huig mj vhj gin nejdjg
Chell mish mj hyn gi hairloūh

Ko yijnish duitsin j skeil
Gi roih ū chin eidhi noighkt
No ni chah ū voos nj kreiwe
Ma dugis fein ī naijn orts

Vean shin hug ū ghois
Doj leūmbs gin vūn j fein da,
Chūir ish pairt yehe mi ghoirns
Challighe mi go leoin na dhej ea,

Di laiphir ea shin ri Ewe
Gj dehe beids di rein vs
Di reghir ish gi sheiwe
Vaijle j nahir neaph mish

Di laiphir ea rish i nahirr
Curst ū fahist ī misk chreto[r]
Er di hairh nj tū glehig
Louirigh mirr vheih chon teigvall

Ach sijghchi mish gaiphlis
Edder slijghk nj mrayh sdj lijghks
Bruhir les di chains
Cha tairrin hail voyh tyghks

Di laiphir shea rijst ri Ewe
Veids gin zheil ū gheher nj fyle
Dobroin, ī krayh si noombnj
Bihi goo*vijn, is breh di chleyn * glo, gho ?

Bihj dus voyh sho pijnoile
Is dj vynd go feher di heih
Ryildich ea fois dj chynds
Veids gin dijghk ū ni veas

[1] Di laiphir ea sīn ri Ahū
Guh di vra la va tū ūild
Gin vristig leatsin er main
Sgin chahig leat pairt dehe nūle

Maillighe mj er dj skas
Tallū, bihi ais duit lehigh
Dobroin kaillichir gigh tra leat
Tarran fad laj di veah

Drisshin mir oin kynd is gloūran
Di ghaisis * souis duit fa roin * (?)
Agas kallichir gi trouh leat
Di lūijhj souirigh nj roone

Mur shjn j faillis di ghroyh
Di voūychir leat di veah

---

[1] Do labhair e an sin ri Adhamh ;
(Do) ghuth do mhná la bha tu úmh'l,
Gun bhristeadh leat-san air m' áithn',
'S gun chaitheadh leat páirt de 'n úbh'l,

Ach gi pijle ū zūisj talvyn
Vo^{n} zaliph dū tuis di la

Foūhdichir ead a Eden
Dourih leo eiwnis is aijttis
Ach gaiph shea trouis ruh lea cheil
Dj reind daij edigh dj chraknj

Karidhir ī shin Cherūb
Eddir ead fein is ī naihir
Ma bijg eads mir ea fein dehe
Lea feighin er chre nj beah

Ach shin i skeil mir huit Ahu
Lea laigs Ewe is oilighk, arrigh
La va ead dūyn^{d} no sissijr
Ha peaghks, ir nointyne ī falligh

Achs ewijne dūinjn i ghaiwlis
Chaiwlig eddir ī da lighks
Christ vj aggin mir chainard
Gin chaijssighv ea feher gin oighk ghūin

Gloir is moillig dj zhe Tahir
Chūmb rijn fahist gigh nj gheūl
Cho fads is beo mi si veas
Sijñimb ghuit lea aijrh foūind
Fouind lea mollig c&

Bhreishligh Ghonochi Voihr

Dhe di chrūhighe green bruh neiph
Nir lia glain is gloirvoir
Nir lia angle dehj deinhn
Brearigh breaigh beoil vellish

Nir lia bijn, nir lia green
Nir lia klūih is keoilvoir
Nir lia shoils grein greenyall
Is leig shoilsach[1] longvolr

Teih i Tijhorn teih gin dhj err
Teih gin oigh er oistaphie
Teih nj Nesple ī teih seskir
Teih gin essie ordūhj

[1] "leik londrach" changed in MS. into "leig shoilsach,"

Teih nj noonyijn mūirth-mūirnigh
Sugigh sūilpher sophlatigh
Teih nj * Meidin glackzall ghreinigh * mj? in MS.
Maissigh, meihrigh, moir ailtigh

Cūyrt vick Mūyrr cūijrt gin chjnt
Cujjrt nj keirrhie hohijn
Cuyrt nj phaijlt cuirt nj slaijnt
Cuirt gin chail er chokerrj

Cūyrt gin oitta cuirt gin chojnt
Aind ī mūhir shjyall sroilailtigh
Cūy(r)t nj mackaj nj bann noiph
Aind ī muhr beannight gloir hūhyn

Dūhn nj dūhlj duhn gin dijph
Duhn is moid moirvahis
Duhn gin airmjd duhn gin dorchis
Duhn gin cheilg rj koverson

Duhn gin vaislijg[1] duhn gin vaiggig[2]
Duhn gho taigh ī troikre
Duhn gin choiggig duhn gin ghoirt
Duhn gin chros er choir verthi

Kahir noiph kahjr haijnt
Hesrigh, Horragh, kolrahigh* * kohrakigh?
Kahir voūyhigh, kahir oūisle
Dahigh doūylligh, do-chahigh

Kahir chairdigh hrehigh, yailvigh
Aijltigh aimbligh organigh
Kahir chūiligh zailrigh heyslrigh
Lasrigh, laindregh lochrandigh

Rj nj rj dj zailph dhoon
Dj zailph toor is teorijn
Dj zailph qūairrhū ghaj chon beah
Phahj ffertigh foir oūihinigh

Di zailph Iffrin di lūighk dūimbh
Oin vyck mūirn moir Vūoyrh
Di zailph speirt di zailph rylh
Dj zailph ess * is Eolūs * esk?

Di zailph ghaiphrig grouimbigh raisigh
Rynlūigh, lainluigh, roh hijntigh
Dj zailph feihphir * bruhvoir, broinigh * foihphir?
Kluhvoir, krohvoir knūassigh

Dj zailph saūphrig gheigglan eiwnigh
Naijlligh neiph noūh ghuilligh
Di zailph carrigh shoikchran sheikigh
Flūighvoir, frassigh, fehranigh

Oir is ea dj reind eah nj kruijn
Iisk is, ūisk, is oijnvijn
Lūhj, talvij is gigh krainvhea
Maighk Dhe ī kayrd da korighig

Oir ī shea dj skijle la is eijghe
Har nj krijghī ko chaittnig
Oir is ea toin rj dj skyl learl * *?
Feijh gigh oin toor foid hroihigh * * ? kroihigh

Di ver dool vaiht zhoone
Er ni krijghj noir horrijn
Di verr toihrnj ghyh gloirvoir
Di verr roiht is rohessin

Kaijrd nj nūillj dj verr tūihl
Err gigh moin moir horrig
Dijllighk chlessrigh di nj maighk shin
Nyr vijst korr j voir heijstn

Ga bijn tūyppan, ga byn organ
Is gigh korah keoil chrūitt
Ga bijn lūitt ga byn mūisick
Gigh Instrūment ko raijt

Keoil nj krūyn sj qūyd bijnnis
Sī kūirr ūillj kohynd
Gir byn angle di vj flahis
Eg rj roh voir roh chlessigh

Ta reish mj hrjttle is mj kyntigh
Krissigh kijkragh, kohragh
Is mj peackigh kailgigh klessigh
Meligh, meihigh moir ghuhigh

Is mj laddron oūyrrigh anveher
Groūimbigh grulvigh glehivonigh
Minig do bram millig oigvann
Brystnig poijst is poterrighk

Is mj Mairligh aimsigh eijhighe
Saijntigh stroonigh stroin-olkagh
Is mj shoinigh skeiligh skeggigh
Breggigh brjjnigh beil-olklaūrigh

Brissimb soohr brissimb aintu[1]
Oimbrim moin har orduhj
Minnig ī hoūisklis koir nj drūijs
Er bih ghoih klūh ī kloijvijne

Gna do^{m} kailg is peaghkj mairph
Fairmid ffearg da^{m} voir loisgig
Lea lain oūyhr bj^{m} er ouirhj
Muihig meoylsh is meoillish

Di nj^{m} leisk bj^{m} err vijsk
Gim,[2] roh cheilt er chosherhj
Bim gj sayntigh gaiphigh kaijntigh
Laūigh lairrigh beil-easkj

Oir ī ta ir peighkj er tj ir kaiwhell
Gūih^{m} ī Tahir troikerigh
Sī spirrit noiph da ir soorrig
Sı maighk fiijsrigh foir nairtvoir

Fūil dj zestijph fūile dj zaill treyk
Fuil dj ghlaighk moin meorrindigh
Trijd dj chesī saind ī hoirrig
Dhoon doir gheir loijtt

Vj da dī hijph gheirhj erig
Is dū fein er veo varrtyn
O zhe ghraighe bhell moir-ailtish
No eijrh dail sī deonichig

Ach mir di hoor ū assin phrison
Ioseph foore ūillj foihinigh
Mir di riagh layt as nj pijntj
Joab keylvoir ko huigsigh

Lazarus da veoighe mir dj zonj
Bj śj chruhider chuaghtighe
Mirr di hoor Sūsan noiph
Vo choir breig, braad vriher

Mir dj skoil ū vo lūing Ise
Keihir ghijh is koyhgheyle
Beher gi daighkjr shin vo peaghkj
Oin vyck eaghktighe oig Vūhirr

Oir ī saind* di laūphs ta nj grasin
Snagh deijd traijh er hroikre

* [sanid in MS.]

[1] *n* is doubtful. [2] Gin [or Bim rather].

Beher er manim leat vo zaiphnj
Eddir angli oig ghlann
Dehe dj chrūhighe etc&

Oin dj reiñig leish ī skrjpher er la vrehonish

Smūymnir ī la fa yeoyh
Koir ghūin di ghull eig
Smūynimir peackj nj hoig
Smūynmir foijst nj hjg no zheihj

Smūynimir nj hig no yheihj
Gir ea la nj moir vrehe
Gig nj reynig lyn^{d} sj neoil
Cha neydir nj smo ī chleih

Cha neydir na smo ī chleih
Mah no sah di rejñig lyn^{d}
Noūre chi shin brihi nj sloy
Tijghk oirn snj neoyle, trūmpt da sheirmb

Noure heirmir ī trūimpayt voir
Krijnchidir nj sloij ma saigh

[*Modern Version, by Professor Mackinnon*].

Aon a Rinneadh leis an Sgriobhair air Latha a' Bhreitheanais.

Smaoineamar an là fa dheoidh,
(Is) còir dhuinn a dhol eug ;
Smaoineamar peacaidh na h-òig' ;
Smaoineamar fòs na thig 'n a dhéigh.

Smaoineamar na thig 'n a dhéigh,
Gur e là na mòr bhreith ;
Gach ni rinneadh leinn 's an fheoil
Cha'n fhaodar na's mò a chleith.

Cha'n fhaodar na's mò a chleith,
Maith no sath a rinneadh leinn ;
'N uair chi sinn Breitheamh nan slòigh
Teachd oirnn 's na neoil, tromp 'g a seirm.

'N uair sheirmear an trompaid mhòr,
Cruinnicheadar na sloigh ma seach ;

Gigh naigh hairlis duih beo
Kyghlj ead doij si baighk

Kijghlj Mūirr agas toor
Kyghlj gigh nhi as noūyh
Loiphrj ī tallū soūys
Gigh naigh choyh ainsin nūrh

Gigh naigh ī choyh ainsin nuirh
Erigh eadsin na noūh chorp
Is gaiphj gigh ānim sheilph
Ains cholljn cheilg ī roh chlost

Nj ir choist i shin da nj chouyn
Glouyshidir ea fo leah
Nj vahig vo hossigh tijmb
Liphrj shea er chyn[d] nj breah

Breah ver bouyh er gigh breah
Cha Vrighj leavreach ī rj
Hijhis ī kahir nj breah
Si ver kairt vreah er gigh tj

Gach neach a thàrlas diubh beò,
Caochlaidh iad (an) dòigh 's am beachd.

Caochlaidh muir agus tìr;
Caochlaidh gach ni as nuadh;
Liobhraidh an talamh suas,
Gach neach chaidh anns an ùir.

Gach neach a chaidh anns an ùir.
Eiridh iadsan 'n an nuadh chorp;
Is gabhaidh gach anam seilbh,
'S a choluinn cheilg an robh chlos(d).

Nior chlos(d) [1] an sin do na chuan,
Gluaiseadar e fa leth;
Na bhàthadh bho thoiseach tìm,
Liobhraidh se air chionn na breith.

Breith bheir buaidh air gach breith,
Cha Bhreitheamh leth-bhreitheàch an Righ;
Shuidheas air cathair na breith,
'S a bheir ceart bhreith air gach tì.

[1] MS., *choist* for *chloist*: see line above.

Gigh tj va kur ra oilk
Terbhir noighkt er ī laiūph chlj
Karijr er j laiūph yeish
Gigh tj vj is deish er ī chind [1]

[1] "chind" written over "laiuph" deleted.

Gigh tj is deish er j chyn^{d}
Laūhrj Brjhj ruih gi kairt
Vo is beūhyn^{d} veannight sywe
Mahims ghūis nir peaghk

Mahims ghuis nir peaghk
Gaiphis sheilph chairt sī rjighkt
Choirrighe mahir vo hois
Guishin aind ī gloir gin chrijghe

Oir ir bhi ghoisin fo hairtt
Fo ouyghk, fo arkis, chon bais
Prison gin troir gin nairt
Houskle sywe kairt er mj chais

(or er)* * Sic in MS.
Er bhj go^{m} mj choigrighe kein
Smj hreveller ains gigh bail

Gach tì a bha cur ri ole,
Tearbar a nochd air an laimh chlì ;
Càirear air a laimh dheis,
Gach tì bhios deas air a chionn.

Gach tì (bh)ios deas air a chionn,
Labhraidh ('m) Breitheamh riu gu ceart :
Bho('n) is buidheann bheannaicht' sibh,
Maitheam-sa dhuibhs' 'n 'ur peac'.

Maitheam-sa dhuibhs 'n 'ur peac',
Gabhaibh-s' seilbh cheart 's an rìo'chd
Chomharraich m' Athair bho thòs,
Dhuibhse ann an glòir gun chrìch.

Oir air bhi dhomhsa fo thart,
Fo fhuachd, fo acras, chum bàis,
('M) priosan gun treoir gun neart,
Dh'fhuasgail sibh ceart air mo chàs.

Air bhi dhomh a'm choigreach cèin,
'S a'm *thaveller* anns gach bail',

Restle sjwe ghois no meimb
Cha roūh ir teihphis go^{m} gain^{d}

Ach freggrj eadsin i brihijwe
Qūjn chūnikimir sywe fo hairt
Fo oūijghk fo arkis, chon bais
Si houiskle shijnd di chais kairt

Berrims deirph ghuiph
Houiskle sgir aind dui.n nach olk
Veids gin dreinig lyphs dhyle
Ra pijntj mj vrahrj boighks *

* boighk ?

Shin laūphri brihywe fois naird
Ruih fouire aijt er j laiph chlih
Oimbichie voymbsin gi braigh
Zuisi kais ist kraijh gin chrijghe

For i bj Taversher ī pein
Anglj sī chleir er faid
Veids nach dreinig rijws dhyle
Rj pijntj mj vrahrj laigs

Fhreasdail sibh dhomhsa 'n am fheum,
Cha robh ar deagh-bheus (?) dhomh gann.

Ach freagraidh iadsan am Breitheamh,
Cuin chunnaiceamar sibh fo thart,
Fo fhuachd, fo acras, chum bais,
'S a dh'fhuasgail sinn do chàs ceart ?

Bheirim-sa dearbhadh dhuibh,
Dh'fhuasgail 's gur ann duibh nach olc,
Mheud's gu'n d'rinneadh leibhse dhiol,
Ri piantaibh mo bhràithre bochd-s'.

Sin labhraidh ('m) breitheamh os n-àird [1]
Riu fhuair àit' air a laimh chlì,
Imichibh uamsa gu bràth,
Dh'ionnsuidh càis is cràidh gun chrìch

Far am bi ('n) t-Abharsair am péin,
Aingle 's a chléir air fad,
Mheud's nach d'rinneadh leibhse [2] dhiol
Ri piantaibh mo bhraithre lag-s'.

[1] We still use "os iosal."
[2] MS. "ruibhse," but see previous verse.

Oōmichj ead sho gj trouyh
Ziffrjn ouire bj foūighk is tesh
Ghaiphs ga dūilighe i kais
Ni ir feih ead bais aind i fest

Ach oombj beūhjnd ī graij
Dj foūire aijt er ī laiph yeish
Lahonis nj flah feile
O ewijn doisin ī treish

O eivyn doisin ī treish
Ewijn doisin gigh nj chj
Ewijn vj kahir nj grais
Ewyn vj lahir ī Vrihiwe

Ewijn vj lahir ī Vrihjwe
Ewijn ī hichaih sī vouyh
Cha nedir ī chur ī keil
Mead ewnish * ī nayt voūyn * ewnis ?

Ewnis ea nach faighk sūile
Ewnis ea nach koūle klouyse

Imichidh iad so gu truagh,
  Dh'Ifrinn fhuair am bi fuachd is teàs,
Dhoibh-san ge duilich an càs,
  Nior faigh iad bàs ann am feasd.

Ach imichidh buidheann a ghràidh
  A fhuair àit' air an laimh dheis,
(Do) fhlaitheanas nam flath féile,
  O! eibhinn doibh-san an treis.

O! eibhinn doibh-san an treis
  Eibhinn doibh-san gach ni chi;
Eibhinn bhi ('n) cathair nan gràs;
  Eibhinn bhi lathair a' Bhreitheimh

Eibhinn bhi lathair a' Bhreitheimh;
  Eibhinn a shiochai' 's a bhuaidh;
Cha'n fhaodar a chur an ceill,
  Meud eibhneis an àite bhuain.

Eibhneas e nach faca sùil;
  Eibhneas e nach cuala cluas;

Ewnis ea nach dehid er chuil
Ghoysin da dorir mir ghoysh

Doysh is mo no gigh doysh
Ta foūis er neoph eg mj rj
Ewijn da gigh naigh ī ghloysh
Er chor sgi boūyhicher ī

Er choir sgi boūyhihmir ī
Smūynimir er krijgh ī skoil
Smūijnimir ir peakj bah
Smūynmir ī la fa yeoyh
Smunmir ī la etc&

Gnea chūh di reinig leish ī Skripher, naimb ī Vrahj vj neghin.

Rj nj nesple dain sessū gi laidhir lijn
Dhijn shyn ī fest le di restle gin chail gin dhi
Vo is dū klessighe ver gressid slaint ī tijn[d]
Ber le do yesslaiwe gin nejst assj chais syn

Ri nj krūin sgigh ūllj ī ta fo ni ghrein
Da leir gigh dhūin, sgigh mullaid, ghais orra fein
Vo sain[d] vnnids ha ir mūñyn gi bragh no ir nerb
Dijn shjn gin nūirrigh, vo chūñord ī dairl heig

Ahir nj shoilsh di chrūhihge Mejdin is mraij
Gir leats mir aijrrighk gigh naigh is
Fūih einighk * gi braijgh

* dìnighk ?

Eibhneas e nach teid air chùl,
Dhoibh-san d'an toirear mar dhuais.

Duais is mò na gach duais,
Ta shuas air nèamh aig mo Righ ;
Eibhinn do gach neach a ghluais,
Air chor 's gu'm buaidhaichear i.

Air chor's gu'm buadhaichear i
Smaoineamar air crìch an sgeoil ;
Smaoineamar ar peacaidh bà,
Smaoineamar an là fa dheoidh.
Smaoineamar an là, etc.

Ach vrj sgi bel kaywnis
Marr ruits gi seyphir gna
Ma gois smi feymigh
Mi chollaiphighe eighe agas la.

Ach vo taimb cho loighti
Sgin hoile mj anoighkir gigh tra,
Hijwe ghrijwe ī korpre
Is dairph choisjn ī bais
Ga taims ghoint
Is is loijtt er i kraij
No mj hea mi hoils
Ach di hoils vijs daijnt sī chais.

Veids gir dus faird ljighe
Hūg Lazerūs rijst vo nj vais
Agas nihin Iaijre
Ta reish di vi ry er j lair
Ha di graisin cho briheire
Si va ea da doos shjn faist
Saind da di hijwsin Hjoirn
Ha mi zhuills ri slj nj slaint

Chaind slij gigh slaint
Shea di graisin hraiis gigh mūirr
Gir dū hesrig nj brahrj
Assin nawjn va grainoil ri kurr
[1] Vo shead ir peckinin ladhir
Ha tarrijn gigh kais er ir mūijn
Bi mj vūnijn is mairlaid
Aınd mi lanior baijgh maighk Mūir

Vijck Muir si Hrjnoild
Di zulljn Pyn agas kreighk
A Leh gigh oin chrijstj
Gaifis arhi no yiwinj pein
Veids gir dus rein dhile
Lea di hoile vah no ir griwre breig
Ma ghūin gi shjrhi
ir peckinin dhiwhir gi leir

---

[1] Bho siad ar peacannan láidir,
Tha tarruing gach cás air ar mun,
Bidh mo mhuinghin is m' éarlaid,
Ann mo Shlanaighear báigh, mac Muir.'

Gir eid mj pheckinj moir
Pha mj vroin gigh la
Cha noimbird lūghk foilj * [* soilj ?]
rein mi leoin no mj chrai
Ach mīsk is strjpighk is poijt
rein mj moigolighk vaih
Mar ri bristig ī Donighe
is mijñjn moir di gna

Gna lyn vi ri mijñin
nach oimbrighe ir creid
Ri saijnt agas ghinnigh
aind ī noinid deo cheil
Gin nair gin nahig
ri vi laphird ni breig
Ach dain troikre oirn fahist
Vo dus ir nahir ir nehid

Ach eihd agas ahir
hain^{d} ī kahir ni keoile
Aūphrik oirn vo di lahis
hovir mahonis dūynd
Aind ir saijnt aind ir gahel
aind nahis ir beoile
Aind ir breig aind ir neigh* *nwigh ?
aind naijhir ir noig

Troū troū corr nj hoig
Kiigh moir ī is dhi keil
Gogh* ir lesgle sin dois *Goghj ?
no mj ghoyverti pein
Leūid barligi soghlik
chūr di gloirs go^{m} keil
Lea frestle ī toijrs
di ghordich maighk dhe

Vijck dhe vo saind vnnids
ha ir mūnnijn gi taijn^{d}
Veids gir dus rein fullig
Ghoirt tuyle er ir keūin^{d}
Chj ū fein vijck Mūirr
Fa ir mūlloid si naimb
Dhyn shjn vo chūnoird
Gigh ullj zijn faind

Mirr huggj leat Ionas
A ijsk moir ī vūirr vayt

Mirr hoirig leat Ioseph
gin leoin as gigh kais
Vo oimbird mra shoilt
mynd ī feoile er ī kraj
Dhyn shjn vo ir doyvert
is vo ghorijn ī vais

Cha nea bais chuirp pheckich
ha mi faighkin vo mi chrj
No oimbhird mj chardj
Gad harighe ead mj
Ach oijr nach beher trahig
er di ghrasin chijh
Veids gir dū rein ir kannigh
No legs ir nānimb ī chlij

Ach noūir skarris ī tañimb
Vo ni chollin gin vrj
Na taggir vs orrjn
Gigh dollj rein syn[d]
Ach foskls dorris reh
Karrigh di hj
Zhūin ī foighir ni nangle
Skimb ī bennight ū ri
Ri nj nesple etc&

Krossanighk [reinig lea] Alister M'Cuistan.

Mi chomrj oirt a rj
Foūind mi chri smj rūin
Cha neydir leoūmb vi beo
Mi hroir er kurr reūm kuil

Ochadoin o zhe
Mi chorp kre rein olk

Mo chomraich ort, a Righ,
Fonn mo chridh' 's mo rúin!
Cha 'n fheudar leam bhith beò,
Mo threóir air cur rium cúl.

Ochadan, O Dhe!
Mo chorp cré rinn olc;

Ni keidfa huggis dūjn
eads mj rūin da^{m} loatt

Kyle foūrris vohitt
beal is kloūis is roisk
Nahvid dom chon meig
Mi laiph, is keimb nj kois

Ferg is meinvijn vhijh
Hearg mi chri, ra^{m} hrois * [* hreis f]
Oimbhird agas oale
Gimbighk si neoil bras

Ardan agas oyle
Fayrmid trouh is breig
Soyller yūin gi foilph
Mir ghuill ghorm nj geig

Sivill, saijnt, si neoil
Trūir da koir gigh loijh
Shaill vo^{n} choisnjmb tearg
Och nach marph di vij^{m}

Na ceudfaidh thugas duinn
Iads', mo run ! 'gam lot.

Ciall fuaras uait,
Beul, is cluas, is rosg ;
Namhaid domh chum m' éig,
Mo lámh is ceum mo choisa.

Fearg is meanmain bhaoth
Shearg mo chridh', ri m' fhrais,
Imbeart agus ól
'G imeachd san fheoil brais.

Ardan agus uaill,
Farmad truagh is breug,
Soilleir dhuinn gu folbh
Mir dhuille ghuirm air géig.

'N saoghal, sannt, 's an fheóil,
Triúir d' an cóir gach liogh,
Seal bho 'n choisneam t' fhearg,
Och ! nach marbh do bhiom.

Gigh olk reiñis reūhwe
Mi chorp krea da rijne
Bannall agas keole
Laiñan oale ls fijne

Ta is mj hen erher leayh
Nono^{r} zhe is no ainmb
Deunim kravig troūmb
Troigmid foūind nj salm

Troū nach shjinjn krūit
Mir Davi zuitt ī Zhe
Viig mj chravj boūyn
Is dain lea foymb ni teiid

Vi mi chri brūit
Ma gigh cūis ī rein^{d}
Mi hūile ra shillj yeoir
Hijnind di gloir vijne

Vo hūiggin di ghearmb
Ghūyn tainmb gigh la
Taugle da ir dhjne
Chaiile ir griwes ir graij

Troū di horrig i chre
Araigh nijr ea aimb
Smūjnimb ains gigh kais
Toūyn fouir bais si chran

Mj chomrj oirt Ise
Oir nj troūmb leatt bais

Gach olc a rinneas riamh,
Mo chorp criadh do rinn,
Bannal agus ceòl,
Leannain, ól, is fíon.

Tathas mo shean-athair liath,
'Nonor Dhé is 'na ainm,
Deanam crábhadh trom,
Trogamajd fonn nan salm.

Truagh nach seinneam cruit,
Mar Dhaibhidh dhuit, a Dhé!
Bhiodh mo chràbhadh buan,
Is dàn le fuaim nan teud.

Er kaind fa Ise
Er chaind i tloij cheis

Chesig maighk Muirr,
Chon reijt yūin ūllj
Er ska gyle nj krūinj
Gah roh hywe di chuirrig

Chuir er chain[d] vijck Dhe
Corroūn nj rijn geir
Tarnhi ro vois mhi
Mir vairligh chesig ea

Chuirrig Ise si noūhj
No ly shay tra
Di vhi niffrin treish
Gherighe i tres la

Mur shin zuillin bais
Veids bi dhūn zis
Ga dolligh i kais
Ha ea torrigh da tools

Shools ahu ullj
Fails fa ī toille
De dortig oill
Gin graih er vaighk mūir

Shea maighk Muir hrein
Nj gigh dūin zhyn
Is daillig er ir keil
Gin shoyllig er i ghriwe

Ghriwe rein Ise
Ghūilljn pijntj bais
Hug nj sloij vo ghirs
Maighk oij nj grais

[1] Shea Ise nj fairtt
Rj fa moir oighk
Nj feire agas gairt
Nj green agas snajghk

---

[1] 'S e Iosa nam feart
Righ fa mór iochd,
'Ni feur is gart,
'Ni grian is sneachd.

Rj ī fahj foirju
Nj traig is lynig
Nj gigh duill chrjnig
Nj gigh ūillj oinig

Mi chri ta troūmb
Ochadoin meid mūilk
Vo is dhuit hūgis moūind
Kūirrimb comrj oirt
Mj chomrj oirt o rj

Oin do reīnig leis ī skripher

Och ochoin zhe
Troūh mj skeil noighk
Fha arhi ghom chon meig
Veids ī rein^{d} mi loighk

Eg veids i rein^{d} mj loighk
Cha leir do^{m} ī toūghk pajrt
Tahir da mj zhijne
Vo^{m} pheckj dijwhir bais

Mi pheckj diwhir bais
Hormb mir chais mir heyn
O ahir nj grais
Airrigh gigh nj rein^{d}

Aon a rinneadh leis an sgríobhar.

Och, ochoin, a Dhé,
Truagh mo sgeul a nochd :
Fath aithri dhomh chuu m' eug,
Mheud-s' a rinn mi lochd.

Aig mheud-s' a rinn mi lochd,
Cha leir domh an t-ochdamh pairt ;
'N t-Athair ga mo dhion
Bho 'm pheacadh díomhair bais !

Mo pheacadh díomhair báis
Tha orm mar chás mar aon,
O Athair nan grás,
Aithreach gach ni 'rinn.

Airrigh lehids ī rein^{d}
Zheh di reirs o rj
Moijn mj cholljn chrea
Gi bea reuh mj grijwe

Gi bea reūh mj grywe
Ra lyn^{d} do^{m} bi oig
Konnis agas-strijh
Strijpichis is poyt

Strijpichis is poijt
Mynin moir gin sta
Bristn nj la noiph
Bea mj ghijls ī gna

Bea mo ghyls ī gna
Mj hoil fein smj ghoy
Goimbighk ī baihi
Aind ī lahj moig

Ach shjn mir chais moig
Och ochoin o zhe
Noūire hainis chon ois
Chad chighle mj beis

Aithreach leithid 's a rinn,
Dhe do réirs', O rígh,
Miann mo cholainn chriadh
Gu 'm b'e riamh mo ghníomh.

Gu'm b'e riamh mo ghníomh
Ri linn domh bhith óg,
Conas agus stríth,
Stríopachas is póit.

Stríopachas is póit,
Mionnan mór gun státh ;
Briseadh an lá naoimh
B'e mo ghaol-s' a ghnáth

B'e mo ghaols' a ghnáth
Mo thoil fein s mo dhóigh
G' imeachd am baothaibh
Ann an laithibh m' óig.

Och, sin mar chaitheas m' óig,
Och, ochoin, a Dhé,
'N uair thaineas chun aois
Cha do chaochla' mo bheus.

Chad chighill qūyd zē veis
Ni mo hreig mj toilk
Oire aind j meahan mois
Cha lonchrjs mj chorp

Cha lonchroos mj chorp
Eg ghjnnighs eg saynt
Fairmid ri qūijd chaighe
Tairgid gir ea baūis

Tairgid j bains
Leūmbs no gigh shejd
Gad hairljn ea gin choir
Mj ghoyh cha bj leir

Cha bi leir ro^{h} choir
Ach mj ghoghis fein
Mj heole rein^{d} mj leoin
Och ochoin o zhe

[1] Och ochoin o zhe
Trouh mj skeil o rj
Cha di hreig mi toilk
Ach ni hreig i toilk mj

Chad hreig i toilk mi
Ach nj hreig mj nairtt
Err oilk ī chūr ī grijwe
Smoid ī mijwe a^{b} pheaghk

Smoid j mijwe a^{b} pheaghk
Nach di chaighjn mj lonchroose

---

[1] Och, ochoin, a Dhé,
Truagh mo sgeul, O Righ !
Cha do threig mi 'n t-olc
Ach na thréig an t-olc mi.

Cha d' threig an t-olc mi,
Ach na threig mo neart
Air olc a chur an gniomh,
'S móid am miadh am peac'.

'S móid am miadh am peac',
Nach do chaitheann mo lon-chraois ;

Tūigks vi aggim zho
Lo veahan moos

Lo veahan moose
Nj mj moossjd kairtt
Ruitts o rj nj gloir
Vo is dū mi hrwire smj naijrtt

Vo is dū mj hroir smj nayrtt
Tesrig mj vo^{n} vais
Gleisis gigh naigh
Vi is peaghkigh fois keūind chaiighe

Ha imb peckigh fois keūind chayghe
Cha nacheh mj mj ghijph
Hovir ahir ni grais
Baij ghom a lehe Chrijst

Baij a lehe Chrijst
Haimb ghrjsid oirtt
Veids gin drein^{d} ea dijle
A lehe ghywe is loighk

A lehe ghywe is loighk
Gigh peghkigh airrigh hejn^{d}
Shea zūilljn j bais
Hoole ahū bj veyn^{d}

Hoole ahū bj veyn^{d}
Bais zūilljn ū
Vijck oij ni grais
Kūir mairsighk er chuil

Kuir mairsighk er chuil
Dains meule gi beaghk
Er sljhj ni grais
Fag mj chravih kairt

Fag mj chravih kairt
Meid o zhe mi graihj

Tuigs' bhi agam dho
Ló mheadhon mo aois.

Ló mheadhon mo aois.
Ní mi m' fhaosaid ceart,
Riut-s', a Righ na glóir',
Bho 'n is tu mo threoir 's mo neart.

Gigh essi herr mj chreid
Lessighe fein gigh la

Lessighe fein gigh la
Mj, aind di ghrasin Ise
Mah ghom nj rein mj oig
Troirighe mj no moos

Troirighe mj no moose
Kiighills mj veis
Ho ir arhj ghom na sloir
Shaill ma deijd mj eig

Shaill ma deyd mj eig
Dain mj rehit o rj
Ski foisrighein fa yohy
Gin doinighe ū ghom shj

Gi doinighe ū ghom shj
Ski moonighe ū gi rea
Ni peacki rein[d] mj leoin
Och ochoin o zhe
Och ochoin etc&

Krossanighk di greah Chollodrj eddir ī Chollju si Tannimb di reiñig leish ī Skripher.[1]

CHOLLIN Choūhlis gūh er vaidhjn
Smj mj chaidle i monhir
TAN: Cha nj choir ī haggid
Vi lay faid die donich

CHOL: Zheihrich nj gi hagach
Na maign ma bijre ghois

---

[1] Crosdhanachd de ghne chomhluadair eadar a' Cholann 's an t-Anam, a rinneadh leis an Sgriobhair.

A' CHOLANN—Chualas guth air madainn
'S mi 'm chadal a' m' ònar:
AN T-ANAM—Cha 'n i chòir a th' agad
Bhi laighe fada Di-dònaich.

Ko sho nj taggir, ormb
Leish i teiggisk nohis

Hūird guh is ea freggir
TAN : Mish tannimb ouysle
No gaiph fijwe no egle
Ro mj heigisk noūhis

CHOL : Shea lain di veahis anmyn
Oinvijn leūimb di chaiddrj
Hoir zhūin pairt yehe[d] henchis
Gj lainvyn er di chreddj

TAN : Hijlins gi bhijr shjn
Ach fijwigh mi ro dj chaiddrj
Ghlessid ū dū di chrijsti
Kijghla grijws vj aggid

CHOL : Gi dehe grijwe ī taggim
Smj mj chaidle gi koirrid
Gi behell mj ski lain artejle
Vo heighon gois ī donighs

TA : V̄ fein is fa da tartdell
Vo heighoin gois ī lo shin
Cholljn vreigigh pheaghkigh
Trouh ī taijt ī taski gois ū

Achs eiddir ghom vi ūijld
Da ni chūighk is aird
Ga ta mj lebbj cūhig
Ach i ghuih i bais ū

Cha neah shjn fa maighkijn
Ach mir chlaikir leat i Donigh
Gi karighe ū mj nūihirn
For i bi kūh is doihrjn

CHO : Shin di reggir mish
Smj kliskig gi hairloūh
Sainds koisvell vs nish
Ri feher misk is kairrain

TAN : Cholljn ī cholljn
Hijle leat gi bū fein mj
Cha neill misk no karan ormb
Gir nair ruit vi bregigh

Ach smiñig ī va vs
Ga gluittig gi sairvah
Mish ī steih i tuighks
Gijs zuitt bhi grainoile

Gad vij[d] ū nerrighkis
Zhe bi derroile dois ea
Cha bear leat oūire eill yj
No derrj la die donighe

CHOL : Di reggir mj fois nysill ea
Cha nijgh leoūmb hijn di chora,
Gir trouh i derrig cōmijn duitt
Vi shoyllerighk mj yoyveart

Ach mas haind ma vristig donighe
Ha koreaghks ī tairris
Cha daintir ghriwe na fonig
Mij yoijn ainsin veallis

TAN : Ha koreaghk ormb gin naverrris
Mir chahir leats ī Donigh
Ach err ī veid da laūphir ū
Cha newhir aijre ghois ea

Sgin lūhig dhe shaij la zuitt
Chahj ri di hihire
Ghordighe ea gin naverris
La duih chūmvell noiph

CHO : Na shoylj dū ghois
Mirr īs koir doh chlaikig
Cha vrjstn ea lea[m] yoyveart
Da mj zoyn ī feist

TAN : [1] Hoyljn shin duitts
Na tūiggj dū voymb ea
Ghuiskj dū si vaiddjn* * vwddjn ?
Vijg taignig soire vo aūhas

---

[1] Sheòlinn sin duit-s'
Na 'n tuigeadh tu bhuam e ;
Dhuisgeadh tu sa' mhadainn,
Bhiodh t' aigne saor bho fhuathas.

Aind i naimb zuitt ehrj
Bejmoile duitt di chashrijg
Aind i naimb ni trynoild
Ni chrighnichig di vaistnig

Noūre churrj dū ort teihdigh
Mir beihoile * di yehr (?) haittimb
Reaghtū er di ghlūnj
Zainū tuirse a leh dj pheaghkj

Gūih dū Dhe ī Tahir
A leah vyck Ise
Ea yoinighj mahonish
Aind ī tah is toile ghrivir

Heūlj dū gin saigharan
Ma shaighnig ea aimb dhijtt
Gheistnighk tūilljj teiggisk
Aind ī negglish di chyle skijre

Aind sin gaiphell rahid duitt
No laūhir ach ī noorrjn

* beīhōile ?

Ann an àm dhuit éirigh,
B' fheumail dhuit do chaisrig;
Ann an ainm na Trianaid,
Na chriochnaicheadh do bhaisteadh.

'Nuair chuireadh tu ort t' eudach,
Mar b' aoidheil do fhear aitim,
Rachadh tu air do ghlùinibh
Dheanamh tuirs' a leth do pheacaidh.

Ghuidheadh tu Dia 'n t-Athair
A leth mhic Iosa,
E dheonachadh maitheanais
Ann ad shath is t' uile ghniomharr'.

Shiubhladh tu gun seacharan,
Ma sheachnadh e àm dít';
Dh' éisdeachd tuille teagaisg
Ann an eaglais do chill sgìre.

Anns a' ghabhail rathaid duit
Na labhair ach an fhíriun;

Bi deirph gi feyh ū aind
Di reyhirg lough di hoorh

Ach na bisi dichoynnigh
Ma chitijr leat nj boighktj
Er nhj hovird noosid daij
Mir ghordighe Chrjst is Ostle

Nouire heid ū steagh i neglish
Er feherj heiggisk bj qūijnigh
Na bijg tijntjne merranigh
Hoir * airh er gigh nhj chlūyn ū.

Darr hig ū maigh dhehj sho
Marr ī reih leat bi tonir
Teihs chommin leihoile
No teihle lūighk nj poijt

Bi furranigh kairdigh
Rish nj brahrj kaijrt
Na gaiph fywe no naijr
Gad zain ū kaigh haighnū

Bidh dearbh gu'm faigh thu ann
Do rireadh luach do shaoth'r.

Ach na bi-sa di-chuimhneach
Ma chitear leat na bochda,
Air ni thabhairt 'n iasad daibh
Mar dh' orduich Criosd is Abstoil.

'Nuair theid thu steach do 'n eaglais,
Air 'n fhear-theagaisg bi cuimhneach ;
Na biodh t' inntinn mearanach,
Thoir aire air gach ni chluinn thu.

Dar thig thu mach an deighidh so,
Mar a rogha leat bhi t' ònar ;
Tagh-sa 'n comunn laghail,
Na tadhail luchd na pòite.

Bi furanach, cairdeach,
Ris na braithre ceart ;
Na gabh fiamh no náir',
Ged dhean thu cách sheachnadh.

* "p" or "v" deleted apparently in "hopir."

Shūihill rijst gin saighcharan
Gaighj zūisj [d] heihlighe
Gigh nhj choūlis leats
Aijrhis daij is meihrighe

CHO: Dūskig aind mj leibbj dom
Si kaidle er mj voyrrig
Shin ī skeil mir haighir
Gaihrrish mj mir choūle
Choūylis ghūh etc&

Krossanigh dī rejnig lea, Murchig maighk vjck cūrchj si naimb nj reackig Rj Tairligh anno: 1648

Olk ī teiphir oūhphjr
Ghlaighk ī sivill aūphir
Ni vell sea ach nophir
Mirr zūill gheig si daphir

Mirr zūill ni gheig
No koip tūijn er farkh
Mirr vhūn bla, breig
Mirr vheimb strūh rj kairk

[1] Mirr zaijlt ro noihn
No snaighk naimb grein
Smiñig shojh fo ghoih fo ghorjn
Is Dhij gin voran pein.

Siubhail rìs gun seacharan
Dhachaidh dh' ionnsuidh d' theaghlaich;
Gach ni chualas leatsa,
Aithris daibh is meòraich.

Dusgadh ann mo leabaidh dhomh,
'S an cadal air mo bhuaireadh,
Sin an sgeul mar thachair,
Dh' aithris mì mar chuala.

[1] Mar dhealt roimh nóin,
No sneachd an ám gréin;
'S minig saoi fo dhórainn
Is daoi gun mhóran péin.

Mūr shjn korr i tivill
Kailgigh ea ga loihor
Hig ea er naigh siphoill
Naigh ga hijr ryh aūphir.

Qūirrimb Druimb rj chombjn
Qūirmb oimbloūh nach fannig
Evirr beid da nannimb
Grajjh da nj vreigs cholljn

Graijh j noire si naillj
Heg nj sloij ga Dūillj
Vo chardis gin channigh
Go ardans go gijnnigh

Krjs j beah maillj
Heg j deophjn wllj
Chon j tloij j vaillig
Don ī noijh gin torrig

Kead aighk ī tastle breig
Kois chemū ni fairkh
Lah nj foorrjn forijn
Vi brah ī rj chyn^{d} argjd

Is dail gigh naigh nach koūle
Beaghk ī skoil mir harlig
Vo ghlaigk ī troigh oirn oūghkir
Gi foihjn kroighe da zijllig

Gj bea Tudas fails
ī Sudir da nj ghrijws
Voyl ea phloghk sī noylsh
Doij gir olk zhjls

Mur shjn is trouh ī chlūip
Ghais gi boūin na korp
Goale j Rj lea glūitt
Mūill chrj ghaij olk
Olk ī teiphir etc&

Rijn ell di rennj leish sī naimb i dhogrig
Dairl Rj Tairligh.

Deish dūin koūhir vyk dhe
Lea hreish tejhir gigh Rj

Leish gin strjh ī qrūinnj keh
Gigh dhūin reah lea vūll nj

Rj ghoirinis gigh kūis
Ha faickshin dhorin is kais
Dhyn Toiglijgh vo lughk kriis
ra * moos ha fornairt i gais *ra ?

Dijn toir eain vo nailt ī voarb
Ha streip lea mjrūin sle kailg
Nir corroūn rj di hearg
Oiūmb earb lea torrih teirg

Kaisk i cūighktj si beaghk
Vo is ghrive ainkūhj ī nijighk
Leoūin bi rihij reaghk
Gin chairt ī chur reuh lea looghk

Deash laūh ī tlanio^{r} chywe
Vi leish na chorj go zhjn
Hryl gin noin eiyl no chrj
Gin chrijghe kea is kyl oirgheill daij

Foigir lijn feyl no chuis
Pijn cheyl foist daij is doūys
Doūran ra faickshin ī gnūise
Gir trūh, nach faghain * ī chais * saghain ?

Rj chūightjghe ni kleis
Gigh tj bj ujld da^{d} hoyls
S dū phijl gigh phjn vo skris
O * mois gin vi lyn gj deish * no ?
Deish dūjn etc&.

Oin eill di reinj leish naimb krahit vj no chaind.

Tursigh mish vjck mj zhe
Ha tuilsh mj chreh da^{m} loatt
Aidphimb di zahir nj grais
Gin chahis mj la gj holk

Skijtt voūymbs maddijn mj heirmb
Mir chlippoig gin strein, gin noish
Mir chraind kūrh gin sta
Gin dūill, gin vlah, gin voos

Chahis fois mj veahan lo
Gin vahis ach oal is krjs
Gigh ghraij ghaidimbs da neoil
Da maygnig, is broin ra moos

Dainnig meskir mj noūre
Da^{m} ghressid gi loūh chon nūih
Beannight ī tj hug j dail
Gin ī tannimb gna re kijh

Airrigh gigh nj reinis reūh
Zhey dj reyrs chollin vrais
Gin vi aggjn da chijnd
Ach klaggjnd tijn^{d} is kijve ghlais

Dhyn lea di spirrit mj vroin
Hoir oinnid da^{m} gloir ī nish
Er chorr sgi klyhmjd ī neol
Ski bihi mjjd fa zeoyh rj turs
Tursigh mish etc&.

Oin ell di renig leish to the toon of, over the moūnteins.

Diphoin ir dlu chiwe er tūittim chon lair
Diphoin ir pisiwe ir cuppinj klair
Diphoin ir nūghk naimb ir nūskir gin sta
Diphoin gigh oin nī, noūre hūighkis i bais

Diphoin ir kaystle fo vaidall is fo vla,
Diphoin ir naittrj da kailkig gigh la
Diphoin ga ghait lywe ir markis rj mraj
Diphoin gigh oin ni noure hūighkis i bais

Diphoin ir seywris ir neiwnis* rj bair
Diphoin ir noylshiwe ga ghoūiligh ī bla
Diphoin ir bandtroghk lain ausighk is gray
Diphoin gigh oin nj etc&

* najwnis

Diphoin ir koidle ir soghkir gin sajst
Diphoin ir kostnū fa ostnj gigh la
Diphoin ir grasyw ir taintjwe er blair
Diphoin gigh oin nj etc&

Diphoin ir lehvijn ir leirshjn j vain
Diphoin ir geirchuse snj sperū gi haird

Diphoin ir tuigksh ha tuilsigh ī gna,
Diphoin gigh oin nj etc&

Diphoin nj doon naigh smjnnighe j bais
Diphoin ī sivill ī hivig is ba,
Vo ha ea da^{m} chlijhig smj didain i spairn
Skūirrimb dehe hoir ryh vo is divonis ea
Diphoin ir dlū chywe etc&

Oin foist di reinig leish

Tūise ghlijckis egle dhe
Dull ī teigisk ī tj hrein
Meihir chon brostni graij
Leūphir osklig gigh oin la,

Oūghtarrain is rah gigh foorh
Lochran flah nj foirrīn
Dlit.j gigh corroūn ea fein i vois
Na vrihj corrūm kozeish

Gigh Earl no Trijgh mūr shjn
No rechrain sih gigh ferrijn
Eg mollig ī ci ī dug
Fo oño^{r} da ti vo daiñig

Dlihj ead vi furranigh feyle
Krijgh dūinoil ī naij reyr
Gin trūh leggell no karr
Gin neher breig na koirl

Gin trūh leggell no gaird
Gūih mjd Rj ro aird
Chrighnichis oūibhir gigh foorh
Lea brijn ī hobhir ni foirrijn

Och mj nouir shjn och mj nouirh
Taigh gin noūhir is snj noūh
Ailish ni kreh ga bj vras
Faighir ma veil ī dorrish

Ga moir i naywnis si mūirn
Seywris ī qūirm no korrōm
Gaijr ī vairris ma ghail leish
Shailvain salligh ī tivill

Ga moir aijwnis gigh foorh
Fo nointos is doij gi faighir
Clarj loūimb ī legfijr leish
Faighir pha ī toomb ī bertijsh

Blank space in MS. for one verse and a half.

Oin di reinig lea Allistjr M^c^ curchj

Ta koiggig oirn di gna,
Torrig mj ghraij ghuit ī zhe
Ta mj spirrid da mj ryn
No bihig strjjn sı cholljn chreah

Ni hairmb eignj huggis dūin^d^
Creiddi, vrnj, agas grayh
Vi ga noimbird mir bi dlyh
Creid ī spirrid noiph ī vain

Ti di nairttj nj hairmb
Si loittjg gj garwe si cha,
Shea eiphir ir naignj vijh
Skin rebhig ī hywe lea gah

Chūir shead corroun ma chaind
Tairnj gi tain^d^ rw vois myh
Chon ir soirrj vo nj vais
Di viroildiwe pha ir kyh

Treigmjjd miroūin agas kailg
Treigmyd fearg is oūhir kūirp
Bihi myd ri gūih gigh lo
Beūhighis do ga di huitt

Berhj mi chaptjns boyuh
Kainord sloūy lea pijlljr toir
Bihi mj chreid da mj zhyn
Mir ī dūhird Peiddir foile is Poijl

Berhj mj mj chaptjns bouyh
Ga bea oūire ha ghail chon taigh
Sea dhortig foall mi ri
Nj mañimb zhyns si naijrt

Di vhj shoole Ahū ūllj * dail *ullj
Taywnis ha hail ghaj cha leir

Gair ir kelj ī shūjnd
Vo is derph lyn dj ghùll eig [1]

Krijgh j choiggj vo shea teig
Cha nobbjins eà kea yea pha,
irr nūll ajwnis di vi hail
Sivill ī vois majlt ī ta,

Mañimb ī Christ mir skrijw nj hostle gj leir
Mañimb ī rjjst vri vaistj vo nj chleir
Tarran si fyn si phrjs ī kayrigir ead
Sleid ī mijwe go mañimb ī zhijn a pein

Oin eill dj reinig lea Allister

Ewijn mj hoyne ī ryre
Chunkis feist bj voir meihir
Kahir vrī * is Ri ghaill † * orj ? † *a* doubtful.
Vaighk agas mile angle

Sloij rj tijghk er veih meijn
Fa choir kahir ī naird Rj
Oin vaighk rj tijghk gi dess
No kaind mir ghreen vert hollish

Klay orhi no laiph
Nj sloij roih ga nimbhain
Beūhind heih er i laiph yeish
Fa moir meihir is aiwnis

Beūhind eill fo leūind dūh
Nj koillin shid j neig chrūh
Ew j ghull, is trouh j gairh
Is oin neher moir da njmbain

Ta imbs kurr i keile
Oūimb zhūin fa vicheile
Vo is koir ghūyn qūijn er ir bheih * * bleih ?
Skir leoir doorid ī nard leheh

La leihe vamir aind
Flah j teihig nj soore chlaind
Pha, oin leiskle cha deid lijn
Di ghaig i soyskle aggin

---

[1] Bho is dearbh leinn do dhol eug

Tri ephir fa dug nj sloij
Shool Ahū ullj neūmboid
Dūile rj mahis i nihir
Zail dhe ghūin flahis mir ahir

Riist ī taiwnis si korr
Vihig eg Ise ma ir kovirr
Gi braigh cha narj oin naigh
Brayhid is tairph nj karrigh

Treiss ephir fa koir toom
Tess agas ewh Iffrjn
Aijt gin ryild gin gloir
Bell krijh ijghkle is dobroin

Aijt krahit gin njighk * * noighk ?
Vell kais gin shoylsh gin oimbig
Gin chrijgh pein her leher
Gin shj, gin skeiwe, gin ajhir

Garwih nait shjn gi beaghk
Gherwe Lazarus da nj vertigh
Naigh va noighkir ī pein
Zhewe ea furtigh si chile vehir * vehir ?

Arrhi nj hoig bi deish
Mir j dūhird poūl no heigisk
Naigh shin di vihig mir shin
Da hyre chlaikig j beiwijn
Beiwijn mj hoyne

Rijn di reinig lea donochig m^c ryrie er lebbi ī vaijs

Hainig pha broin er ir Cri
No dainmijd deoir arrhi
Gi bell shjn salligh ūll
Chjn toil da noin dhūin

Crj shin lea salchar shyn
Ta no vaijle talvyn si chollin
Breigis ea neoil ūillj leish
Zainū na sloir deh ir naylis

Saijntichir leish nj chj tūile
Lea gaūlis is lea mjrūjn

Go beah nj chollin breigighe
Skir ea tallū ī ha-eidigh

Cha dleise mj breig ra rūitt
Chrijs ta kle mj chūirp
Fain zhe ga bea di ghlihig
Di vynd fein is oimbchūhi

Mish i tannimb boghk ha pein
Heid mj nish heih vick Dhe
Is bjhj mj daillachjh ruitt
Vo is tallū ū mir hainig
Hainig pha broin

4 rein di reinig lesh, la ī deig shea

Berr mish leat ī vick dhe
Aggid fein ī baitt leūmb taūh
Koūmb er di lhj gi dlūh
Mj chrj, smj rūin, smj ghraij

Mūrnj, agas marrhj boūyn
Vi aggid gigh oūre sgigh trah
Nir peackj ūillj leg lijn
Tuill cha dain shyn gi braigh

Achoin eill zeirmijd ort
Feidj di hoils hovird dūin

Ceithir rainn do rinneadh leis an lá air an d' eug e.

Beir mise leat, a Mhic Dhé,
Agad féin b' ait leam támh ;
Cum air do shlighe gu dluth,
Mo chridh', 's mo rún, 's mo ghràdh.

M' ùrnaigh agus m' aitbrigh' buan
Bhith agad gach uair 's gach tráth ;
Ach peacaidh uile leig leinn,
Tuilleadh cha dean sinn gu bráth.

Athchuing' eile dh' iarr'maid ort,
Feudaidh do thoil thabhairt dhuinn ;

Tannim vj aggid fein
Si cholljn chrea ghull si nūhir

Go vih er kahir nj naih
Qūiddirj kaigh for i bell * * vell
Vo sdū is fijsrighe mir ī taimh
Berr mish ī leat trah is beher
Beher mish leat etc&

5 rein di reinig leish ī Donochigs er bais vick-vighk Kennich.

Trein ī maighk hugir leoin
Cha veheir ir toir er gi braigh
Shjn ga di hroggj feaghk
Eashin is mo nairt no kaigh

Viick keynnj doiñighe di vaighk
Da neher is moir nairt is brhi
Eg rovaid dheijghk di chuirp
Ver shea ghūit gho no trj

Di zhonj Abram ī vaighk
Si noibhird fo smaighk vick Dhe
Fūerh ea graisin vo mj rj
Agell rijst eg ī fein

[1] Er j vroin shin kuirs smaighk
Doinhi Dhe zuitt maighk j ryst
Ga roih shin gūih leat
Cha chūhi zuitt strep rj Christ

Hu ; Dhe zuitt vrrimb is smaighk
Er gigh maighk ha fohid fein
Rish j nanvjjn koūmbs ī choir
No leg leoin lea dhūin trein
Trein ī maighk etc&

'N t anam a bhith agad féin
'S a' cholainn chré dhol san úr.

Gu bhith air cathair nan àgh
Cuide ri cách far a bh-feil ;
Bho 's tu a's fiosrach mar a táim,
Beir mise leat tráth is beir.
Beir mise leat et&

[1] Air a' bhrón sin cuir-sa smachd

[1] Ryn di reinig leish no hain oise

Faid ta mish deihj chaighe
Si sivill gi braigh da mj reah
Sivill vaggin gois dhūh
Nach eil fijs dhuh kea yeah

Sivill ī vaggin oūre
Gin zheiddig ea voynd gin nojsh
Agas ī sivill ī ta,
Gj deh phlaj nj shyn riish

Deh Chellin is tursigh leūmb
Feher vo feihin mūirn gi braigh
Agas ī verrig ormb moise
Faid ī ta mish deihi chaighe

Deihj Royrj is Chennich fa hrj
Housklig mj as * gigh kais * ais ?
*Ghaig mi fūirrigh rj mj skrijtt
Faid ī ta mish deihi chaighe

Gin vijn, gin ajjr, gin choil
Ach layh fo vroin gi braigh
Ach gi feihim bais gin nois
Faid ī ta mish deihi chaighe

Ta feher ī Manighin nj Loos
Nach leigin* mish as mj nhj [*leiggj ?
Di vi kannanich nj ghlag
Trūir ī ghaig gi laig mj

Mairg i ta beo no deihi
Si ta gin speise fo vell kjnn
Hūg ī nanoghkir mj leoin
Vo nach mairrjn beo nj foihr

Vijck Chennich, Chellin oig
Vijck i toyhid nach roūh gi laig
Nish vo is ghoirhid * mj heirmb *[gheirhid ?
Bihj mish aggid fein go faid
Faid i ta mish etc&

---

[1] Rainn do rinneadh leis 'na shean aois

Rijn di reinig lea Allister M^c^ curchj no hain osse di nj ghrek chijnd.

[1] Tursigh dhūin rj poirt
Cha noiñig mj gois vi leih* *leiih ?
Hug mj chrj tryh er aish
Mir Osshen deihj nj Fynn^d^

Smj deihj Chennich j naijh
Nach keillig er chaigh ī toire* [* coire, Prof Mackinnon.
Laūph ī vahllard nj shejd
Eūmbig keijd da dug shea foij

Ni ir vairrin^d^ Cellin ūre
Bailloile ī chleū is ea oig
Ga di gaiph shea rjnn ferg
Zhirrich ea gi deirph mj lo

Ni er vairrinn^d^ Royrie moir
Vroistnj fa troimb zūjn er hūis
Ochoin nach mairrin^d^ nj soūijnd
Choisshin lea laijn dhūyn gigh kūise

---

[1] Tuirseach dhuinn ri port,
Cha 'n ioghnadh mo dhos bhi liath ;
Thug mo chridhe troigh air ais,
Mar Oisean an deigh nam Fiann.

'S mi an deigh Choinnich an àigh,
Nach ceileadh air càch an t-òr,
Lamh a mhalart nan seud,
Iomadh ceud da 'n tug se fòir.

Ni air mhaireann Cailean ùr,
B' allail a chliù 's e òg,
Ged a ghabh se ruinn fearg,
Ghiorraich e gu dearbh mo lò.

Ni air mhaireann Ruairi Mor,
Bhrostnuigh fath trom dhuinn air thùs ;
Ochoin, nach maireann na suinn
Choisinn le lainn dhuinn gach cùis.

Ni er vairrin^{d} Royri Ghair
Dj chūmbig spairn^{d} rish gigh naigh
Loigh nach geilig ach sin choir
Beiwijn leish sloij is kraigh

Smūinmijd er kannord* ī toūrh *kainnord
Vo doūrris mūirn is mj oig
Beiwijn leish shoihig is kū
Bains leish chleuh no toire

Ni er vairrin^{d} maighk royrj eil
Naigh nach dūilljn beamb fo heid
No feher teih chillichrist
Ailloile ī dijs chaij eig

Smūinim fon* oih Eaghjū eil *?
Naigh nach dejr karrih ma nhj
Loūh leūmb di zhon ī baise
Nhūrh ghaig shea no hoore

Mi choūpan smj charrjd ghijl
Naigh nach qūirrig fo skyl rūhin
Gair leūmb di gleh i vaighk
Glaighk foyr shea ainsin Doūhn

Eūmbig dhuin oūysle ī rosse
Nach feid mj noish chur sijs
Is quijh leūmbs di zull eig
Is mish no deihj gin frijse

Ni er vairrin^{d} foohr oisghaile * * Inoisghaile ?
Moir ī kail dom rj moose
Kainhoird ī tloij Donill Gormb
Is Royri nj koirn snj poose

Ni er vairrin^{d} maighk vick Leoid
I*n* Tallaisker va road ni kleyre

Ni air mhaireann Ruairi Gearr,
A chumadh spairn ris gach neach,
Laoch nach geilleadh ach sa' chòir,
B' eibhinn leis slòigh is creach.

Smuaineamaid air ceannard an tùir
Bho 'n d' fhuaras mùirn is mi òg ;
B' eibhinn leis seobhag is cu
B' annsa leis chliù na 'n t-òir.

Si trah I vj feher pailt
Ra-ersher I va tlaijt eijl

Ni er vairrin[d] Eachin oig
Maighk Ellen nj shoil snj poose
No Rehild, vehr doūyn vuirph
No Donill Gormb, toir dj phijl

[1] Eūmbig karrjd chaij voūymb
Vo feihnis koūyrt is loine
Gad hairlj mj noighk gin chūirmb
Mi zhoigh I shea bhūrn rj oale

Ta mj gin aijr, gin noūhn[d]
Mi loūh loumb ra dull i kūhirt
Veids choisk mish rj kaigh
Zheūhim no ajt noighk bhūirt

[2] Di vi oistnj da mj zhōjn
Gin chostnū er mhuir no toore
Da nj chran cha duggis foūyhnd
Baūns loūhng agas fyne

Sminnig di zhoal mj saūse
Di nijne is meilsh hig vo raijk
Vo skūir mj skrjwig nj troisk
Noighk cha nijgh mj zhoagh plank

Bihj mj nish ra mj veoh
Eg Shoirris oig i kaind bhūird
Lea klarsich gi ghaūjnd dhain
Oalimb gigh trah lain i chuirn

Ni ir vah mj ghroigh nj chūirt
Nach feihim mūirn vo nj mrahj
Di zhe snach heil mj * kroy * Blank in MS.
Shea zheūhim foūh er son ghraij * * graij

---

[1] Iomadh caraid chaidh bhuam
Bho 'm faighinn-sa cùirt is lòn,
Ged tharladh mi nochd gun chuirm—
Mo deoch i e bùrn ri òl.

[2] Do bhi osnaich de mo dheoin,
Gun chosnadh air muir no 'tìr ;
Do na chrann cha tugas fonn—
B' annsa long agus flon.

[1] Feihlimhir leophir bain
Ains ī glehmir gigh la tuigks
Gigh oūre gi bimir ī ghoistnj
Ochadain is mj fo hurs
Tursigh dhūin etc&

Mairph rijn di reinig lea Ioin Mc Kenzie err vaise Chennich oicc * ano 16 * vicc?

Kraigh is trūim no gigh kaigh * * k(r)aigh?
Di zoin chles gin chlij ī teig
Er Flah deirph maissigh oūrh
Tairk pha sūelk zhūin er eish

Och ochoin is mj gin oūhnd
Fo oistnj gi troūmb ī kein
Kea feist vo feihins mūhirn
Mi chaind eul vj ghaist ī kreah

Ni oinjh gad laihim oig
Kea Tearle kea troir nj keid
Ochoin kea toirisle aird
No kea graij ir nūillj hrejd

No kea koūspjn gaiist sheiwe
Flah bj rihi bahj is beis
Lea gleit gigh eūmhj * hoore * dūinhi?
Nūill hj, gin vūhill vheimb

Kea pheil nj mijltive baihrk
No shreyl da ghaiph gi leir
Dehe laiñan shj gigh naigh
Brainan rj er vaish ī leig

Di reir chijn^d eijhn fo chloist
Noi-vejhrigh noighk ī feist
Dehe liphird faskj ī gijle
Fo leaghkū i noil ī de

Ni qūjrrig asshj er chaigh
Kurrhi naih ga būr ī gleis

---

[1] Faoghlamar leabhar bàn,
Anns an gleidheamar gach là tuigs',
Gach uair gu 'm biomar ag osnaich,
Ochadoin is mi fo thùirs'.

Kain[d] būyhn er nach mūhig naigh
Chūmbig foūijnd fo smaighk ī rejt

Kroyh ī skarrih di vi aind
Troūh gigh karrjd fo eūncheil
Gin faijkshjn go la loyhn
Broin ī taisk, gi boūyn no zheive

Faid nach doigrig err j choūhn
Fo heoil ī dūg voūyn ī gheig
Chūise shin dūyn ga bj craihj
Viig ir dūil gigh la ra skeil

Ni aūlj shin is i noūh
Choūle gin troūise ra treiwe
No smijn gi feihir err aish
Oin nhj ghlaighkis ī no beile

Vo ghlaighk ī ti hug ir saijr
Gin aijkin[d] gi braigh ī kreah
Fa dohijn nj bj mj strjh
Nj smo mj chrih cha deijd

Mairg i dhyhig no graijh
Mj hroūrsin ghaijph no zehe
Fo chaise, ma nailigan oūrh
Mj graijse bi chluihtigh beise

Di veise vi karrandigh seijwe
Mir leinhū ga baird j keil
Lauph gin toomb si toir
Vijlljg broin lea kjnnall reah

Di phailtish zhijlj zhaiwe
Gin airkis di ghail go teijg
Chroūn nj feile ra ijghk
Gin erig er ghijtt no sheid

Kea loūyhis markis no mūirn
Chūj aijttis di ghūigh ī neis
Kea zū nach dj hijle ī ghlaighk
Rijn ī rijn vi chraigh si treijd
Kraigh is smo etc&

heir is sett donne the 4 verse of the former lijnis
(being omitted)

Kea chrain[d] bi vaissigh shjh
Hrein chaiskig ī trhj gin strejp
Lea kūhirt ma feighth ghrijwe
Eūberbbig * lea oiph ī lehid

* Duberbbig f

Khairrhū orain nj raind

Mi ghraijs ī kain[d] Phijn
Raūh * ardhain is ainnigh is kleūh *
Beūhmig moir haūighk
Cur foinūilk ī navid er chūil
Lea toomb no taish
Nach pjllīg is maslig na chuise
Ga bi irjsle bu hjgig (?)
Ra hjrrig di chairdis dj ghruise

Oin fohjst di reinig lea Murchig m[r] vijck curchie

Smairg dj hrejg ī tajhir boūhn
Er vejhir vreigiwe ī doiphjn
'S nach fūill er tallū ī vois
Ach skail fallj di zeywnis

No hreig er shaillig nach fan
Di zhehjr na zhailligh talvyn
Tahir torrigh gin dhj
Ta kahjr holljsh ī naird Rj

Smairg di hiwe ī bla gin voose
No chlijg lea graijh ī tivill
No hreig aijhir is boūyn bleih
Er choūirt nach glehir gin viphil

Mijm[d] * nj Collin smairg di lain * Mijin
Fraywe gin torrig ga zhijnvyn
Mi noūrh gigh sūhigh gin sta
Gha doūyse dūhighis gigh oin la,

Douyse ī pheckj tūirse is broin
Mirr lephir j naightrj dohphin
Tuishle Rj davj si lijghk
Hūit ghaiwe ga bi dail j Dijphild

Ga[b] voir ī neywnis si beaghk
A seywris is a slouyh rijghkt
Skoaile nj trhevj vo smaighkt
Vo reind sead bo* zhe ī nūhlighkt *

Mur shin dairnmyd tūirshe is broin
Shaill fo ir nanmjn[d] ī chjghlo

Eirhmyd shichaiwe agas oighk
Niobhrid ī noūhjn * orrick * [noūljjn ?

Vo ta teig i nordū zhūin
Treigmyd fairmjd is mjrūjn
Swo is breigigh meihir er leher
Is smairg ī hreigis ī taihir

Quarhū orain.

Muill ejwnis is mayhir
Eg Mahir ī kahir nj bouyh
Vell shi agas sonnis
Is sollis nach feyhir ī loūgh
Oor ī zhūilljn nj dhainhi
ī phannig ī channigh ī tloij
Bun mannim gi soighkir
ī foighir di ghardichis voūyhm

Oin foist di reinig lea allister.

Troiri maignig ī zhe
Aidvjm nach rehe mj hoil
Ta^{m} aiwglik aind ī strhj
Aūphrick ī rj er mj chorr

Mj spirrid er vijnd mj rijn
Nj noinin^{d} kyle do sdo meoil
Gin tiphir ī nhj nach fajck
Smjnjr gi vel eack na sloir

Mj spirrid ī gaūhrig gi geir
Er aihir fein ha chon taighkt
Klaickmijd ir corhūm ī shūind* * skūind ?
Dher ī cholljn reūmb gi beaghk

Gj vel leidhird ormb is skijse
Eldir i doose da vel mea
Moin nj colljn di vi vois
Mānim er laiuph zheish vick dhe

Rj ī voūyhichis gigh kah
Vo doūrris gigh mah da^{d} zhoin
Dhijn mj si noimhirvay ghairph
Gin toimbhird, vo is meirph mj hroir
Troirj maignig etc&

Mairph rijn di reinjg lea Ioan m^c Keinnj er bais; Ioan nj Comrj 168 Lea qūarhū orain er gigh rain^d

Mi chriis ī ta fo chraid
Gigh slijh gi braigh ga gloūise
Vo ghaigshijn dlihi ma chaiisk
Ma bihim gna fo ghroūymb

Groūymbigh ī draijst [1]
Vi cūmijn (?) bj haivir ī mūirn
Gin pha vi meihrigh
ī teihligh ī naij sī chūil
Vo is kraij ri eiñighk
Dei-herr si chlair fo nūhre
Bi lain ghlick dejnjghk
Meihrig toil dhe ni dhūle

Zhe ī ta gi hūillj kajrt
Di zheir leat ī tj shin voyn^d
Ryld * gigh hūillj no di smaighk — * Ryls ?
Gigh oin naigh da vel ī loyh

Ta loyh eg gigh dhūin
Da būñig ī chardis kijwe
Voyhn^d ga doimbich
Cha dūirrich er chlair ī zoin
Doūire bair ūrrimb
Lea ūrrids hair ī voin
Boūhn cheyle chūmbvel
is vrraild er chaigh ī skyle

Skjltigh ī nish ma koūyhirt
Skeil * ī trouh is eihvir † aind — * Skoil ? † eihoir ?
No zheh snach erighe vo noid
Kaind edhj nj troir snj faind

Faind ha di voghtj
Gochoin ī gna di zheh
Kraind * ī fortoin — * Kramd ?
Gi koistn ī Pharos dhe

[1] The word "applecross" written after "draijst," but not in line with it, and in comparatively modern handwriting.

Taind si dogkir
Chaj crostoūh ī vais di hreiwe
Naimb cloist dūit
Gin noghkle gi braigh di vehil

Behil gin naineūl ī saijr chūise
Zheig vūhjnt nj kleūh feyle
Co-lijnt lea gijttjn aijh
Snach arjr lea naigh ī vijd

Meid ī vahish, vi cahj
Gin snouh gin aylt
Lyn eil er vahiwe
Tjwtouh rj traighk * * fraighk ?
Bea moin[d] loan vi cahj
rj sloūh ni baijrk
Mirr ghrijve phlah
Gi feihj shea voih gray

Grai gigh phjn deas is touh
Aligan si loūy eg kaigh
Baūhghor astalligh ī veis
No lahj go teirmb ī vaise

Cha vais sho gha tañimb
Ga daigjh leat baiñall fo ghroūymb
Ha tlamo[r] gin vaillig * Tlaino[r] ?
Rj payig di charronis boūhne
Mj ghraijs mir zhaillig
Naird vrūgh nj nangle go loyn
Sead krahit er tallū
Garj gin skarrj dū voūyh

Voyhn gin skarrig croūn j neūle
Oūre chrain feūhindis nj kleihir
Gin noos kea yea verhj baihr* * baihn ?
Da * disrich mj er klair reūh * Ea ?

Reuh bea di chlekig
Vo nj cheid la vj faickshin dj bhuire
Feistighchj kaitkind
is tediw(?) ra frassig i cheūle * tedin
Feil lughk bertish
is edhi nj nairkigh i bū
Gletigh gin vaslig
Skeltigh fa saigh er j chūle

Er chūle ga dj chahj voyhnd
Oūrh ī vijs dj lūth(?) eg kaigh
Sgūirrj ī nish gi troūh
Di zhūoys fo oiūmb gna

Gna lea tūil djrighe
Ma skribs vj neig chrūh broin
Ghaig sead kischraūh
Bi phrjsoil na* leiyhj† oire *ha? †leighj?
Zheig rihj gin dhjbird
er zhūin i koire
Bea veis foorrin
Gin vi ghraind he.. no zhoig* *zhuig?

Hig j dūih ga ta dj hrijgh
Smoir ī zhjvell sea mijsk ghail
Kaigh gin naihir er ī chuile
Ha sayhid zeha eūle er chaile

Ha kailis gha kaitkind
Naimb hi-jghk ghaghj go vūirh
Maūlaūh gin ghaissig
ī krain^{d} ī bairh frestle* da chleūh *fresttle?
Taind* chaij taittjmb *daind?
Vo chainord ī naghkjn Ioan ūirh
Dainsyghk teidd altrūm
Bj haynt vj leats bea rūine

Di rūins no feithi chleah
Smairg bj trejn mah er chaigh
Sma rejnd dhūjn ghais ī krehe
Vi ūillj no reir gi bea,

Shea va coligh
Moir-chuise nighk sī baihj
Krain^{d} fo-rjn
Ma bronigh ī nish kaigh
Ta lūghk fogir
Gin chnodigh fo hijghkt dj vaise
Vo ta storose
Sin chophir fo lijck ī taūh

Taūh no ajhir* no di zhewe *oihir?
Cha neih ī noise tejd gi braigh
Ski bū teih-idis si feimb
Fo laūhū vijck dhe nj graise

Di ghraisin i hrjjnoild
Varkig gi miroildigh trein
Ma vla ī chriwe ion-oild
Cha-rig fois nijsle ī dheh
Gais daij gi loino[r]* leino[r]
No gharden gin ghjwe fo nj ghrein
Ski dairn-shaid fynish
Gi dalich gigh frajwe vo nj zheig

Zheig bj tairhich * gha gigh naigh * fairhich ?
Bi dailwich draigh no leijg
Foor Albe zhegjn gj foaighk * * *soaighk* ?
herr-sheold * ma shaigh nagh bj vreig *-sheild ?

Cha breigigh mj vein-mijnd
ī feighin di vairph-rijn di chaigh
Gi skeiltigh er targid
Nehrjn cha tainmbs fos-naird
Va gehrj rūit shailvan
is teile da ghairvig j gna
Kea zhedish dj lain-vyn
Er ehdin ī tal-vijn j ta

Ta shead gin najhir fo chaise
Nj ma-hi sdū klair er loūyse
Chjns nach fejhir naigh vo nj vaise
Maighk rah no taijt boūyh

Boūigh gin ne-righe
Di ghoūlligh nj krews j baijhr
Groūm-igh nj keidhj
Snach gloūyshir le evigh j graijh
Ghoyshvoire nj feile
Gin loūgh er son teimb di chaigh
Troūh mir zherich
Loūh si rjjh skeile dj vaise

Di vaise ghaig mj fo chloist
Och-adoin i skeile i doūre
Gigh slij gha gloūysh gi braigh
Mi chrj fo chraid gi boūin
Mj chri-is ī ta etc&

5 Rijn di reinig lea Gillicallūm Gairph; m^c illichallum

Hivill is dijmbhoin di vūirn
Smairg ī zhūhir lea droigh qūirmb
i trūire bj phailt ra mj reah
Nj er vairrjn dhuh ach ī nah skeile

Ta Ingis ī kroighk nj naingle
Laūh nach di cheiñ īn ī sivill
Va shjd er nj laūhū bj phailt
Da faighkis i chlannū ghajhall

Laūph eill ver Gillespig
Maiphk Chellen Earle ghūinigh
Shea shin dairle laūh bi phailt
Da faigckis di chlannū ghaihall

Lauph Eachin oig vijck Eachjn
Mj chraighs bj * er j kljig * vj?
Bea shin oin lauh bj phailt
Da faighkis ī chlannū gaihall

Nish vo chaij trūir shin saighid
Skin vi aind uaigh ga tivig
Ach ead mir zhimbigh ī faijhe
is ro-veg mart ort ī hivill
Hivill is doimhoin etc&

Rijn di reinig lea Oishen m^c Phyn

Seisher shjn soir ir slijghk
Seisher shin nach smijn olk
Feher deh ir seishir fo lijck
Mi chraigh meid ir kliskgi noghk

Qūeig-err shjn dūll er sheid
Shinidir ī teig ra ir tijwe
Dai-nig taighkir gin troūise
Vūn ea voyn^d queigi kijwe

Kair-err shjn shailg shaill
Chaihirn airmoil nach ghirr
Er chroūise da qūirrimir kah
Vūnhi voyn^d fehir zeh ir fihir

Treirr shin dull ī kein
Shūid dir * hūgid Rj Greig * [dir (?) blotted.
Cha[b] dairmid zhūyn vi er choūyrt
Vūnj voyn ī trese deh ir treir

Shijh-mjid no ir doose i steih
Skilidir ī rijst ir genn
Tūikshj teig mir is dluih
Vūn shea voyn ī dairle feher

Mish no monhir no deihj.
Goisjn (?) cha viphill ach baise
Cha naise er ī tallū soūise
Da chonyse * nach tairlir si chaise * chouyse?

Smj noin chrain si chroighk
Smj stoighk ra būyltyrr toūjnd
Cha veah ghom ach ī baise
Smairg da faigrr * ī laūh loūim * [faigir ?

Smi noin chro si voigle
Sgin chrojn eill no maskin
Is beg ī boig j lea tūittimb
Gijh dull fohim gi farsinn * * [farsim in MS.

Kihild is Goule is Gohrj
Agas Oiskir tan kris-ghall
Mish is Ryn va nj (?) vainmjn[d] (?)
Gir ea shuid j mainmb * da teisher * inainnb?
Sheisher sjn etcæ

(On a loose slip of paper)

A prophesie made before the situatoune of Invernes.

Streid wahell sallich ī shūin[d]
Wohgre * fijne a darrich douyn[d] * Bleire ?
i Daine Chain[d] voddog ghail
Droūle er i weihwid oūyn[d]

Invernish daill chlaisk
Dorire kaha tūirhglash
i dig M' Pehaig i mach
Lea layn agas lea luhrich
Tuitti ni Ghayle ma saigh
Ma voirlūmb toim nj hurich

[1] Rijn di reinig lesh ī Skripher naimb ī dorig Rj Shemis 7 a Sassjn anno 1688

Gir faijlt carroile ī sivill
Gi maile ea barroile nī sijhijn
Siljmbs gir fojr ī skeil
Wo nj zherich dj Rj Brettjn

2 Ga[b] voir ī heywris sī vūirn
Steyle fois si zho chrūin
Lohrj ūll sī hreish
Doigrī leo ea gj mj-yeish

3 Ga[b] voir ī hovird si ghoyse
Da choivirle agas da louh
Dj ghijghk ead eil lea taish
Eidighe ī skeil ra ahrish

4 Maghk j phehir pha ī neighk
[2] Co-chavill rish er gha gleis
I Chlewhin oile agus oūll
Yimbich da yoin go hrūinei ghūinn

5 Ga[d] haimbs cūrr ī keil
Di zhūmb zhūn voir skeil
Ni vell fois er bhj kea yea
Ehvir zhe, no pha i zhūmj

6 Ach ghlesih Rj er veid ī hresh
Vhj[n] vrihi corhūm co-yeish
Gin rūihn leggell fa skoole
No zhjn, vaillih lea deo-gloir

7 Loyhri ull chūmbell kairt
Deo-chreiddj fo lain smaghk
Rairs mir heiggisk Christ gi beaghk
Agas ta reis hest oistle

[1] The second volume of the MS. commences here. Dr Cameron transcribed of this volume only the first five verses of the first poem, the first eight of the second, and the first nineteen of the fourth poem ("Sorhrie chaj &c.").

[2] The three lines here given are on the margin. The original lines deleted run thus :—

Prinse Orrange zeh gherri sead
Marie ī nijn ga doūir
Gharw sea gi boūir ī klainnis

8 Shaū-keid bleind ta reish eig
Va vreihri zhūn^{d} ull reah
Loin-vi-mir nj kembnj keind
Sno eigni-chi-mir i foighkle

As shin tūigfir mir ī daile
Gir oin slj choistnis haile
Cha dehlimb ead reūh ī skoile
Hoile hohird da gigh oin nehr

Ach gogh ir brihi mj sī chuise
Heddir Ri Breittin sī Prūinse
Derph, ha ir peckj cho cūirst
Skūirsir shyn a leah nj keirh

Nj oinjh shjn hjīghkt oirn
Oūrh lijn gigh shain, ghall gigh noh
Di vreignich shyn ull ī test
Verh shyn gin cheist nj ha-vijūjn

Kighla shyn, mir chighlas strūh
Shemis ī deh Prūinse ī dūih
Derph leūhm, vo skeil doūjrh
Bairh-ī ti bi doūile, no hainig

Ach ghūihmijd as ī leah gi taijnd
Ead vhj fa roin er oin raind
Go gloir Zhe, is Ise ī kain^{d}
Chon sgi daijnt ī toile gin deylh

Dain-ni-mir broin agus traisk
Ma loinfir shyn na moir reaghk
Lea ūlljh di zhe sgigh caise
Err ir glunj, gna gi soyller

Treigmijd fairmjd is oūhphir cuirp
Treigmijd mj-rūin is moir ghluit
Treigmijd fourh chreddj gin vla
Treigmijd gi braigh vj feylloile

Eairmijd shichawe, eairmijd ijghk
Eairmijd fijūh zhe, tuis vi ghljck
Eairmijd creiddi, treigmijd saijnt
Vo is faijlt carroile ī sivill
Gir faijlt carroile etc&

Ghrea orhan di rejnīg leish ī Skripher si naimb chijnd anno—88

Ta sivils carroile
Ha ea didain da ir maillig gi gheir
Leūhid kighla herr tallū
is Dhoon er ī dallig lea vreig
Chrek Pairt dūis ī nañim
Sdi chighle ead barroile chijn sheid
    Oir chaj aū[1] sī chrāñoig
    Ghoirt tūill da ir kañigh
O oin Rj voire beannj nir creid

O ahir nj graise
No failig shjjn nir croūise
Ach aūphrig oirn tra
Lea tlaise o[d] lahis ī noūisc
Mirr hug ū lea[d] Wirūild
Clain[d] Iseraell
Gin dhi foirr si choūyn
    Dhjne teglish di rirj
    Ga ghoyh lea lūighk ī miroune
Vo skribs ta tijghk ma kouyrt

Skoir rijs vi oūild
Ga ta ī fo ghuh ains i naimb
Gir ead ī peakjn ī duhire
Harrjne oirn pūhire is kaile
Ach dainmir traisk agas kūh
Rish i nerr * * chale (?) deleted.
Gha gin deūhir si chrain
    Chons gi kaisich * ea weūhjn[d] * kaisick ?
    Chleak ī negoire is dūih
Mir ha bregin is lūhin is faile

Zhe chūrrind laidhir
Ghalich mūir agas teere
Ha ū faikshine ī draist
Mir ghaljg ī prabirrs j Ri
Ach rairs mir haghir di Gaij
Noūire gaiph absolon
Pha er go zhi
    Berr ghaghi ma ghaile laitt
    Ghainoin ī partī
Nir Rj chon ait, lea shih

[1] oū ! A deleted form of the verse clearly gives an.

5 . Ferr eill sma ī shoile do^{m}
Ha gheist oūire er foighir
No phairt
Loighk ni cūrrijn ī shoilt
Di hogrig snach obigg
ī spairn
Ga tāmil leen vyn^{d} ū
Nj dorimir foūh zhūit
Gi bragh
Sand da ir shoirs bi doūle shin
Eddir Vhej agas oūylsī
Wi er di zheislaiph ī croudall
Si caise

6 Troūh nach faickin ū tijghk
Mirr baitt lea mj chrj
Si naimb
Far ri Shemis lea beūhind
Nach gheil ī zeūhir
Ni ghaile
Ha draist ro weūich
Veids gin hijighe
ead faile
Lea sholig slea neūhimb
Ains nj modū is dūih
Chuirr fa zha* shiwe er shūjle *zha ?
Di Rajnk

7 Ach ha maijr snj dūhj
Gi kighile ī coūirse
sho foist
Gi faijk mj lea^{m} hūlj
Vi skūirsi gigh trūh, va
sni moijd
Sgigh Barron beg cūbigh
Vaile lea carrū is lūbin
Prmce oire
Gheūh Mc Kellen er hūise dūih
Ghaiñoin ī chūirt
. Gallire bī dūighisich
* gho

8 Bea ghūghis vo haino*
Vi didain ra maillig
gigh tij

* [Teajk, *teachd* (!) is deleted in MS.

Cha baire ea hiwe Ahir
Ga[b] voire j wahis
Vo Rj
Ma sea sho ī treis gahell
Hugg eūk * voūh vaihall — * [rusk ? uisk ?
Go proos
[1] Lea meidin scorriach skahoile
Chad chaiusichig eaise[2]
Ga[d] hūitt ū* cha naihish — *ea deleted
Dūit* ī — *dāit ?

9 Oūimbig Tijhorn is poist
Nach oyle dois ī noish chur
I dhain
Ha draist gi mojttoile
Le phrabir gi boistoile
i[d] phaijrt
Saind duih shjn Cullodhir
Graintich, is Rossich
i chaile
Noūire hajntas ī roihj
Chon ainsighk vo hossigh
Gir taijnt ghaij chroighe
Misk chayghe

10 Ach earrū nj hailb
Ga dailligh lj draist
nir couirt
Ga[d] lepht siw vo ir lainbighk
Svo la gheils sijwe Ghergus
err hūise
Huitt gigh foinn lea tairmisk
Di hreig snach rouh earbsighe
Di[n] chroūin
Ach shoh tailigh ī ghairvis
Gi harj ī saiñchis
Gi neirrighe mj hailvoire
Da kleuh.

11 Nj kan mj nj sleir rom
Rj ir mahi, ri ir cleir
ri[r] poire

[1] Prof. Mackinnon transliterates these two lines thus:—
Le maigheann sgoraidheach sgathail
'S ged thuit e cha'n athais dha i

[2] Line much corrected and obscure.

Deish ir mjñin ī Heirlis
Gi seisī shiwe pean ea
nehij dohjn
Si teyhrj dlygh no gheis
Hūitt nish go Shemis
ra veo
Ach ghaiñoin ir leirs
Ga moir ir qūyd leiph
Herr leoūmbs gin reib siwe
ī choire

12 [1] Oin loūh er coir zhirich
La maslig no zhibir di phairt
Va oūyr ī staijt oosle
Sī ha err torrjg lea ooghk ma i drai*st* ?
Shain achkle sgir foore ea
Va reūh eddir Christinj graj
Girr mish no añspirrit
Dūin mi hamboile (-koile
Gaiph na slir rūis naimb er no chay*s*

13 Kais eill nach fass
Zheirich mir asson si royūg . .
Chlain fein vi no taiikt
Da gigh naich ha cur as da ma couy...
Di hreig eid scha naijtt daj
Qūeūgū fain va ch... ga tloūyh
Noinado^r wairt sho
*D*i naich gaiph baistjg
And ī namb nj trj persin ha soūis

14 Ach oirr zuibbrich gigh miroild
Va misk * chlain Israell vo hūise * misle ?
Nach shoyller j gijwe sho
Zoin naich gaiph Christighk mir groūnt
Vo lijh gheilt agas foiph moir
Err gigh Marquos gigh Earl sgigh Diūchk
Kaisk fein najryīlds
Mas toil leats ī Zhe ea,
Ma tuit shjn fo eyrist di grūise

15 Smoir eyris ruītt ī Wreittin
Snach dedig di heiggisk no aim
Cha leir rūitt fa tegle

[1] [Verses 12, 13, 14, and 15 are on a loose slip of paper; the ink is faded, and the writing difficult to decipher].

Gin harrjn ancreiddi ort cail
Vo la vūirt ljiwe Sheirlis
Ha ūilsin ghewighk gi tain^{d}
Gaiph ahri i tegoir
Hoir ghachi Ri Shemis
Noih higg skuirse vo Zhe ort i nail

16 Ghajallū gaist
No layhi fo waisle
Si chuise
Ach feyhir siwe tappie
Si Ri Shemis no haick
er ir cūil
Ga ta Vlliam ī Sassin
No gheljwe i feast
da chroūn
Leūmb is kijnttigh mir haghris
Hijwe oinlighk ī wearrtjne
Gi pijltir ea gaghj,
gin chleū

17 Noh^{m} oin hywe pein sho
Sgin ghlaighk eash i negore
err chaind
Va vanefesto ro ejdighe
Nach faijk* sywe gir bregigh (* faijl, faijh ?
i chaijnt
Sgigh gaillig di reyn^{d} shea
Di Hassjn di hreig shea
gi taijn^{d}
Ha ead nish neyhi cheile
Noūire hūig shead ī reson
Ach nj ha Phresbiterianich
— aind

18 Na^{m} lehid nir mistnighk
Gi nūi ead sho bristnigh
na coūirse
Fo skaile religion
Bea navjst si ghlighkis
Vo hūise
Co rūh ailigh ī nish
Nach dacha i nijghk
Lea miroūine

Ach ha najt lea foise dhūiu[d]
(Ga[d] ghailig Ri jn trijck ead)
Eg gigh Airmjn[d] va tyrggig
ī chrouine

19 Gim aūlj sho gheris
Vaihj Albe snj Heir
si naimb
Ha caihi lea Shemis
Snach daiphrig ead fein
err ī kaile
Ach beill i bayst si nedin
Fo gigh naich va ri bregin
Srj faijle
Gaiph i test va eijdighe
Eddir Vahi is chleir
Ho[r] ī nanme ga negoragh
— Vaylt

20 Ach ha mj dajle no mj varrole
Mar chaysich Dhe charrighks
i tra
Smar Vayltir leash barrole
Chlajnnish oyure alloile
gin vla
Smairg ī hosich mir ajllj
Ahir keile chur ahloūh
vo vaire
Ach sho ordū nj balligh
Farr ri dochis ni kellj
Si tivill chroyh charroils
ī ta
Ta Sivils carroile etc&

Greh ell foist di reinig er fohgri Rj Shemis 7

Mi[m] leabbi er moin tijwe gin chadle da jtjn
Ha maignj ri smjūtj er ī tivills i ta
Na choi er gigh Juigh gin soyvairt da skilig
Ti smo ha toird gijle da ha(?) hjltinis ba
Sea conj mir oillich flūigh roytj oūimghiich
Ochoin gi bea drihj snj ghidir sho ghra
Noūire chuirrig Rj Shemis lea oimbird sle egjn
Gin vūill gin vemland, vo hreid a whithall

2 Leūhid trein ūrr va achk gi hūillj
Di laūrig i nūrrj kea burr si spairn
Va trakig er būiñig si chardis daj vllj
Noj-nado[r] ī skuirr ead hraj tūill er ī ghraij
Vjck Mūirr faijk fein sho, sbi tūrr ansin reijt
Si di vūills is trein no kedhi si spaijrn
Vo nach t vūn ea gha negor mir churr ead leid[1] er
Gigh turris da deid ea bi fein er mirr ghaird.

3 Baightj liwe pein sin, hiwe aightrj no lephjn
Oin des chrain cho trein rish gha derrich mig * * m*rg?*
Breittin is Erjn no chairt fo oin neiwe
Ga barshjn ī hredjwe, ead fein hoird ī hair
Noūre chassī no eimb ea le lassan ankelj
Va dlessnis edich noure hreig ead i phairt
Vo-is kairtis bi veis da, hig askell er Shemis
Lea nairt vo ni sperū an-eawjn sin daj

4 Zibbir gin cherr lea oinlighk lughk feyll
Shain mjrūn na an-ijghk gi mairr sho ach gair
Bi-j tj er ī bainnū nj noirrjn ī kaindle
Ga strj gigh nj maillj heid alligh fo smaill
Ha mj giis mj varroil gin gi*w*sighe* eā aill * gulsighe?
Ni tihin da būnig lainell go bais
Gi[m] i mj-ghraidor sallich heid ī sinj ra crannū
Ach gi skjssich ead baillū vo harrig gi haird

5 Gigh rebell noi-hiphoild, hreg nūill rioile
Keims vi klj ghaj ma dirich ead aird
Besin da ditijg sī beill vi ga eijs
Lughk leiph di zilsiwe da skrivig er clar
Zhe taispein j negoir, kairt chlair i nedin
Sgi faickir leo fein gir j vreig hug i sair
Ha vaijrts cho rei ghuit si t-lait heid i n*es* loi * * k*oi?*
Lea tairtjn si chetoin hoird treinfiū fo vla.

6 O oūighir gigh kroūdell foir furtich si noures orn
ha mūrrs mo koūrt dūjn er houre vi aird
Go cuspin hoird boūinfi di ghuittsich[2] nach trou siñ
Gin chus aggin foūitt rūj doulchis no daiwe
cha nurtigh bi-voūn sho lughk glut no oūphir
sl*e*ir rūtt hi-ighk ma koūrt daj si touh no di laj
Go skūttsjg mir gloūran na lussanj sourrigh
Na nultich sna koūlu er heūrnig lughk bais

[1] heid? [2] ghuittsi?

7 Ta sivil no vrehill, nj bivill daj eihi
Ha maghk nehi nahir gin na-hig gin vaj
Feidi mj gra nach skiljr i kaihigh
Gin voonn* zeh di vahis ha flahis no haiwe * voonu ?
Kighill nj rahi is jnich nj graihj
Gi fijd-mjd naijghk aiin no hra,
Clin er i chlea no smijn sjn er aihir
Ma nojnvah bi cahir hijghk fajst go ājt

8 Shaird mj holas no traghkti lea geoir daj * * eaj ?
Mir harlig di Jonas ea dorjn si kais
Havill i choir ea sea slain ansin lochrain
Si najdi cho doinigh ri foirn ea vj bait
Tlanio[r] hug troir gha har chaigh ansin vorvij/
Va nardoghs an-ordoil ach *fo* vairt i ghrais
Kolaidhir si los *ea* si harlig vo hois ea,
Cha traj err i hrokir ach dochis hoird da,

9 Mollig ī zhe ghuits ir corroūn i negin
Di hollis i skelig no rejt no hra
Chorrum i gerj gin dollj gin neislen
Err chor is gir leir raj ead fein vi ba,
Ha gimhird si gegin gin eimbidi resoin
Ach einnis go fedoil sgi treigfir leo aid
Di vūlls veimb rūi go curr & * ī deislaj * currp
Mirr yūill nj ge'g ga skelig ma lair

10 Nj Heūinj de'iphnj . chuir culū ri kainord
Skūirs mir ghaiutaig noi-ghraind er ī cnas
Va cūirtarighk maijle si rūyn daj ga ghailtjn
Dubligī nailtoig si naimb gha vi kais
Chūil her i nortoūn da kljjg sda crossid
Le snij cho doghkir ri loit chreiwe ī bais
Na lij snj dorssi eg sijve fo cossi
De ghij da roisg mir ochin ī waijt

11 No bainh ghom ijs ha barrandis skriph
Ha marriskell mi[illegible]ūor ha ditigh lain
Charrighk is oinlighk ga fairris leo dirigg
Snoj vaiñight hjr voyh gha dijbhir ma lair
Ha ahir i toyllish le [illegible] hill da boyrrigg
Va k[illegible] na koūir[illegible] [illegible]o toyndigh i gna,
Si kl[illegible] da ghloūs [illegible] Ri oūhdain
Hig la err ī tlouhs[illegible] [illegible]uysei vi paijt

12 Lūghk hessis i chorigh nach saighnj da doin ea
Mirr ajjlt dehi fogir er fofill * sgigh aijt * *fosfll ?*
Va dairkig si folim er chairris gin notis
Gad chraighig na sloir yū ha storos i taiwe
Eg ahir gigh treid ha kahir nj reijt
Verr breh er gigh ein nj vo nelū go laijr
Smaghkisich egoir gigh naigh er i hrein
Bi fest mir skeh ghaj, vo sleir ruitt ke yead.

13 Ha dulan i morall nouire yūiskis nj shoids
Nach skūrsjr na sloir yū lea nordū go bais
Vdhir i choir ghaj go kūis vi toislaij
Neūl chart er foighir sead poist no g(?)aj * * *ghajaj ?*
Sdūbild i keoh sho verr suljn ī voirlouyh
chūirr cūil da kairt doin rish gin dorjn gin chas
Trūir ha ga chonig, mj ghuils na troikir
Gi croūnir leo foist ea ga foigirigh ea,

Sorhrie chaj chūrr, meetterrighk dajn, zeūsie nj noylshie Gaijalligh va and i la Roone Royrig.[1]

Ceid Sorrhie da^{n} Hoylshie
Leish nj voylig ī krūinord
And ī la Roone Royrie
Ro foūhas moir ghūinjne
Gir fadd la choūlis
Cha vi boyh voir gin chuñord
Va vūill ansin nouhrs shin
Choishin croūdall dūiwe honoūre.

2 Chūj skejle di Zheire
Mir zherich ī la oid
Choishin cleū agus ke-tie
Di chedū di Gaijell
Cha bj leh chuidd broinaine
Si Nolaind ra arh-rie
Mirr hairle da^{n} voirloūh
Smirr ghoigre M'ky aind.

[1] [Soraidh a chaidh a chur am meadrachd Dain dh' ionnsuigh nan uaisle Gaidhealach a bha ann an là Raoin Ruairidh.]

3 Va mahij Chlain Donill
Lea Coūnlojne si naimb sho
Maghk Illean is oig-err
Sir Eovins Clain Chambroin
Dull i qūeinnie ī noūhash
Clevir sūyrk mir chainord
Gin ea dooss ma trūir and
Cha^{d} yūjlt ea advanse.

4 Err Vaghky sea gi shojlt
And i nordū vattallion
Lea Vijltive di hlohrie
Si hroiltie ri craūnhū
Ga bea chijgg i foūhas
Bea shid ouhre ra go ahin
Frass phellerraie leouh
Lea more eymb nj cannon.

5 Eūimig oganigh sūyrk
Hūit si nouhre oid go tallū
Di ghoylshie Chlain Donjll
Chlain Chamroines, hijle Ellen
Ach nj hajrrjūe vo lūyh
Hugg ead roūhar lea laūnhū
Ho-jrd ī magh j ratrejt
Lea kajrtt eiggine slea ainhoine.

6 Cha di noissie leo edjn
Ho-ird di rebelldū graheill
Ach to-jrd fo cheile
Lea beimb skeih agas claijh
Ach gin gaiphe ead ratrejt
Lea reish chon nj haūhne
Sgi dagjh leo ceidin
Si trejpe oid no ly.

7 Bi lijnor si nouhre oid
Corp i gloūsid sea loijnt
Keijn, aidd, agus groūggin
Ferr gin chloūsin, gin chora,
Cha chleūnt and i zewe
Ach, alleise (agas) vo is me
Quarters for Jesus
Bi veirle ghaij con-hie.

8 Ma hjmbehle nj haūhne
Bi ghaihoile ī leirsh

Roh nj mijltive no ly
Ha aind fathist gin nerie
Va quijd deū gin laūhne
Beoile ri flahis gevighk
Sno mairrig ī lah
Ni ghajg nirr claij gi bejg ghaij.

9 Gimb ī slain da nj cūrrhjne
Leish nj chūirrig i doirhine
Nach koūlis i qūymbes
Vo la skūrr* Innerlochie
Smah ī foūhris feerr Vūill
Sgigh dūhine chlain Donill
Sgi dairnj shead tūillig
No fūirrig ī roigre

* churr *overwritten.*

10 Cha baind lea ir dūhrighk
Hair ea oūhj mirr hajck
Ach lea dūroilighk eijghe
Agas meyroillighk eaghiwe
Troūh nach roh ea si relen
Dewigg i gajskigh
Ach nach bherigg ea Chlevir
Gin Vlliam Herie no haghk.

11 Smirr bihig baise Chlevir
Bi trehigh mir haghir
Chūirr shidd maijll agas eisvoire
Err Ri Shemis hiighk ghaighie
Ridd begg eill i ta ge-rie
Si gewighk ir maslie
Chardie cha leir rūiwe
Saigh i treiwe ha cūrr as da,

12 Gir eumbj laūhe hreigh
Eddir Ere agas Breattin
Chahig lea Shemis
Si gherigg i gest oūhre
Mirr vi egle i tredie
Keljne, si kaiplie
Gi tairghkt liwe pein cad
No trejgkt leo daghie.

13 No vaillhi mish buillg-shedhj
Is trein vah de^{m} naghkin
Marr chahins i fein leish
Cho fadds i zedi mj pherse

Ach vois beart sho nach reah go^{m}
Hiwe gigh egoir ha^{m} faijckshin
Bi-hi mj ghujh lea Shemis
Ach gi treig siwe i fassons.

14 Si chainhū nj treiwin
Da beisin ī maillies
Ma ghaile ljwe cūise reah ljwe
Kaiskie negoirs gi hahlouh
Stroūm oistne nj baintroigh
Snj clainannū fallie
Sgi troigg ead sho kain dūih
Marr chainsich siwir maillouh.

15 Nach eole dūiwe i shoirse
Ghlaighk ordū vo Vlliam
Chuirr Rj Shemis er foigre
Vo chorjne i hainoure
Koūhlis reawe dojvairt
Bi hoylt err i hijmbjrt
No mirr hairrjne ead oirn
Folaindigh Fijnoūhre.

16 Ni mo choūlis breiggin
Bi trejn no vaghk
Mirr chuirr ead i keile dūjne
Na keid manefesto.
Mūirtt i Vrahir Ri Sherlis
Si Tearle shin Essoix
Maghk Goūh nj kairdich
Vi naijtt eyre Vreattin.

17 Gir eūmb nj vair sho
Chuirr ead aird voir keile da
Ach gin vaillj leo armaild
Sgin hearb ead i chleir voyh
Legg ea ūulli * go dairvigg
And i Parlament reasound
Ach vo nach feiht leo croidigh
Saind i ghogre leo Shemis.

* ū *doubtful.*

18 Va leskell shin a-rjdd
Si pharlament egrogh
Sgi dewe ead as aijtt ea
As gin hairn ea vo neigvell
Ghlaghk Vlliam is Marie
Taijtt lea reasoūne

Ha foose eg Dhe grasin
Nado^{r} si beisin.

19 Gir fadd la choūllis
Gi boūrroill i clainnish
Ni ghairwe ead si noūhres
Lea fouh voire is gaūlis
Maghk i Pheahir da oūdigh
Shea foytt rish shaūrogh
Misk Hurkichu troyllie
Cha doūhre reūwe haūile.* * MS. haūile

20 Gadd ha creiddi mir skaile aghk
is tūrr zaihchea ead bible
Foūhre Achitophell aytt
And ī Marie chairt ririe
Darr i hreigj leo cairdis
Agas charitas dirigh
Si vrijst ead gi granoile
Err i nain hug Chrjst daij.

21 Dhe choirrich baij ghūjne
Vūle, graij, agas foorrjne
Ni vell ea mir chaise eir
Charaids ī philtjne
Ach rairs mir haghir ī Ghaij
Si Vaghk a-ljne da hi-rih
Higg Ri Shemis go aytt
Ghainoin cravih Phresbitrie.

22 Sgadd zerigg ir phaijghks
Ghasin hjwe oost
Higg Maghk i Ghoūhne i ghaig sjwe
Go chairdich lea koonnaig
Verr ea garrih teh gavie
Do gigh airmjnd zibre ea
Ni ea tairgnj chain ar dūñ
Err vahrū nj stijple.

23 Achs moir mijmnj smj smūytine
Hjwe gigh cūis ta ge-rie
Gi bi Breattjn dhea qūjrt
Fūill vrūhitt and i Nere
Gi bi bristnig i chrawe
Edder Marie is Shemis
Sgi bi smjirr eg i Rankigh
Ma kaūisich sijwe cheile.

24 ZHE ghordich nj Ribin
Chūmvell shi rish gigh dūin
Vo is dussin is bribhoire
No gigh tijh zeū shid hūlli
Kaisk fein lea[d] vihrūild
i trihs gi hūilli
Kairttich robberrin Hemis
Bah rebelldin Vlliam.

25 Ach oorr j heūlis er choyrt voyne
Zeusie eoylshi nj hono[r]
Va[nd] la roine royrie
Goch ir oouhre j leo corbjm
Gir ajtt leum mir voyle eads
j Roūhar oid orh
No keill vs mir choūle
is berr voūhms Ceid Sorrie.

[1] Orain di rejnig ag : 21 169

Voh tjms sin i nurrj chaj mjntin i trūmid
Skeile kjntigh sho chuirris fos-nard
Ga[b] i hountigh mj hurris dull yeūsie phreuse W[m]
Cha mi hugrig go mulloid die majrt
La skjlmir i naighk . ghaig syhni fo vaslig
Lea soohir err leppinin claire
Cha beard mj honas, nj gaife pairt lea Sir Tomas
Shead veidich mi ghorin smj chraj

Va kailgir oid brjñigh . cho shoilt ri shynnigh
Na fonj leat miñin is graj * * vraj ?
Nouhre hair ea lesh eembird . si ghaljg ir kjnnig
Gi daig ead i kain Foon and i baird
Smairg da[b] choūpan i nūr va no choūpir neo-chūoile
Si roūhkir oid vrrond no chaird
Si chūme vo[n] chroch ea, lea housglig si drogh ouhre
Sma j yoisich ea toghey gha

Hug ea eusie er Sasshin . for i deūsich ea fassons
Heūta eads vy gagh * go majt * gaghj ?
Gad va eash gi feylloile cha nan[d] earse ha mj cheyre
Ach er nj ghaljg lig i Chlain Chennich si chaise

[1] This poem is written on a broad double leaf, which is folded in. The fold causes some letters to be obscured or lost, especially after the fourth verse. We have therefore indicated its place by a space in each line, continued straight down the page.

Dar i hreigi leo nono[r] gin neigin gin chunord
Smairg da derich na chūnn ig i la
Can gigh oon near lea bros kle nagh fajck si mi-ortoūne
Mir chaisich ead Fort-sea gj naire

Foor ell va croidall . hanig e r Chouhttj
Gi nairrish ead eoymb sho gi h aird
Lesh i bjnj sho haghird. snagh di sminich i verts
Manj gloyse ead go maghir vo hraj
Si leuhid loogh gaist va [d] fajckshin no vrattich
Nagh foyhtt ri gajlltigh gin spairn
Band deū m[r] Gellen, ag as Allistir ferroile
Lea eūmbig kajn baill n o ghaird

Oig Gharligh fo houh leash, le a armjnd gin groūman
Nagh tajrleam i vy si taise
Ferr ell nagh boūh leoūn, ga [b] Hijme bi gle chroy ea
Nouhre chūñig ea eoylish no caise
Agas Eūin cha chellim eyre Ghonochie vic Cheñich
Cha neihtt ea er derrj slo ūh bajre
Sho ni vejgg yeah i chinn ig chahig leashi gin ghirrig
Gad di vjtt gha eembird c hon baise

Ach Fleskichive eoylsh gin ner rose gin nouhlligh
Mar eajckt aghk boyltti er b laire
Ni chuirtt leo souhrigh, ma būintt gi croy rish
Gad va quid er i buyrie lea caigh
Ni bi mir da sloynnig i d raist gi fouhllish
Snagh ma ha mj chom*m*is i dajn
Agh chūnnis pairt deū da i ghaig i kain eūle ead
Frassigh i hilljg i sulj go laire

Cha bjnnjn si douhne deū va si naimb oid gi cubigh
Cha beard ead i Burdessigh fajn[d]
Si ghainnoine i cūirte *j* bihi charrighks qūyrt
Da ti shin i lūib ead gi m cailt
Gin vi ghroigh [1] vo dagh ach cur roh vi gailttigh
Si chojrle vasloils hojrd da,
Si hreig i kain kjnnie er son mūhe lughk mjllie
Gad yerig gha oombird vi ba,

Ryh Qūijle er i fortoune mi chraigh ha mi-choslogh
Nagh di noish ead di hoiss igh i pajrcke
Ni bi mi ri broskle ma ca n mj ni is olk leo
Agh Dhe hentta i rohs no aj t

[1] *g*h*i*roigh ?

Hoird cohirle hrein daj ead chahi lea chele
And i noombird i negin si spairn
Sgir faid la choūhlis ch a vi an-jighk gin nouhas
No Foon voire souhse g in vi graj

Ach hig mj si nouhrs er nj la ūvrig gi seūyrk rish
Cha vi mj ri bouhirrighk c ajnt
Scha chell mj mir choūhle hū hird quyd yeen eoylsh
Nach reackig i doūyhlchis e r sajnt
Ma ghavild vi souyhse fj ne dain[d] hi naimb crouhdell
Lea[d] chlaj sdi louh er di lajve
Sno crah yijtt di chardj er son meghin di najdi
Agh gi naiskir leat sne umb orh i bajnd

Pijle fahist go[d] ghuchis la he ighe Buchin i nūind vyne
Sleg skjllj da[d] veuttir * ach p ajrt * venttir ?
Ach gi fosklir duitt dorris yainū [d]hichaj lea onno[r]
Chin snagh fajckir leatt co r(!) hrim is fajre
Sho i choirle i fouyre e a vo hrijre nagh leoūyh mj
Sgi couhle mi chloyssin i raj
Gi compt leo souise ea ghainoine i brydlen
Er majlljn va ghoylchis shin daj

Sgi cahig ead fein leash no oombird sno eigin
Gad di hreigt leo fedoile is s praj
Trouh nach hand mur sho ye rich ga[d] vihins neish de
Ma deagh ea fo mein-sin lajwe
Agh i Ghaiallū gast na gelic mi-happie
Gad deih ead ghuine* mas lig no gha * ghiyne ?
Mir va la shin vajltjn di cha Liviston fajle oirn
Ha nish and i haule ri chra

Hig fahist er Choyntti ma yeu h ead deoh ouhrig
Ni chuirris i slouh oid vo va ire
Sgad ha feghkinin ljno[r] sdoj g o fajck sive drogh yile orh
And i torrig i grjve vi nair e
Sna vaillj mj medigh mur i bait leūm vi geistnighk
Gigh i tj yeu gevighk nir baj
ZHE earltich nj grein fo re i naighs chaj negjn
Is gresse daghj Rj Shemi s go ajt

Na feihin mj rūine daj cha vi ig ead qūjrt
Ni mo yainmir oūle di chai gh
Sgi teuttag i squirses er gigh aon naigh gi dubild
Va cahi nj lubin gi faulse

Ach leggims i chuise go do *le* nj tj i chrūine
Naigh is urrjne da housl ig a caise
Svo cha mjnttin i trūmid ma ni shin i chuñis
Skeile kjnttigh sho chuir mj fos-naird
Finis

Oran rejnnig er foigre Ri Shemis ī 7 āno 1692.

Ta mulloid qūijntigh troūmb er mjntin
Chuir go oolsh mj vahran
Ly snih gi dubild . er mj hūlj
Glaick būhre mj chlaistnighk
Cha chodle sugrich, ghom gin deūstigg* *deūltigg
Evir tūirse mj ghaire
Ach gi neistir leūm skeile
Ri Shemis hijghk chon ajjt

Trouh j *n*arsijghk ha mj c*l*aj...
Tijghk er *p*aij*rt* g*ley*all
Gin scap ni *ca*rdjn vo no *p*ha*i*..*rs*
Sgin vahig ye*u* ceiddin
Ha^{m} ghuile gi laidir & ī grasin
Naid Ri mir yeris
Gi tuitt squirse is maslig dubild
Tjve vo durig skeile

Skeile ell aghks, nagh ajtt leum,
Ghaig fo arttell mjntjn
Sgir ea haghkis, troūme er maghkire
Mir haghir di Hifort
Sgir ea basson reave gha ajttim
Vi tappie si Ri-jghk
Foilve mir Gaiskigh, fea elig breakain
Foh Vrattich nj Rihin
Ta mulloid etc&

Sgir moire mj vroydlen ands i noūhrs
Ma^{n} Hoylshi heir foiggrig
A Brettin oūhre, ta er troylig
Nūill loyh er ghorich
Ghresse mj ghroyms bi er boyrig
Och mj noūhre, mi skoilse
Ghoydich voyh, Ri bi doūhle daj
Is hargigg foūh leo oirn

Pha mj chij, i bhj ri bhijh
Tairks i tijh, i leoinig
Fo ajlles foone, j chreddi smijn
Ead, ī Rj chūr vo chorjne
Coūhlis reive ljve, cighla ghijves
And Crjghū ī Doiph-nain
No shainchis chleyre . bi vjn breahr * * breake?
Ach grijve Absoloin shin

Va Maghk aljnsh, ī veg Dahi
Gi hardanigh, gohrigh
Lea vi cah-achig er Ahire
Si Ta-er-sher da hoilig
Hug Dhe ba-rigig har chagh as
Vo ghaljg ea ordūs
Is chrogh i chroy-cheyle, er i yroyg ea
Sva royg er lughk gha chonig

Boyh * i skoils, lea lain dhorjn * boyh?
Da toirsh nagh ell cardojle
Is er i Voir-loūh, ta ga chonigg
Si^{n} choire ha noj-nador * * mj-?
Agh Oorr i ghordich najrt is trokre
Chūim J-o-nas vo vahig
Ber go eivnis . di gloire ejmoile
Ri Shemis mir j baile leūm
Ta mulloid etc&

Dhe di rjghnich, oirn mir ooghjn,
Ouhle Hrigh, ads beo shjne
Honor yjoild, and i fjvjne
Lea ir grjve, ho-ird dojse
Ha sho skrjvt Neglish Chrjst
j breahre Esple Phoil vjne
Schad heiggisk Ise i cūr soose ljne
Ma gijvinj fojst

Js kea yea Tih, i ta no Vrihj
Err j Rj fads beo ea
Ach mas is shj ea, di Phres-bi-tric
Nj vell brhi sin gloirse
Sgad heggisk eadsin i choire feins
Hoird i Hesar lea co-rha
Is fodd i skeils . ga rea j
Neyhi beise i tloyes

Shoyller ruine nj faile chleūhin
Chuir nj trūh fa choirs
Tairks ghūine . chūr nir Crūntie
Lea beūhighk i skoiles
Lea lain vreigin, mir is bease daj
Curr i kejle gigh lo err
Vrahir fein . vi ga chur eig lesh
Is muirt edich Essoix shin

Svon[n] yoinig gha vo Zhe mir grase
Maghk i naijt nj gholve voyn
Ghoin shid eadsin di chon baise
As gi daise ead borb yeh
Is hroigg ead sklainrisk er i Van-Rj
Lea narshighks . lea shoilig
Gir ea charich j no aijt
Maghk f*e*er-chajdd nj nor-dū
Ta mulloid etc&

Nagh moir i bhacha[ra] (?) is a braghli*m* * * braighlin ?
Sho haghir si nambs
Err Vahj Albe agas Hasshin
Vi shaissū lea ain-tlaghk
Cha le n*ai*shnesh ha ra chanttin
*r*j Luchd restle i taimple
Nagh di chairttichig j vertts
Lesh i Phreince mir yoile ea

Ach Oorr j Gūisnj er i chuise oid
Būn i tuirses zeembs
Hoir baighk, is eūle, is frehirg sūj*l*
Da gigh Dūighk is Earle
Er chor sgi skūirse ead gigh oin truighle c... [1]
Rejn vo huise nir dyvell
Ma tuit ead doubbild, lea drogh lu-bin*e*
Snj coursinnū kijn[d]

Nagh shoyller raijs . nūillj foilse
Si caūle de go masligg
Smir di phrisighe* leo kooshin * phrisigh*k* ?
Oirph pjne is er ir daigh-*en*
Gin vi gin rhyrich and vo ryalds
Tihi veasus nj ker*r*in
Cha nase i ljves, i nah-serjbs
Higg i reest hjve sesse oirph

[1] truighker ?

Smir vi gealt nj Narmin si droh nado*r*
Slea sairigk (?) nj Cleire
Cha vi-mir saijst, fo nj chaisi
Na bailish leo ehri
Agh smairg di ghordich i chuid stoiroish
Da toirse mir rein Shemis
Hreig i choire si hentta cloijgk
Lesh i Nolain[d] egrogh
Ta mulloid etc&

Si Rihin nj cristijhk gi de tijn*s*
Here ir myne no ir nairr
Nach tuig sive cheile . is daini rejt
Ma rigg i negoirs harrive
Cūmj Dhe-moir j chreid fein soūse
Cha vreignich ea yaillig
Cha choggig grajnoile nehi* nado[r] * dehi ?
di gharich vo hain ea

Glacki glejst laūhin i cheile
Chur Hemish no oiñid
Gir beart reh sho, lea derva (?) pen ea
Lesh[n] yeris de chūmond
Ver i veñtir oid a-heñta
Is eūsie gi dūinoile
Cha dohir ead eistnighk no deukh*r*eit (?)
Phresbetrie no Ghuilliam

Nach faijck si pein, gir skeile gin vreig sho
Mas leire reū ir cuñord
Nach ell rj eittin ans i treib oid
Nach geile di vhj chūmond
Sgir ea is Prespitrig gha Cleirs
I neistinighk gigh dūin
Nagh coire Espick nj mo Re-hin
Vi er lejd nj crūijn

[1] Di rejn ead Bharjn . daj mir skajle
Di Marie si vulloids
Is Ri yeh Ceiles . and i steyle
Vo nagh eyrich Villie

---

[1] Rinn iad Banrigh dhaibh mar sgàile
De Mhairi 'sa' mhulad-sa,
Is righ d' a ceile ann an *style*
Bho nach oighrich *Willie.* [*Mackinnon*]

And i naūsighk is gi quaūsich
Ea, Francigh gin nūirrich
Is Brettin harshin leoh go pairts
Chons gi bajrd j spjnnig

Sma vihis i negors cho reh ghaj
Si levis ead . si chuñiis
Cha nell Re and fo nj sperū
Nagh bi deish laiūh i turrish
Is raire smir yenichig leoh Shemis
Lea breigin a Lundin
Ma heid i teighk, lea Pres-bi-terie
Eris ea gheūs eūllie

Cho fadds is corjd souhse i Nolaind
Rihi shoirs oid da ir maillis
Aijt dheyn eūll hreytor
Sgigh mj-loyn herr tallū
Nagh faijck mar ba shjve
Mir di harlig da Spainighe lea carroid
Ga ta ea drajst no err pajrt
Dull lesh i ghrajsk go vrembes

Ach Oorr hohird forjne as gigh dorjne
Si ghordich j vearttes
A leh ir ghjvin . snir faile ghrivre
js djvirighk nir peackj
Agh rairs mir yerich di Rj Sherlis
Tijghk a egjn daghj
Bere go ir nejvnis leat Rj Shemis
Si teyrs i Vrettin

Sho nj vūnnig yeemb mj vulloid
Verrig qūirrig gha mj vahran
Chaskig tuirse is snj mj hūile
Is būjhre mj chlaisnighk
Vim choddill sugigh ghom gin duiltig
Bevir qūeūle mj ghajre
No bea sgi neistjne mir j beh-vjne
Ri Shemis hijghk chon aijt
Ta mulloid etc&

The toon follows being added be an sinceare Royalist
Ochoin, ochoin, ochoin, ochoin
Ochoin ochoin, co yoossise
Ochoin ochoin, ochoin ochoin
Gigh fajlsh ta Presbitrie.

Ochoin ochoin, sea rein nir leoin
Mir vaile ead i da Riighks
Sgir ea ghaig moghkills gin noūhn
Mulloid troūms herr mijntjn

Oran di rejnig lea Perse Eglish, ano 1692.

Kildūich mj hajwe cha ly ghom sajwe
Huit maighir j gna go tuirse
Ghajg artell boghk mj gi haghkanich skj
Smj chadle j strj ram ghuskig
Sgad ha doose lag oig er one slj er tijghk oirn
Cha neh brihin sho lojne mj hūgrig
Ach mj smjntinin troūme ma jlte nir noūhn
Chuir taghkaitt mj choūhm j chuirennj

Choūle er najhighk j de chuir seyhid mj chle
Cha neyhir leūm le da toūisklig
Snach majrrjn nj shoid da rouh mj gle oig
Gi markasigh keolvoire sugigh
Zhe airttich nj Nojh cūrr di nairt lesh i chore
Chon sgi faickmir j shoils i teūta,
Go ejjhir * gin dhj sdeoū neyhighk j Rj * ejshir ?
Fo chlaighk sbjne vi shihoile soūnttigh

Trouh i chohirles hoirn nach dovrig i leo
Er rahid hoirde, do go chroūntj
Ly geylt orh is koj . vo la hraighk eads i chor
Sbi va aghk Shoris Mūjjck,
Lea hreyle is leo hoile . hug ea Sherlis go doj
Scha dehrj lesh oire no cūimvell
Sdar va Albe fo smaghk sea yarve vi kajrt
Gab chaiñord er feghk ea Chroūmbell

[1] Bj vah Kennich nj boūh hatm geūdran j voym
Shea nach kellig j chroūse si chūirt oid
Sajre Earle tive-touh, ghaig deroile mj groy
Smore ejrgjn eg eoylsie ghuigh er

---

[1] Bu mhath Coinneach nam buadh tha mi 'g ionndrainn uam,
'S e nach ceileadh a chruas 'sa' chuirt ud ;
Sar Iarla 'n Taobh—dh' fhag deurail mo ghruaidh,
'S mor iarguin aig uaisle dhuthch' air.

[*Mackinnon.*]

The person here praised is the Seaforth of the day.

Agas Innise nj glajn va oonvoile si Rāīck
Bi voire ooryile j naimb ir deūvell
Sheūn eūmbig i vaire nach geñdermid (?) raijt
Mi chraigh cha nell sta no coūinttig

Cha nasi mir ha . nir creiddie no grajne
Lea teiggisk gir najre · ra chleūntin
Olk j yenū gin grah . er Rerj is er Flah
Cheūn sgi nerj ghūine · mah ga hyve sho
Sgir ea airm gha ir Cleire an-ooghk anva.. * is bleid *?
For i dlessig ead deir is vrnj
Sga chuirrir leo j keile . dūjhne ginnigh go sheid
Sajnttich oon nerr yeū fein na trūire yijne

Ach j Vreittin ha ba . leggi teiggisks ma lar
Lea creiddie is graj is duile vah
Mir heiggisk Mack De . da Esple ro eig
Gile vi aghk gha chele is oūle
Cummir lesh j chrejd fein . no Eglish gin vejd
Mir yerich da treve oid J-ū-da
Va Babilon i saise gavell oran fo chrajd
Ach nj haire j leo strajd J-e-rū-sa-lem

Smas hajrie gheū tra . as gigh fah ha rj gra
Chi si hauile sho la da ir neusie
Treigi eaghigh is feyle . vo ir crj gin veaile
Sho i tlj ta feumoile deūs
Vo cha ir creiddie vo chleū la haire v^m ir croūnj
Lea mjnnin gi cūirst j dubild
Gin najhir gin shi . ach ly fo chjse
Snir Mahj go strj gi dūjltigh

Ver W^m lea veghk nj Fainckich i staigh
Scha churrjne ea er seassū i sqursig
Ghoris gigh tj . va foigre j Rj
Lea shoilig j nire oor chuirst
Fojre Ahir nj breig, i rahich j gleise
Svon ghavig leo fein j coumpaist
Ach ha mj Zhes cho kajrt gad ha remin daj faid
Snach dejd ead voy as gin vūnig

Chi si Flanrisk mir ha . eggi Rainckigh fo chairn
Mons aljne, lea strajd Nameūhir
Gelj Charliroy gha, nouhre chūirrir i caise
Snach hurrjne daj caigh da toūsglig

Sgad cheill ead lea shoile nach[d] chaile ead ni smo
Ha W[m] fo vroine da neüdran
Sgir ea mj varroile ga ba . lea eümj fer ha no phairt.
Gir fajr ghüjne mir hare j sugrig

Mi yerj sho gho chjt teintie na sloire
Er staidie fo choi gi hüfoile* *husoile ?
Agas glaiñichin oist lea cannichin beore
Faiñigh doigh slajnt nuin[d] orh
Ach i ghaiñoin j skloj heid j njmbirds j flo
Is yeühir derrig gigh skeole gin sum
Svo chaj ea neish, nj lughk pairts i rejt
La chi ead, ead fein j coüindoirt

Hig W[m] ga brass Hasshin er aish
Snagh vrrjn ea hessü Wünsie
Ratreut err gi tean[d] Vrettin go chaile
Rj Shemis no chainord boüyne
Kea reist bi poire chuir eish er n chor
Heirr leoümbs gir doj ghaj cübigg
Sbihi Mahj fo eamb, nouhre hig ead sho naile
Cha ghavir voh meen mir oule

Bhihi chüig gi leir, agas Levjn j peine
Is Craford j deish j squirsie
M'Cellen si Chlain j teaiñe nj laüh
Cha tarjn j chajn vo duchis
Bihi Forbessich boghk & Grantich gi noght
Fo chossü nj nolk da spüjg
Bihi Kiing V'Ky si Mraihi ga kijh
Teihig nj gijh go geülan

Bihi Dajj beg Doüyn, gin [illegible] gin [illegible]
Si chiing gi [illegible] da chorsag
[1] Bihi Tearle shin Chatt si veavill gi kairt
Sea tryle [illegible] as di new lund
Ha kjin[d] [illegible]
Ra [illegible]
Zeüh ead style lughk [illegible] & [illegible] gin [illegible]
Vo Vejdin [illegible]

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[1] [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

Gigh tj hessie j chore, bihi ead sessrigh na sloir
Ga^{d} doūhrie leo leoin si chuise oid
Lea honno^{r} is couirt,* har lughk j mj-rūine * conirt ?
Slear rūine gir feū i cleū shin
Smairg i ghorig gi tain^{d} si dorjne j vajnd
Mar eihir leo tajnck na deuvell
Vihig ferrin lughk fajle, da rejn orh i bajnd
No feihins rajne mir ghūrighk

Bihi Cām*m*ond er hoile nach^{t} chūñis leo foist
Cha phaj ead nj smo a smūdie
Bihj mish mj ghoj curr zilljn er stoile
Sda grjñichig i choire nj pupajt
Lea^{m} zooish lag oig na sjh fo^{m} choir
Sea brjhine mj choile smj hūgrig
Killdūich mj haiwe lyhir leūme saij
Snj bihimir and ra tuirshe

Couh Joan Vreittin or Jock Breittans complent Irished to the toon q^{n} the King coms home in peace againe—Julie 1693.

Tuirsh mi veanmjne tuirsh is ainm ghom
Tursigh armoile i ghaise mj grount
Dairkig an-mejne nj Halbin^{d}
Si cleaghkig barbre ba no coūjrt
Curr eaghigh orn mir yewe
Go ahish er ir Cleire
Tairks Hemish chur er chūile
Ach j ghainoine lughk j hrjh
Bihi nj meennins gin vrih
Nouhre hig mj Ris j rjst go chroūne

2 Smj Jock Brettin sboghk fa^{m} vrett *te* (?)
Slughk gha^{m} hessū dull go baij
Hreig j Negglish va ga^{m} heiggisk
Rears mir heiggisk Crjst is Ahij
Achs daile leūm j spirritt
Va ga ir njmbir
Gin cheūme girrj ro vjnnin baish

Gir ahrie chuise vjlt
Sho gheūs agas dhijtt
Noūhre hig mj Rj lea shj chon ajt

3 Faid i leūms j skeile gin chleuntjn
Tihighk j Veūtrijgh orm er sajle
Chon sgi teūtaig rah nj qūyle
Err lughk eūpre vjnnin grajne
Cha zainnigh leo nir nj
Gin ir naūmin chur i zih
Chors sgi ditih shjne la vrah
Ni sho eūrressie no di
Cheūrrir er mj hire
Ach i dig mj Rj lea shj chon ajt

4 Ha touhre zull as orms gi kairt-vreigh
Ma ghonis sesse agas argid chajn
Beart nach fas gaise mir asson
Mjnnin tarshine da curr j bajne
Ver sho orn i faisk
Franckich ghaist
Go ir maslig lea neaghū shajng
Shea ir sljis go shaghnū
Fa roon si vi berttigh
Mi Ris hoird daghj si chairt ajm

5 Ro veg i hjle mj ra mj hivill
Nolajnd oone vi skjle orm koih
Cha leh mj smjntjne as mj zoon
Vi cho moole sgin leg shead leo
Mj chroūin mur sho chūmmig
Di Mahrie sdi Ghūilliam
Snagh bead nj hurrin da mj coire
Cho faids si vi Rj Shemis
beo * si Vaghk femoile
Ti hig er gleise go eyrighk orn

* Leo ?

6 Nagh more j dairmid di vahi Albe
Noūo^r zairse chur er chuile
Coirs kejd Rirj er j noon tlj
Er tijghk vah dirigh magh go cleū
Skeile sho ta kjntigh
Gir and deūs j doose oid
Rears mir skrjve lughk-shainchis dūjne
Gigh tjh vajle j djlsighk
Orhs agas foorine
Heid go djh nouhre is shj da^m chroūine

7 [1] Cha leh i vaslig di Vahj Hassin
Ead vi curr as daj pein da dojne
Chajle ead berttish rish gi farssig
Is lūingis varsand na sloire
Agh sea vajle ead gi heullj
Gajle veg ferr Lūndjn
Er bhj chūm*m*ond hijghk no lorg
Ha ead majlt fo chuñdart
Skrisse vi ghaj ūllj
Nouhre hig mj Ris er mūir go choire

8 Nagh fajlt i dois rein j Nolajn[d]
Lea ir gorighe go ir cajle
Dar i foise eads lea moir-chuise
Oirph Preuse Orienge mir ir kain[d]
Cha nain[d] er ghile hor ros
Reiñj leo i toistis
Agh eggill foist vi orh ro ajle
Smas i dhoon i beo shj
chi shj vi ga oigre
Nouhre hig mj Rj go choire j naūle

9 Smairg i hale* j vert cho gorigh
Si rein Preuse Orienge ansin najm
Dar i chaile ea coire i heisrie
Mir huitt i neole vo[n] cheon si damb
Sgigh oon gift is feile
Zeūt vo Ahir keile
Sgir ea maghk i pheahir fein j vand
Ha dhe mir err deve er
Dull chaile chuise lea egor
Mar hi mj Rj lea reit i naūle

10 Agh Errū dilish bihive kjntigh
Nagh dejd i vj stirighk ma lair
Sgi tuitt i scribs orh da oolt
Chleūh nj deestjns er mj chlair
Sla squirsie sho ta cūm*m*ond
Zeūh gi oon deū beull
Ha fooltigh furranigh j draist

* hoile?

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[1] Cha lugha mhasladh do mhaithibh Shasuinn
Iad bhi cur as daibh fein le 'n deòin ;
Chaill iad beairteas ris gu frasach
Is luingeas mharsanda na 's leòir.

[*Mackinnon*].

Si nouhre is laig i Dūin
Ha mj Zhe cho oūhllie
Go mj Ris i churr no ooñid slain

11 Quirrj cuille rj mjnnin gin noon-ghirrig
Treigi njmbird si grjve naire
Leg lughk ooññjd hive spjnnj
Go vi mjllig orne snir gnaise
Agh daiñimir ir mūnnjn
Si Tis ta vrrid
Vo is sea is vrr ghūine no ir cais
Sver eash orne gin chuñord
Er aish (cha nea Vlliam)
Rj cha chummig ghom lea graise

12 ZHE di ghordich ghom vi beofie
Chi ū deo-vert orm mir chais
Cleaghk di hoilig go mj chonig
Sno leggs ghoj mj chlij gi braigh
Ach tessrig mi gin vejd
Vo naskine is vo nejgh
Sgi feilimir vo[d] chreid i gna
Gin ir nañim chur go dih
Lea naineūle er son nhj
Agus grese mj Rj lea shi chon ajt

An other Irished by the same outhor called the true Protestants complent ano 1693

Nach fajck sjve j zoone
Gir moir i cighlas ha Brettin
Mir huird Fjllie mah orajne
Ha choire and da straghkig
Gaid yaint and i negoire
Cha leir ferr i caisk
Vo la vurtig Rj Sherlis
Cha drogh vesin i clajckig

Ach na pajt leo erig
Ni tijs is trein va aghk
Vūintt i kajn de gigh rebell
Di zeha ma nj vert oid
Sla nach drejn i vaghk Sherlis
Teighks er hj-ighk ghaghj

Ha Vrahir Rj Shemis
Er eignig lea praskan

Smairg di yerb as i toirse * * toirsk ?
Gha mj noise vi bristnigh
Reack i Tahir chjn storoise
Er bhj gho dull no njghks
Ach na būintt reū shojlt
Mir bi coire yerr glickish
Cha vihig Shemis er oigkir
Gi hanordoile lea sljghks

Ghaig spirrit nj shichaj
Nir *cri*ghin (?) gin noosh dūine
Cha nell foorin no Intjghki
Ach tairk ri Itoon i nish and
Cha najckir j nigisk
Eg nj doon oid gi righkoile
Chuir ferr voyrig i tivill
Gigh oon deū fo visk

Ha pleurisies campre
Si najms er i glaickig
Gaise sheillen no cains
Chuir gi tain ead j breaghlim
Sgad ha imbird nj fraukigh
Lea laūsin j cask sho
Cha squirr ead ye j naintlaghk
Agh gi kainsichir as ead

Va mj ouhre nacht di hoole leimb
Tijghk a jgisk i teiggisk
Ach gi couhlj mj riri
Murt Rj agas Espick
Sma vihis Wlliam da tivig
Cha njjd ea vi tesrickt
Bihj clajj gha jvir
Achk djden da frestle

[1] Chaj kearttis er chuile dhūine
Leish ni *cuu*rsinins haghks

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[1] Chaidh ceartas air chùl duinn,
Leis na cùrsanan th' ac-sa ;

Graj creiddi is duile vah
Cha i truir shin er shaighran
Ni vajre ha ga ir quyrrig
Argid smüide agus sesse
Cha leih nir cürüm
Ma ghüiblir oirn fajghk

Bert ell mir chaise oirn
Ghaise i vairle gi farssig
Far rj spülj nj rodi
Gejd Vo agas chaipplj
Sgad deihtt ferr coire reü
Yainü skoile do^{m} chin^{d} taiskelt
Nj nj Houghtaren toire err
Cho chairts is beo ea no chraghkin

Sgad chuir Vlliam naüle oirn
Cömander i chaisk sho
Leish nj hjichig stoühse
Ands si noühns ha curr as deü
Cha nürrjn ea chaissichig
Aintlaghk Lochairkegg
Snj mairt i gheiddir leo staivrig
Sheads loine gaivrie gha cheaptjn

Gradh, creideamh, is dùil mhath,
Chaidh an triuir sin air seachran.
Ni 'bhàrr tha 'g ar ciùrradh,
Airgiod smùid agus sesse;
Cha lugha ar curam
Ma dhùblar oirnn feachda.

Beairt eile mar chàs oirnn
Dh' fhas a' mheirle cho fasant';
Fear ri spuilleadh nan ròide,
Goid bhò agus chapull;
'S ged gheibht' fear còrr dhiubh
Dheanadh sgeoil dhomh chionn taisgeil,
Ni na h-uachdarain tòir air
Cho cheart 's is beo e 'na chraiceann.

'S ged chuir Uilleam a nall orr'
Comanndair a chasg so;

. . . . . .

Cha 'n urrainn e cheannsachadh,
Antlachd Loch-Arcaig;
'S na mairt a ghoidear leo 's t-samhradh
'S iad 's lòn geamhraidh dha chaiptin-s'

[*Mackinnon*].

Chaj shjne eullj vo reyild
Vo cheūg bleine nj taghks
Lea mjñin is breahrin
Chi deh mas i kairt ea,
Fo chūñord nj fijgh sive
Ma zeihrir i sheaghnū
Ach don cro agas eeghlin
Er i cheid veile i ghlaghk ead

Ha lughk ir teggisk a pūpajt
Er i mūnig lea faction
Va reave rj drogh lubin
Tairks ir croūin chuir as ojrn
Ach ma chjnnis i tūjrne leo
Rear i duhrighks i haighk
Verrin mjñin daj oūllj
Nach and di W^{m} i basse ea,

Sgir ead ir peaccinin cūirst
Chūir da ir neūsie cho caitkind
Ea sho mir err scoūirsie
Go nir duskj fein ast
Ach no baihrj is toūirne ea
Lea ir sulj gi frassigh
Chūirtt i tlajct and is steinn
Mir ni ferr toome ri vaghkan

Ach Oorr j hoūsklis gigh croychūise
Gloyse j sloūh go kairttis
Chor sgi fouhdich ead voyhn
Gigh oon noūh is drogh verttin
Ach ver mi dulain j resoin
Gi fedir sho kairtt leo
Ach gi dorir lea rejt
Eyre Vretjne er aish dhūine

Gir ea mj varroile i draist
Vrj gigh airsighk ha^{m} fajckshine
Nach kjnnich sho tra leo
Ach gi faise ead gi hairckoile
Sgi dorir lea nain-tlaghk
Franckigh j steagh oirn
Chūirris eullj fo chrajne shjne
Eddir hajn-duihn is leskigh

Beart ha ferris sho ghas
La gaise ea gi tappie

Si leūhid ferr i ta Nailbe
Agas yarvine i Sassine
di Chahis ead fein lesh
& i Nerig i vaslj
— As gi doigre lea bregin
— Eyre i Vrehtjne i mach voyh

Si spjnnig bi coire raj
Vi ma ir coirssme da ir sessū
Ach gi riggis i storose
Bi noise vi ghaj frestle
Ghaig ead shid and j Flaurisk
Gin leūh er gaūlis vi eattire
Sma ha foose egg i Rankigh
Gir cajrt aimb sho go laittird

Gna aghkle ra eistnighk
Cha vreignichir feist ea,
Teih i neihj i cheile
Cha nedir leish sessū
Aūli shin is mir yeris
Mi le-chraigh di Vrettjne
Heid i Creiddi i skelig
Sgigh oon treve yeūs i scappig

Ach mo hairlis sho ghūine
Is evir tūirse gi kairt ea,
Vi cravig si gūihle
Saigh i trūir shin i chlaick shjne
Snagh eill ainm fo nj grejus
Vo feid shjne vi tessrickt
Ach i tainm shin J·e-sus
Naigh ha reittigh ir peaccie

Scha nell nj fo nj greins
Err i mo mj zevs go leanvjne
No teiggisk Vick dhe ghūine
Phaj ehrig nir nanmin
Ha veartts ro-rea gha
Ti yehlis da hainchis
Gad ta eadsin da rebigg
Yainū reir i maghk-meanmjnd

Ha maillighkin eidich
Da tj i hemis rish an-var
Vaghk saūile sho gehri
Gais i vehris oon veag zhea

Ach chi si da hreib oid
Da reirs sho da damnig
Mir ha beairt(?) besigh
Si Pres-bi-terianigh lainbj

Ha Ferr reū gi shoilt
Toyrmmisk posie is bea ghūine
Si teiggisk noūhjghk ver storose
Yeusie cofir i Chleir
Ha Ferr eill lea ghorich
Cūrr ordū i deislave
Gad duhir Peddir is Poale reū
Gi beimoile dhois lea cheile ead

Sgir eūmbig nj lehvir
Chuir i Chlear oid as ooūidd
Gir and deū sho nj besine
Ha no Nephrjne fo vjnnin
Gi kaillichir feoile leo
For mi choir rai i spirrit
Cha rouh Chrjst cho an-ordle
Is beat gin dochis i hjrrig

[1] Nach moir i blasveimb ri eistnighk
Gha ti levis gi min ea
Corp herr deslave mj yhes
Chur go deishine no ir minnigh
Sgad di vinich Chrjst rea
Gha yislie pein vi no spirrit
Ha sho is teūllj no creids
Fo anna-thema gin zirrig

Ha cravig da[n] marvhū
Lan dervig gir fihre sho
Si nūrnj gais er i glūnie
Si luibi di yjvay
Sga di lavir dhe fein reū
Gi bedvoir ma[n] grjve ea,
Saind i ghoigre leo najns
Egg naire as i krighin

---

[1] Nach mor am *blashbeum* ri éisdeachd
Dha 'n ti leughas gu mion e,
Corp th' air deas laimh mo Dhe-sa
Chuir gu deimneach 'n ar mionach.

{*Mackinnon*}.

Ach moilli mi riri
Gigh oon nj *m*ah aghk
Si grivire foorghlick
Rears mir chrjghich nj haspile
Smir vi oule di zailve ghom
Is feoile i vearvig naght chlaighk ead
Verrjn honor is ajtt
Dan Phaipe mir aird Espig

Cha lean mi gi geir sho
Ga lear rom i cleackig
Snj can mj nagh deid ead
Lahis Dhe la cha baistjg
And i meir yeh nj chreve oid
Is leir rom [1] vi caitlig
Gad herr eads ea gi deisnigh
Rjnn hreig ead ma nassons

[2] Snach ell meir yheh nj chreve oid
Gin i cron fein vi no haghlish
Mir ha shoyller i zeig shin
Nagh geil di Rerj no nespigg
Ha ir quid vnnjn fein deh
Mi chraigh lear sin ea haghird
Achs trouh nagh baihrie gi leir rūin
Si vi reah er i chairttis

O eūghir gigh rejtt
No leggs i treid shin er haighran

[1] The *Is* is deleted, and either leoir or levir over-written immediately before *rom*, making one word with it as written. Read : Is leòir dhomh 'bhi *Catholic*.

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[2] 'S nach 'eil meur dhe na chraobh ud
Gun a cron fein bhi 'n a h-achlais,
Mar tha soilleir a' gheug sin
Nach géill do Righrean no dh' Easbuig.
Tha ar cuid annainn fein deth,
Ma chreach léir sin a thachairt ;
Ach 's truagh nach b' airidh gu leir dhuinn
'S a bhi reidh air a' cheartas

O ùghdar gach réit,
Na leig-s' an treud sin air sheachran,

Ha gehrig j yeinchuid
Duitt fein sda di Vaghk,
Ach cūime shine ra cheile
Si noore chreids ta aggids
Vo vraighlim svo vregin
Phes-be-terian is haggird

Ha mj ghūile and di hroicre
Gi doinich ū maghoine
Snach bi Franckigh cho gorigh
Sgi tosich ea veartts
Sma rejn ū ghūine lea tordū
Zeah ferr troire agas taghk
Yeuh ū coggig ni sloire ra,
Gin vi toire er ri vaghks

Ach ma ghaile leatts i chighla,
Di hoile hoors gi taghir
Vo nj shojller rūine evir
Snir dull djdain j magh ort
Ach ma chellis du oirn
Di gloir agas taighkle
Is trouh ir corr ansin tivills
Och i yoone nach fajck sive
Nach fajck sive i yoone etc&

An song made be an certain Harper on the accompt of some officers q° for fear quat their Commissions in K : W : service & pretended to be compon^d be be on Gillimichell m^c Donald tinkler as follows

Shejd nj būilg shin oollj ghom
Ri noonone . fajr i tord
Beg ojnj ghūine vi ajirrich
Sdeūh najighk go breh oirn

Tha 'g aoradh a dh-aon-chuid
Duit fein 's do do Mhac.
Ach cum sinne r' a cheile
San fhìr chreud-s' a ta agad-s'
Bho bhraighliom 's bho bhreugan
Phresbiterian is Shagairt.

No vaillj mj mj lejn
Vo shi eidigh ha ra meoile
Mir yajnt I leūm gair evjne
Ach Rj Shemis hjighk go choire

[1] Gad herr ead rish nj Kairdinin
Gir gna leo vi ri oile
Cha nell misk no merran orm
Gairrish deū mj skoile
Ach shuid mir ha mj varroils
Ga yeam*m*idigh mi gloir
Ris haiñig i ghannose orn
Gir failles ea na koih

Sgir eūmb naigh va ajirrjgh
Ra eyhin as i hoise
Cha chreddig ead nach baingle ea
Hug flahis daj da yoine
Ach noūhre hig i suljne daj
Si ghūiskis ead er choir
Cha vegg i tevir tuirse leo
Noūle rejn ead do

Zerich ead gi bastjligh
Lea brattichin fa hoile
Is hreig ead i Rj dlessinigh
Shea Prūise i bajtt i leo
Deuh nach moir i deūm-boy goj
Ra chūnttig er i hoise
Noūhre yisrich ead i coūndordi*n*
Mir hentta quid deu cloick

---

[1] Ged their iad ris na ceardainean
Gur gnath leo bhi ri òl,
Cha 'n 'eil misg no mearan orm
'G aithris diu mo sgeoil ;
Ach sud mar tha mo bharail-sa,
Ge h-amaideach mo ghloir,
An Righ-sa thainig a dh' annas oirm
Gur feallsa e na ceò.

[*Mackinnon*].

The above lines were also locally collected by Captain Matheson, Dornie, and attributed to Duncan Macrae himself—not to the "tinkler."

Noūyr gaihrich ead ea failigig
Cha tavig ead da doine
Va gejlt is groym da sarichig
Vo groyh go sajle i broig
Ord Goūh nj cairdigh
Gad harlig ea no doirn
Cha sparrig ead j trahid leish
Natigin go cro

Ach fajrr fajrr lastolighk
Va shin ga bea oūyre
Vo Chaptinin go majorin
Ha draist er dull a foymb
Hjlt leo gi bjig skeyhin
Er da hrjn snj va stiv touh
sGi sheūlig ead mir ryllig ead
Nj heyrmaildin er loūse

Ach ha qūyle nortūne avirdigh
Dar hig i straghk ma coūhrt
Vail j rears mir charrj lea
No barroile mjltive sloūyh
Sno dūgt geir i najrh yi
Ha trejn dea carrighk croy
Cha no e,me strj no ardani daj
Go lave hoird er i boyh

Sleir j vla ra eackshin
Er nj Captinins va noūh
Zindrig gi trein achkinnigh
Glei hattarigh j foyme
Ga bi voir j tarñanigh
Nouyhre hair ead ajt er sloūh
Chuir clagh ghon nardorrish
Būyn si salj voyh

Va na duile i nūrri
Dar i sqūirrig ead nj gleise
Gi gelig gigh eullj naigh
Go vrrim hoird daj pein
Dūhird Vainn gin chūnnolis
Cha shain aghkles i feimb
Na boūgg go quir ū vuñim ea
Gad veynnin ū di leimb

Ach noūhre hig Ri Shemis
Si yevir ea na choire
Cajt i bi nj hegorich
Hreig ea da cajrtt dojne
Si va gi seyvir fedoligh
Geri er i stoire
Nouhre hair ead sais is egin er
Ead fein hovird i loine

Ha tjh vo dūyre eod barrondis
Ra carrig mjltive slouyh
Ni di viis laine vaillight
Hair lajnnan da hire louyh
Ga moir i chljck si chailgarighk
Sea shailgarigk ma coūyrtt
Smairg da cullie hairmjde ea
Najmb anmin hovird souhse

Nach more i coih si breaghlims
Haghir si chajrt ouyhre
Da^{n} chom*m*in chaillgigh vaskiligh
Voyle bas er vair nj hoylsh
Rejni i teennis adda
Gi noi-aghkire go fouhgk
Ga trick i squirse cha va ead ea
Gin spairn mir cha ea souhse

Hugg ead straighk cho maillicht
Sgir ainni ea ri loūyh
Graj hoird di Ri ainnossigh
Si kainnose i churr voūh
Sga bi hajst i daillis shjn
Go earrose nagh mairr bouyn
Bihi lain deu teih nj hairrichis
Nouhre haillis ead ma couyrtt

Darr i hig i Ri lea statolighk
Go ajt mir is cojre
Is cūndort nagh bi Davj doūyn
Gairri raive fo hoine
Aghki bram*m*an feile gha
Sbi vesin da vouh hoise
Doñis boidd yeris err
No ye shid is ea beo

Ach bihis ea na chuise ghaire
Da ni Gaj-allū is glan beise

Zindrig gi trein croyddalligh
Lea Noūghtarain si neimb
Sga dugg ejsi conie crh
Tor-leimb hoird no gleise
Nouhre yeyuh ead mjne i njntine
Snoi-chjnttigh gaise reit

Ach Vaiister Cellin sdū fair
Barroile er i treids
Shin i tjjh nagh maillig ead
Chaj nahlls gha kein
Hesse ea mūih gi tavighkigh
Dar i livir caigh i geil
Sgad ghaig gigh naigh no jnir ea,
Va ea gleaghk lea oin toill fein

Ha mi gheūh nagh airrigh shin
Smah i varrondis Maghk Dhe
Naigh shin hug gaillig gha
Gi shaillig ea er ejmb
Tijh vo^{n} glaghk i chūmpajst
Gin deūmboyh as i yeive
Si hessis feimb nj foorrindigh
Nouhre vinichir i trejpe

Sgir Dheoile Dūinoile eolligh ea
Gin doivairt dūine is leire
Foyhtt ri moir-Riolighk
Nagh djbhir ea go eig
Ga more i dūh ha nairrichis
Di ni harrjne ead go rejtt
Cha neyhtt i teih nj faimbichis
Saire lainañ i noose-heid

Sgir ro-vah lave nj hiskin ea
Lea kjnttichis gin vreig
Squirri ea mir yindrig ea
Cha njmbirlich ea ceambs
Is boūhigh doyse nj dorine
Hig solas as i deve
Sma ha bri mi harkirrigh
Bihi fairmid rj yea-cheile

Sminkigh rah er feihidine
No glehig naigh i chore
Ha marriskell ni cūises
Na vdir er na sloire

Ga bea oūhre heñttas ea
Tive da cūir ea toire
Ni ea Ri cairtt cūpaistigh * * tupaistigh ?
Ma teñtta dū di ghoirn
Shejd ni būylg &

Gillimichells ansr to the ford lyns

Shejd ni būylg shin oolli ghom
Ri neen-noin fair i toird
Sgi tairgjn tedin eggidigh
Da ners ha goombird oirn
Ga dūhird ea rish nj kairdinin
Gimb grah leo vi ri oile
Cha scandjle er lughk caird sh[d]
Leūhid tavern ha[d] i foilve

Gir haind ha Ri ni brahrin oid
Draist er tjighk fa ir coire
Gin daise ea fooljgh * fūrranigh * footigh ?
Sgir furris da vi pojt
Foūyre ea Eeñoin oūlli
Er yeoh chum*m*ig lea M[c] Leoid
Cha voyllir lesh trj buillin oi*h*
Nach būyñin ea er groat

Sgad va Katrjne vrrossigh
Is M[c] Currich va na loirg
Mj Vaghks ga yea is oūllj
Er nj chum*m*ig lea chūid ord
Vo[n] hurig Gillimichell reū*m*
Qūeim i nooslich mj mj gloir
Donnis groat j veū*n*in ead
Nach[t] churrie leo si stoip

Ach kjd sho da ni Veestre
Vi ga churr i neere gojse
Va rew ri oaile a pjsinin
Gin di-cheūin vo oose oig
Bi vijne i Vain chinnj oid
Villig leash lea hojle
Ach nj vrist ea noorrish
Veg i njnnid i va foihj

Achs ro-vah chullj hūgre
Ferr i zūisligin si goih
Gad di chuir ea cūlū
Ri vreyh fūjst gaig ea breoitt

Nach ahri nish er sqūirsig ea
Na bihig Gūistinin fa choir
Is ea shire claickig suirsich
Vo[b] jsh is oūre keoile

Ach vo nach mah is leir rais
*B*ainn j beise si doj
Strick j ver ea lein yi
Is ea geidigh ri M[c] hoirse
Dar heid i go eistnighk er
Lea eiskollighk j beoile
Noghkj ea chrain gleist yi
Sgi fajsk ea veire na foi

Ach no fajckins Rj Vlliam
Si Chleirs hugg mjnnin do
Chūirrine j steih rūmbeld
Er i hrūilli beart gi shojlt
Ach vo ha Tis i Lūndine
Lain vulloid i vri skoile
Quirrim yeusi Tjrreffe ea
Go vinnichig er moid

A leah sgi dūhird i berihder
Rish i neyre shin hjle-faig
Ghaig i claj gin negindis
Da neine va ga ghra
No fajckt leish Ri Shemis
Tijght lea yearlainnū er saile
Donnis moone i yerigg er
Zainū feime gha go la i vaise

Narich ea lea ajndtlaghk
Ni Cōmanderins ha noh
Nach dejd da doine di Larisk
Zeussi Ranckighū go leojne
Dar i chuir ea njnnish daj
Trahid chile gin chro
No berrig foove na cighla orh
Nach fjte curr na tojne

Achs ajnn gojse naitigin
Brahre caird mas i beo
Eddir sho s rū Ghairligh
Leash nach naire vj rj oaile
No tairlig ea si lahir oid
Mir ajligig i ghoirn

Chūirrig ea toine pajrt deū j
Gi dasinigh lea oird

Sgad ta vert oid edich
Chūir eashin i keile, do—
Tirreffe noūhs yerich oirn
Ni egoir yeh ni choire
Mar fanjd * leūmbs i skeillighk * fayd ?
Si vreiggin er mj hoirse
Na ga di vūintt as perish
Lesh i resūr va na phojck

Beart eill ghaig i deislajve mj
Si chuir go eish mi choile
Ferr i ta Dōnine Edin
Vi fo vejne di lughk chloighk
Cha neyhtt foonish vreig ers
Chjne fedolligh na ojre
Ach Davj beg mi-chetigh
Is ni yerich leash do phoire

Gad va pention vo Ri Shemis
Da nj vreigider ra veo
Noūyre hair ea saise is eigin er
Saind yerich ea go leoine
Vaghk saūile shūid di hreigis ea
Ri treins hainig oirn
Sga dugg ea mjnnin edich gha
Gi reib ea ead da yeoine

Is trouh i chejle veg Rj Vlliam
Reine mūnnin and si toirse
Hreig i vi ri dūinoilis
Is leish i būrris vi ri boist
No fajckig eads cūndoirt ea
Snach burrjne ea si toire
Seads loūyh chuirrig mulloid er
No Tih nach[t] vūn da[n] void

Saind deū shin Captein Hūistion
Va cūrimigh na sloire
Na Governer gle ūsoile
Ands si tuire shin Chuil-teh-leoid
Si Royhine and i Baidinigh
Ga[b] hair-aghkligh i gloire
Cha chuirt noūnd ea Laūrisk
Zeūsie Ranckachū da yeoine

Ach na vaillj mi boilg shedi
Is ni helins ha fo choi
Mir i baitt leūmbs Ri Shemis
Hijght lea reit naule go choire
No mi skeile kjntigh sho
Vihig lūighk nj mjne fo vroin
Chighlag ead i njntjne
Da ijlt mir bi noise

Sgir eūmbig beart vi-chūñōligh
Chūnnj mj vo moig
Lea oombird zhoone fūilligh
Zhair i mūiñell eg Montrose
Ga yea sho is cūndortdigh
Si Ri Vlliam j cūrr leo
Tuitti gigh oin dūin yeū
Mir yūillag de roitt

Andsin taiñg va voire cheūnni
Rein i Curri ri lughk pairt
Gir ea ceid nj loynnjg leo
Si vjnnich ead gi haird
Nach bi chlaj i dūile ghaj
Snach squirrig ead gi braigh
Gin i Fanckigh churr go dohrin
Slain cboir bohird da ni Phaipe

Ach kea mir ver sho frestle
Err profession zjne bha
Sgin zajle ea gais i sessū
Neihi deskinin i Phaipe
Sgad vihig Shemis feist achk
Cha bi cheddi vert oid da
Ski ro-vah tivir leiskell ea
Go gressies chon baise

Sgir arih mir ha gerj geuh
Vi negin is i caise
Si muirtt edich shin Ri Sherlis
Gevighk oirh gi nair
Bi protestanigh dirigh ea
Nach[t] yibir go la vaise
Cha choūhlis evir diti
Ach i yislighks no phairt

Svo la ghori ljse i heyligh
Sgigh oin neyr hug Dhe gha

Ha Breittin fo vi-loyn de—
Agas feymoile * hir i gna
Cha shjne eūlli nerig sho
Deish-lave voir lea ir bahi
Is cairt vrehigh ga[d] yeri gheū
Slijghk Nero hijghk no najt

Mas i heih lj creiddi Hemish
Cha nedir livs j grah
Nach dimben sjve go egin ea
Is ea fein no leannū ba
Err chor sgi berr gin leirshin ea
Mir zelig ea no chaise
Di ghelimb Hesūetigh
Va geir-chūisigh no gnaise

Ach na bi doone keli sive
Mir i beimoile di lughk stajt
Cha chūirtt i Maghk oid Hemish
Lea ir bregin as ir pairke
Ach verri sive deo-levin da
A egisk Cleir i Phaipe
Is beaghti leūm gi neve shid orn
Ga zevjne livs ea draist

Sga moir chuir ead go egle sive
Ma ir creiddi ghull vo hoile
Verr mj Zhes freistle
Er gigh naigh vi is dlessigh gho
Choūhlis reve foore Espikin
No heihs vih vo hoise
Ha mj ghūile gi sessie ead
Ta-reish da teisse i foilve

Sgigh oin naigh va ri lubin
Si cha i coūirsis oirn
Cūndordigh nach squirsir ead
Lea dursinin i Phoipe
Chrjst feigh fein di ghūhrighk ghūin
Ma quirir shjne mar leo
Ach vo sea di hoils is cūrimnich
Gi roh mir ouhild gho

Si weūnttir ver i neūsi oid
Gir dubild ha[d] i coih
Ga moir i beaghk nūrninin
A neūttose is a stoire

* feynioile ?

Noūhre i sleh duils
Rish i chuirsis hyghk go leoin
Saind cheurrir ead a cumpajst
Far ri courtterrin nj Roj

Ach djnni Chrjst no ochir
Gigh oin nagh i ghoih gha fein
Lean ryald ni Nostle
Agas oghkles gin vreig
Nach drein vrnih achoine
Di naigh gaise fo ni greine
Is chi ead pairt de naittish
Higg i najcher er i hreids

Errū mah na sminichie
Gir biskirrichk mi gloir
Ha skelis cho kjnttichs
Si yisig j vo hoise
Lea oudhir j mah dehj
Va ryildigh ra [1] veo
Scha dejd mi hive mi chjne gheū
Gin i churr gi fjne j flo

Vo js ahri va ea geyrri orn
Sbi cheylie ghūine j tuirne
Toin DHe more i reyrichig
Is ejrish churr er chuil
[2] Ach herr leūm gir olk j ryild
Di Zearle no di Prūise
Clesh Vic Cellen eyr hūlich
Vi geyrri chon j Chrūine

Mi qūirrims keile teūlli ghaj
Ha ead cūndordigh na sloir
Gi shoilj DHe Ri Vlliam
Si heulli naigh si choir
Ha[m] fein j gavell mulloid deū
Is ha toūng dull vo hoile
Shejd nj boūjlg shin oolli ghom
Sgi grjnnichin j toird
Sheid ni bouilg etc&

[1] na sloir *blotted before* veo.

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[2] Ach ar leam gur olc an riaghailt
Do dh' Iarla no do Phruinnse,
Cleas Mhic Cailein shiar-shuilich,
Bhi 'g iarraidh chun a' Chrun.

END OF FERNAIG MS.

THE BOOK OF CLANRANALD.

THE Book of Clanranald is found in two manuscripts, at present known respectively as the Red and the Black Books. Dr Cameron was engaged in transcribing from the Black Book of Clanranald when his last illness came upon him; and he had copied out only about a third of what is here extracted from that Book and placed before the public. He had got the MS. from Dr Skene, whose property it then was; and, on Dr Cameron's death, it was returned to Dr Skene, who, in his turn, restored it to the family of Clanranald.

The Black Book is a thick little paper MS., strongly bound in black leather boards: it could not be better described as to appearance and chief contents than in the words in which Ewan Macpherson, the coadjutor of "Ossian" Macpherson, describes its sister volume, the "Red Book" of Clanranald, viz., "A book of the size of a New Testament and of the nature of a common-place-book, which contained some accounts of the families of the Macdonalds, and the exploits of the great Montrose, together with some of the poems of Ossian." The exact dimensions of the Black Book, a specimen page of which is herewith given in its full size, are as follows:—Length, 5½ inches; breadth, 3½ inches; and thickness slightly over an inch; all exclusive of the thick leather boards. It contains 232 leaves, or 464 pages, of which 36 are blank. The rest of its pages are in various hands, Irish and English, of the 17th and 18th century. Indeed, the Book appears to have been made up of some three or more separate MSS., written at different times by different persons, and ultimately bound together in one volume some time last century. The cutting of the edges in the process of binding proves this; for in the Macdonald History, the first few leaves have letters half and even almost wholly clipped away, but the reading is quite clear, and the letters can be supplied from manifest indications of their former presence. Almost all the last half of the MS. is in English, written last century, and dealing chiefly with the praises and exploits of the Marquis of Antrim, the friend of Charles I. and Montrose. The Macdonald History forms altogether less than one-sixth of the Book (some 72 pages), and the rest of the Gaelic

material extends to a like amount (74 pages), made up chiefly of poetry, with 14 pages of Irish kingly genealogies; but many of these Gaelic pages contain only disconnected jottings. A full account of the contents of the Black Book will be given further on.

The history of the Book itself is very obscure. Upwards of thirty years ago, Dr Skene disclosed his discovery of the Black Book to the present Clanranald (Admiral Sir Reginald Macdonald), informing him that he had picked it up among some old Irish MSS. at a book-stall in Dublin, when he at once bought it. Dr Skene, as already said, restored the errant volume to the representative of its ancient possessors after Dr Cameron's death, and the MS. is now safe in Clanranald's possession. By the kindness of Clanranald, who lent both the Red and the Black Book to the Bank of Scotland, Inverness, to be consulted and transcribed by Mr Macbain, we are enabled to complete Dr Cameron's transcription of the Macdonald History, with the addition of one or two heroic poems. The rest of the Gaelic, or rather, Irish material, as will be seen from our detailed account of the contents of the Book, is not of interest to Scotch readers, and abundance of similar poetry and prose exists in manuscript and print on Irish soil already. No portion of the English materials is reproduced here.

The famous Book of Clanranald is, of course, the "Red Book," which figures prominently in the Ossianic controversy. The relationship between the Red Book and the Black Book is exceedingly close; they are both "common-place-books," as Ewan Macpherson said, and the Black Book, as regards the Macdonald and Montrose histories, is but a curtailed form of the similar histories in the Red Book. Indeed, the former omits some of the best episodes recorded in the latter, and wherever a condensation seemed necessary or possible, it takes place in the Black Book narratives.

The writers of these books were the Mac Vurichs, the hereditary bards and historians of the family of Clanranald. They traced their descent to Muireach Albanach, circ. 1200, who was famous as a poet both in Ireland and in Scotland. They had as perquisites of their office till about the middle of last century the farm of Stailgarry, and the "four pennies" of Drimsdale in South Uist, close to one of the seats of their patron, Clanranald. The Mac Vurichs were learned in all the lore of the Gael, and it is even said that they studied in the colleges of Ireland. In any case, even to the last of the direct line, Donald of Stailgarry (floruit 1722), they were scholars of no mean repute, capable in Irish, English, and Latin. The early history of the Macdonalds down to about the year 1600 was probably composed by different and successive members of the family, but the history of the Montrose

wars and of the events thereafter is clearly the work of Niall Mac Vurich, who lived till a great age, his youthful recollections being, as he himself says, of the reign of Charles I., while his latest efforts were elegies on the death of the brave Allan of Clanranald, who fell at Sheriffmuir in 1715. The Montrose history seems to have been written before the year 1790, and the avowed object of its author is to vindicate the part which the Gael played in the brilliant escapades of Montrose's campaigns. The hero in Mac Vurich's page is Alaster Macdonald, not Montrose, and, undoubtedly, Alaster did contribute, to an extent much underestimated, to Montrose's success.

The Red Book, as already said, figures largely in the Ossianic controversy. James Macpherson, accompanied by his clansman Ewan Macpherson, visited Clanranald in 1760, and, at Clanranald's direction, received the Red Book from Neil Mac Vurich, nephew of the last great bard, and himself described as not a "man of any note," though capable of reading and writing Gaelic in the Irish character. But here our authorities begin to disagree. Rev. Mr Gallie in 1799 had given a graphic description of Macpherson on his return from the Isles to Badenoch wrestling with the difficult Gaelic of beautifully written and embellished MSS. on vellum, received, as he understood, from Clanranald, and written by Paul Mac Vurich, the 14th century Clanranald bard. Now, Ewan Macpherson said, in a declaration made a year after Mr Gallie's statement, that Macpherson got from Clanranald only the "common-place-book" detailing the history of the Macdonalds and Montrose (which is now extant, and known as the Red Book), but that he did not get the Red Book or *Leabhar Dearg* from him: Macpherson only got an order for it on a Lieutenant Donald Macdonald at Edinburgh, who then possessed it. This Leabhar Dearg contained, so Clanranald told them, some of the poems of Ossian; but Ewan Macpherson never saw it nor did he know whether James Macpherson ever got it. In the same year (1800) Lachlan Mac Vurich, son of the Neil that gave Macpherson the book, declared that his father "had a book which was called the *Red Book*, made of paper, which he had from his predecessors, and which, as his father informed him, contained a good deal of the history of the Highland clans, together with part of the works of Ossian. . . . . that it was as thick as a Bible, but that it was longer and broader, though not so thick in the cover." His father, he said, gave this Red Book to James Macpherson, and he further denied having an ancestor named Paul. Gallie, Ewan Macpherson, and Mac Vurich are in considerable disagreement, as we see, as to what book or books Macpherson received from Clanranald, and, what is very singular, the only MS. which was

recovered after Macpherson's death was the Clanranald MS. got from Neil Mac Vurich, be it the Red Book or not. Malcolm Laing in his famous dissertation on the Ossianic question says (1800):—"It is in vain to deny the identity of the Red Book, when it was restored as such to the Clanranald family by Macpherson himself." The present Clanranald believes that he has the veritable Red Book in his possession, and, considering the amount of "hard swearing" that took place over the Ossianic Reports and Dissertations, and, having regard to the further fact that the Book has been denuded of its covers, whether purposely or not, we think that he is right in so believing. The late Dr Skene, who in 1840, it would appear,[1] was inclined to believe that the *Leabhar Dearg* was a different MS. from the extant Red Book, calls the latter work, in the last Volume of Celtic Scotland, the Red Book of Clanranald.

The Red Book, as we will call it, after passing from the possession of James Macpherson, was much consulted, not only by the Ossianic disputants, but also by the historians of the country. The Rev. Donald Mackintosh, of Gaelic Proverb fame, made a transcript and translation of, at least, its historical portions; and this was the translation used by the various writers who quoted the book until Dr Skene's latest work on Scotland. Sir Walter Scott quoted largely from the early portion of the history of the Macdonalds in the notes to his "Lord of the Isles," and Mark Napier made use of it in his *Montrose* to throw light upon the obscurer points of Highland conduct in the Montrose wars. Mackintosh's translation does not appear to have been very accurate, and he certainly misled both Laing and Napier in making it appear that the writer of the MS. (Niall Mac Vurich) was present at the battle of Auldearn. The translation, which with some obvious corrections we here reproduce with the Gaelic text, was made for Dr Skene by an Irish scholar (O'C.) from Mackintosh's transcript of the Red Book, corrected by the light derived from the use of the Black Book. Dr Skene himself publishes several pages of this new translation in his *Celtic Scotland* (Vol. III., pp. 397-409).

CHARACTER AND CONTENTS OF THE RED BOOK.

The Red Book of Clanranald is, like the Black Book, a paper MS., but slightly longer and broader than the latter; its exact dimensions are $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches long, $3\frac{7}{8}$ broad, and $\frac{5}{8}$ thick, as it stands at present. Its covers have been cut off, and it has lost the first 32 pages. How much it has lost at the end it is now impossible

[1] See Preface to Mark Napier's *Montrose*, page ix.

to say. That it once contained Ossianic poetry is certain; it now contains none. The Rev. Donald Mackintosh, who translated it, speaks of it in the 1807 "Ossian" in connection with the Edinburgh MS. 48, which has been printed in Vol. I. of the *Reliquiæ Celticæ*. After remarking that the poem "Se la gus an de" appears in MS. 48, Mackintosh says:—"This poem is also in Clanranald's book; it gives a description of Fingal's palace and heroes. I have compared both this and the other poem ('Cnoc an Air') with those in Clanranald's book; but the leaves on which they were written were loose and detached, five in number, and given to Dr Donald Smith, when assisting Mr Mackenzie in making out the report on Ossian, and who died before the report was quite finished; and unless the leaves are found in the possession of Dr John Smith at Campbelltown, the brother of Donald, they must be lost. These leaves contained two other short poems ascribed to Ossian. I have copied these two last some years ago; the one is a genealogy of Fingal, the other an account of the ages of the Fingalian heroes."

The leaves referred to by Mackintosh are, of course, lost; but fortunately the interesting poem on the Ages of the Feinne is preserved, along with "Cnoc an Air," in the Black Book, and is printed in our present volume further on. The poem on the genealogy of Fionn is, we fear, lost.

As at present preserved, the Red Book begins at page 33, and ends with page 310. The first 32 pages, containing the history and genealogy of the Macdonalds from Milé (1700 B.C.) of Spain down to the year 1234 A.D., is lost. It is clear that the Edinburgh MS. 50, which is a congeries of several manuscript *debris*, has incorporated in it 6 of the lost Red Book pages, detailing events from the death of Colla Uas in 335 to the middle of the exploits of Gillebride, father of Somerled, marked as pages 11-16. Fortunately the Black Book furnishes a complete though curtailed version of all the historical portions of the Red Book, and in the earlier part it is practically as full as the latter work. The contents of the Red Book as far as page 274 deal with the history of the Macdonalds, especially of Clanranald, and with the wars of Montrose and Alaster Colkitto, interspersed with elegies of various chiefs, one or two poems of praise, and a prose description of the last Lord of the Isles' array for battle, after the fashion of the older romantic school. Pages 275 and 276 contain a satire in English on Bishop Burnet; this is the only English in the Red Book. After some blank leaves, on page 282, appears an Irish satirical medley of Rabelaisian tinge by Fergal og Mac an Bard; it is very indistinct in some parts owing to damage done to several pages of the MS. by the action of water. The piece extends to

11 pages; we reproduce none of it. There follows on page 293 a song in praise of love, and on page 295 another by Cathal (M'Vurich) in dispraise of the same, followed by a vigorous poem by Niall Mor M'Vurich wishing the prolongment of love's long night:—

Let not in the morn;
Rise and put out the day!

These poems are printed further on. Then on page 298 there comes the first part of a poem by Diarmad M'Laoisighe M' an Bhaird on the armorial bearing of the Red Hand; this poem and the reply to it by Eogan O'Donnelly are given in full in the Black Book. Here Niall M'Vurich answers both the Irish claims for the Red Hand in two poems of 23 verses each.

There are three handwritings in the Red Book. Up till the beginning of the story of the Montrose wars is in one handwriting, both prose and poetry, possibly written, as the historian Laing said, by Cathal M'Vurich; while the Montrose wars and the rest of the history is the work, and doubtless the handwriting, of Niall M'Vurich. Cathal's handwriting reappears in the poem of O'Henna and the immediately subsequent description of the arming of the Lord of the Isles. The following poems are written in an ugly coarse hand:—Elegies on Allan of Clanranald (1715), on Norman Macleod (1705), and on Sir James Macdonald, and the poem about the exile of Ranald of Clanranald (1715-1725). The rest of the poetry is in Niall M'Vurich's handwriting. The contractions in the Red Bock are comparatively few, in this contrasting strongly with the Black Book; but, when they exist, they are the same in kind in both MSS.

CONTENTS OF THE BLACK BOOK.

We here give a short account of the varied contents of the Black Book of Clanranald. The first 14 pages contain a mixed gathering of scraps and jottings, English and Gaelic, half of the number of pages, however, being blank. There is little connection or interest in them, and the writing is mostly of the 17th century. The 15th page abruptly begins—the first portion evidently being lost—"circles are two, viz., greater and lesser. The greater are six, &c.," describing the zones of the earth, and proceeding to give a concise account of the globe and its divisions and, with the interruption of a blank page, a concise geography of the world ending on the 42nd page. All this is in English, and in the 17th century script. Then follows a chronology extending to 13 pages; the Age of the World when Christ was born is given as 5199,

which is the same as the date implied in the chronology of the Macdonald History, and also the same as the chronology of the Irish *Annals of the Four Masters.* The handwriting is like the one on the previous pages, and it is followed by 4 pages of a chronology in an 18th century hand. The chronologies are all in English. On the 69th page begin the Irish genealogies in Irish, which develop the offspring of the mythic Eber, Ir, and Eremon, the sons of Milé, through long lines of kings down to contemporary Irish chiefs like Se'an O' Neill of Tyrone and the Macdonalds of Antrim. There is also given the descent of Milé from Adam downwards. The whole extends to 14 pages. After scraps of chronology and a blank page, we light upon 12 pages of Irish poetry, forming 6 pieces in all. In the first, Diarmad mac Laoisighe mhic an Bhaird proves in 17 verses that the Red Hand belongs to Clann Rughruidhe, the descendants of Ir, and the Ulster men, citing mostly the exploits of Conall Cernach (circa year 1 of our era), who placed two thousand heads on one withe in revenge for Cuchuluin. In the second poem, of equal length, Eogan o' Donelly denies and ridicules this, claiming the Red Hand for Conn and his descendants, whereof are Clann Colla, whence, as we have it, the Macdonalds are descended. We have already noted that Niall Mc Vurich replies to both poets in the Red Book. The third poem consists of 4 (not 5) verses of advice *a la* Cormac's Advice to His Son in our ballads. These verses are :—

No 5 raiñ dhuit a Dhoñch*aidh*
deuna m*ar* adera síad
diogha raiñ ni bhfuighir uaimsi
craiñ go ttorrthaibh uaisle íad

Brath haign*idh* abhair beagan
bi go réidh fo rach*adh* ort
na beir breith re gáol do ghaire
go breithe don taobh eile ort

Na hob síth na seachan cogadh
na creach ceall gi*on* b*us* beó
na bi do gniomh tenn os tengaidh
na dena feall no gealladh gleó

Bi go mín accríochaihh carad
a ccrioch biodhb*hadh* na bi tais
bi go cáoin re deor*aidh* Chriost
a leomháin do shiol Chorm^c^ chais.

No.

The fourth poem is a lament for a young lady's death, in eighteen verses, beginning—

Buan an leunsa air Leith Chuinn.

The fifth poem is ascribed to Deirdre, and we print it further on. Then follows a poem of ten lines, an address to a flagstone, "sinnt ar dháoi," over a bad person, with its underlying contingent of maggots, beetles, and mortal remains.

On the 97th page, and attached to these Irish poems by being on the same sheet, are the three pages of Macdonald History detailing, with genealogies, the Macdonald Chiefs contemporary with the writer's time, written in Allan of Clanranald's chiefship (1686-1715). This will be found printed further on, practically where the Red Book places it. Five blank pages, when we enter on a new sheet of paper, and we have the History of the Macdonalds, as hereafter printed. It extends to 63 consecutive pages. But abruptly, on the 63rd page, and in the same handwriting, there begins, with the last two lines of the page, a treatise on Gaelic grammar and prosody, thus :—

Madh aill fios dfhaghail ciunnus is cóir Gaoidheilg do sgriobhadh 7 do leighedh ni fular dhuit fios na guidhuidhibh 7 na consonuibh do bhi agad.

The latter portion discusses prosody with examples, closing with the two heroic poems of the Ages of the Feinne and Cnoc an Air, which we print. There are only four pages of this grammatical material, exclusive of the poems. Then follows the genealogies of the clans Maclean, Mackenzie, Macbeth, and Campbell, which are, with equal abruptness and in a different hand, followed, on the reverse of the page, by the genealogies of the Antrim Macdonalds, extending to six pages. All these genealogies and histories will be found in our text.

On page 187 begins a poem of forty verses on "Siol Colla"—the Descendants of Colla, which details their glory and privileges—these same being detailed with more definiteness and less obscurity in an Irish extract in Skene's *Celtic Scotland*, Vol. III., pp. 462-466. On pages 194 and 195 is a poem of seven verses, condoling with a Bean, or Wife, at a Grave, and conjuring all the Fenian heroic wives to her assistance. After some blank pages come seven pages, in a large coarse hand, of Gaelic proverbial philosophy, founded on Solomon's Proverbs and the Wisdom of Ben Sirach. The following is the first page and a half :—

Ataid se neithe as beág ar dhia, et an sea*cht*m*adh* ní as ro bheag air é . eadhon suile toileamhla 7 teanga cealgach, et lamha ioñalta le fuil, 7 cosa luath chum uilc do dheanamh, 7 croidhe smuaineas droch ghniomha no dhroch bhearta, ag*us* fiadhnaisi

bhreagach, 7 an ti cuireas imreasuin eidir adhearbhraithreachaibh. Ataid trí neithe nach eidir shasadh et an ceathramh ní nach abair ataim sathach eadhon bean dhruiseamhail, 7 talamh tirim, 7 ní sástar iffrioñ 7 ní faghañ an tine asaith coñaidh choidhche.

A taid trí neithe nach uras eolas dfagail orrtha et an ceathramh ní heidir eolas dfhaghail air .i. lorg iolar isin áer, et lorg aithreach nimhe ar carraig m*ar* ambí na chomhnaidhe, 7 casan luinge isin muir et beatha dhuine attu*chd* oige.

On page 207 begin 31 verses on the sufferings and passions of Christ. After three blank pages there begins a poem on the history and present (17th century) state of Ireland, beginning—

Nuar a smúainm ar saoithibh na héirioñ
sgrios na ttíortha is díth na cléire
díoth na ndúine is luighead agreidhthe
bí mo chroidh im chlídh da ráoba.

There are 73 such verses, 54 of which detail the history from the Flood, and the other 29 the muster roll of Irish chiefs and the unhappy state of the country in the 17th century. Then follow five pages of odds and ends in Irish, mostly verse. From the Proverbial Philocophy to page 242 is all in the same large, coarse handwriting, slightly improving as it progresses.

At page 243 we may say that a new book begins. This is the praise of the Marquis of Antrim. The title runs :—

Antrim's Trophee
or five panegyrick speeches
Dedicated to the
Marquis of Antrimes
Excellence. Written att his excellences
arriving in Scotland anno 1646.
The first of the justice of his armes,
the second of the fortitude of his armes,
the third of his excellence true nobility,
the forth of religion and superstition,
the fifth of his lordships constancy and perseverance.

The work is by "his excellences devoted and true servant G. G." After the five Panegyrics come accounts of the two escapes of the Marquis from Carrickfergus. The whole, which extends to 153 pages of florid English, is written in an 18th century hand, and doubtless is a copy of the original. In the same handwriting, and in English also, follows a chronology, with geography appended, extending to 33 pages. This is followed by a poem, which is the prototype of the song of the "Vicar of Bray," some 20 quatrains. After eight pages of blank we find the 445th page upside down. The fact is, that from this point to the end the book is written from the last page backwards. There are only five lines of Gaelic,

which are rude and shaky. Some astronomical jottings are followed by twelve pages of a letter describing the deathbed of James VII. at St Germains (year 1701). The Book concludes by a satiric poem of twelves lines, comparing King William's conduct to Satan's rebellion against God, and entitled "The Legacy." Such are the varied contents of the Black Book of Clanranald.

There are four hand-writings presented in the Gaelic portions of the Black Book, none of which can be identified with any of the three scripts in the Red Book, though there is a strong family resemblance between Niall Mc Vurich's writing in the Red Book and the chief scribe's of the Black Book, who wrote the Macdonald and Montrose histories; it is this writer's hand-writing that is reproduced in our *facsimile*. The genealogies—Irish and Scotch—present a hand-writing of their own; so do the Irish poems, the two sets, that which begins with Diarmad Mc Laoisige and that which begins with Siol Cholla. The fourth script is the coarse, large one already noticed as characterising the Proverbs and subsequent poetry. It may be mentioned that Neil, father of the illiterate testimony-giver of the Ossianic reports, could write the Irish character, while his uncle, Donald, who may be looked on as the last of the Mc Vurich bards, was the son of the Niall Mc Vurich to whom we owe the most of the Red Book. The genealogy runs thus:—Donald (floruit 1722 and later), son of Niall, son of Donald, son of Lachlan, son of Niall Mor Mc Vurich, who sings the praises of the famous Sir Rory Mor Macleod (chief from 1590 to 1626), his contemporary.

THE PRINTED TEXT.

The text of the Macdonald and Montrose histories here printed is primarily that of the Black Book; but the omissions in it, which are numerous in the Montrose portions, are supplied from the Red Book. The text is therefore continuous and full. There is only one historical poem in the Black Book—that of O'Henna. The Red Book text, on the other hand, is interspersed with elegies and eulogies, which have been here reserved to the end of the historical parts of the text.

The contractions are shown by the use of italics, and the character of these contractions may be understood by a reference to the *facsimile* and the printed page. The Red Book, as already said, has the same class of contractions as the other, but it uses them more sparingly. There is practically no punctuation in the Red Book, but the Black Book is well punctuated. The real difficulty in this matter is with the capital letters; it is almost impossible to say when t, d, c, g, p, b, and l are capital, while the only vowel that presents a capital form is a. Size alone must decide in such cases.

THE BOOK OF CLANRANALD.

THE MACDONALD HISTORY.

Aóis an domhain antan tainic mic Mileadh aneirin̄ · 3500.

Ag so anamaña m^c^ mil*eadh* Esbaiñ .i. 'Ir 7 Eremhon 7 Eimhir Fioñ, aran̄ an Colpan a*n* chloidhimh 7 Eimhirghin ghluingheal an file, ase fa file 7 fa senchuidh 7 fa brethemh dhoibh, 7 *céad* ugd*ur* Gháoidh*ealach*, ni fhuighmid slio*chd* a*chd* a*r* triu*ir* dhiobh .i. 'Ir 7 Eiremhon 7 Eimhir Fioñ, an cethra*m*h slio*chd* 'Ithe mic breghain .i. brath*air* ath*ar* do chloiñ Mil*eadh*. Do bhadar slio*chd* a*n* chethra*ir* si*n* ag gabhail ceñuis n*a* heireñ, a*chd* n*ach* mo no triu*ir* no cethra*r* do shlio*chd* Lughuidh mic 'Ithe do ghabh ceñ*us* n*a* heireñ. Slio*chd* 'Ir m^ic^ Mil*eadh* re nabar*thar* ulltuidh 7 claña rugr*aigh*e slio*chd* Eimhir fhioñ re nabbar*tar* muim*h*nidh 7 fir a*n* taoibhades mar ata clañ char*r*tha 7 siol *m*briai*n*, slio*chd* Eir(e)-moin o' fuil *Conacht*uidh 7 Laighnigh 7 an rioghrigh albanach. 'Irial fáigh m^h^ Eiremhoin na rí, Eithrial m*hac* 'Ireil nar aontrebh an slio*chd* soin. Eiremhoin go haimsir ríghe aine mhóire m^h^ coch*adha* bhúaghuidh mhic Duacha Laghr*aigh* mic fiach*ach* tolgañr*aigh* mic Mu*ir*edh*aigh* bolgr*aigh* mhic Simóin bhric mic Aodhain glais mhic Núaghad fiñfail mic Giallchad mic ailealla olchaoin mic Siorna Siorgal*aigh* mic Déin mic Deambain mic Roith*echt*aigh mic Maoin mic Aongh*us* olmucadh mic Fiach*ach* Labhr*adh*a mic Smirghuill m^ic^ Enbhotha m^ic^ Tighear*n*ais m^ic^ Follaigh m^ic^ Eithreoil m^ic^ 'Iriail fhaigh m^ic^ Eireambhoi*n* 7 do roiñeadh *dá* threibh do threibh Eiremhoi*n* ó aimsir Iughuiñe mhoir .i. treabh Chobhuigh chaoilmbhregh 7 trebh Laoghu*ir* lu*ir*c . a*chd* ge do bhád*ar* cúig m^ic^ fhic*éad* ag 'Iuguiñe mor ní roibhe coróin na ricga*chd*a, a*chd* ag slio*chd* deisi dhiobh .i. siol Chobhuidh caoil mbregh 7 slio*chd* Laoghai*r*e lu*ir*c; a*r* shlio*chd* Laogu*ir*e ata a*n* *céad* rí Fergh*us* tainig analbai*n* .i. Fergh*us* mac Fe*r*chu*ir* m^ic^ Fe*r*adh*aigh* m^ic^ Laogha*ir* lu*ir*c m^ic^ 'Iuguiñe mhoir ag si*n* an ch*éad* rí tainic a*r* albain do*n*a Scotach*uibh* no do Ghaoidh-*eai*uibh, ni roibh a*chd* en rí a*r* Gaoidhealuibh go [techt] rígh Fergh*us* go halbuin antua*ir*im 300. bliagan re ginemuiñ c*r*iost 7 adeir foireñ eile g*ur* ab ceithre ch*éad* . a*r* slio*chd* Chobhuighe caolmbhreagh ata urmhór riogh alban 7 eirioñ, do riñeadh da

TRANSLATION OF THE BLACK AND RED BOOKS.

The Age of the World at the time the Sons of Milé came into Ireland 3500 [1700 B.C.]

Here are the names of the sons of Milé of Spain, viz., Ir and Eremon and Eber the Fair, Arannan, Colpan of the Sword, and Emergin White-knee, the poet; he was poet and historian and judge to them, and the first Gaelic author. We do not find descendants but of three of them, viz., Ir and Eremon and Eber the Fair, the fourth race being that of Ith son of Breogan, viz. uncle of the children of Milé. The descendants of these four obtained the sovereignty of Ireland, but only three or four of the race of Lugaid, son of Ith, obtained the sovereignty of Ireland. The race of Ir, son of Milé, are called Ultonians and Clan Rugraid; the race of Eber the Fair are called Momonians (Munster-men) and the men of the south, such as the Clan Carthy and the race of Brian (O'Briens); from the race of Eremon are the Connaught-men, the Lagenians (Leinster-men) and the Scottish kings.

Irial Prophet, son of Eremon, was king: Ethrial, son of Irial, it was through whom the race of Eremon continued one tribe till the time of the reign of Ugainé, the Great, who was son of Eochaid the Victorious, son of Duach Lagrach, son of Fiacha Tolgrach, son of Muredach Bolgrach, son of Simeon the Freckled, son of Aedan the Grey, son of Nuada Finnfáil, son of Giallcad, son of Olill All-fair, son of Sirna Long-lived, son of Dian, son of Deman, son of Rothectach, son of Maen, son of Angus Much-swined, son of Fiach Labranne, son of Smirgall, son of Enboth, son of Tigernmas (Death-lord), son of Follach, son of Ethrial, son of Irial Prophet, son of Eremon. And two tribes were made of the tribe of Eremon from the time of Ugainé the Great, that is, the tribe of Cobach Cael m-breg and the tribe of Loegaire Lorc. And although Ugainé the Great had 25 sons, none of them had crown or kingdom save the race of two of them, viz., the descendants of Cobach Cael m-breg and the race of Loegaire Lorc. Of the race of Loegaire Lorc was the first King Fergus that came to Scotland, that is, Fergus, son of Ferchar, son of Feradach, son of Loegaire Lorc, son of Ugainé the Great. That was the first king that came over Scotland of the Scots or Gaels. There was but one king over the Gaels until Fergus came to Scotland about 300 years before the Birth of Christ, and others say it was four hundred.

The greater number of the kings of Scotland and Ireland are of the race of Cobach Cael m-breg; two tribes were made of the

threibh do Sliochd cobuidh cháol mhbhreg ag Aonghus tuirigh temhrech m^c Eathach ailtletain m^ic oilill chaisfiaclaigh m^ic Conla chrúaidh chealgaigh m^ic Iarruiñ Ghleo Fathaigh m^ic Meilge molfuigh m^ic cobhuighe chaoilbhregh, da mac ag Aonghus tuirmech .i. Eña aignech 7 Fiachuidh fearmhara, ar shliochd Eña aignigh ata clañ Cuiñ céad cathach. ar sliochd fiachach fir mara ata an rioghrigh Albanach. Coñ céad cathach mac Feilidhmi rechtmuir m^ic tuathail techtmhuire mhic fiachach fioñola m^ic criamhuin nianair mhic Lughach riamh nderg m^ic nattri fiñemhna m^ac Eochadha feighligh m^ic roighnruaidh m^ic Easamain eamhna m^ic Blathacht m^ic Labhradha luirc m^ic Eña aignidh . mac ag Coñ .i. art; mac ag Art cormac, mac ag cormac Cairbre, dias mac Cairbre Lifeach fiachuir .i. Fiachuidh straifdine 7 Eochaidh duibhlén. Sliochd Fiachuidh sdraibhdine muireadach tirech, Eochaidh maomegon mac muiredhaigh thirigh . cúiger mac ag Eochaidh maoimeghon ar an rabha sliochd .i. Niall naoighiallach 7 brian 7 fiachra, 'O niall naoighialla do siolaigh clañ Neill na heirin uile, 'OBrian mac Eochadha maoimeghon moran dfheruibh coñacht, ó Fhiachuidh athair dathi mic fiachrach moran ar shliochd acoñacht agus anuiltuibh . clañ eochadha duiblein m^ic cairbre lithfech m^ic cormuic .i. triuir mac re anabarthar na tri Cholla, Colla Uais, Colla dha chrioch, Colla meañ, anamañ Baisde, Caireall, 7 Aodh 7 Muiredhach, as bert an file:

Cairel céad ainm cholla uas
Aodh coll meañ go mor chruas
Muiredhach colla dha chrioch
Do buidh arra * re heisioth

Gabhais Colluas mac Eochaidh duibhlen righe neireñ an bliagain dacis chrisd 322 7 do bhi ceithre bliaghna na righ eirean gur eighridh Muiredhach tiredhach le nert slaighi gur chur cath ar na tri Chollaibh gur figh go halbain iad go fuair siad feruiñ somaidh ad . cir do bhi Oileach inghin rogh albas ambathair . anamsar Chormuic fhiñ do bheith na righ ar albain 362. Do charthaigh sé dá mac anamsar go mairic do Muirechaidh tirech .i. an eirea gur fhas a each eader e 7 uiltuigh .i. chaã ragruaibe gur chur is ar chlar dherthèarthar athar go

* arra !

race of Cobach Cael m-breg in the case of Angus Turmech of Tara, son of Eochaid Broad-joint, son of Olill Bent-teeth, son of Connla Hard-wiled, son of Iron Bright-wise, son of Melge Praise-worthy, son of Cobach Cael m-breg. Angus Turmech had two sons, viz., Enna Aignech and Fiacha Sea-man. Of the race of Enna Aigneach are the descendants of Conn the Hundred-battled; of the race of Fiacha Sea-man are the kings of Scotland. Conn the Hundred-battled was the son of Felim Law-some, son of Tuathal the Legitimate, son of Fiacha Finnola, son of (Feradach Fionnfectnaigh or F. Fair-righteous, son of) Crimthan Nianair, son of Lugaid of the Red Stripes, son of the Three Finns (Fair-ones) of Emania, sons of Eochaid Feidlech, son of (Finn, son of Finnlogha, son of) Roignen the Red, son of Esamin of Emania, son of Blathact, son of Labrad Lorc, son of Enna Aignech.

Conn had a son, to wit, Art; Art had a son Cormac; Cormac had a son Cairbre. The two sons of Cairbre Liffeachuir (of the Liffey) were Fiacha Fire-shower and Eochaid Dublen. The race of Fiacha Fire-shower were Muredach Tirech and Eochaid Muig-medon (Slave-middled). Eochaid Muig-medon had five sons, who had descendants, viz.:—Niall of the Nine Hostages, Brian, and Fiachra. Of Niall Nine-hostaged are descended the Clan Neill (O'Neills) of Ireland; from Brian, son of Eochaid Muig-medon, are many of the men of Connaught; from Fiacha, father of Dathi mac Fiachra, are sprung many tribes in Connaught and Ulster.

The children of Eochaid Dublen, son of Cairbre Liffeachuir, son of Cormac, were three sons, who were called the three Collas —Colla Uais, Colla Da crioch, and Colla Meann;[1] their baptismal names were Caireall, Aodh, and Muredach, as says the poet—

Caireall, the first name of Colla Uais;
Aodh, of Colla Meann of great vigour;
Muredach, of Colla Da chrioch;
They were imposed on them from rebelling.

Colla Uais, son of Eochaid Dublein, assumed the sovereignty of Ireland in the year of the age of Christ 322; and he was four years in the sovereignty of Ireland when Muredach Tirech opposed him with a powerful army, and gave battle to the three Collas, and expelled them to Scotland, where they obtained extensive lands, for Oilech, daughter of the king of Scotland, was their mother. In the time when Cormac Finn was in the sovereignty over Scotland, 362 (326), they spent some time in Scotland, until a war broke out between Muredach Tirech, king of Ireland, and the Ultonians, viz., the Clanna Rughruidhe; and he invited the

[1] That is Colla the Noble, C. of the Two Bounds, and C. the Famous.

heiriñ do coghnamh leis anaghuidh cloiñe rugruidhe 7 choicrioch i. ar na trí colluibh . Do fregadar rígh eireñ 7 do riñedar cogadh neimhnich re clannuibh rughruidhe, gur thuite Ferghus afoga .i. rí ullad 7 atriuir mac leo 7 do ghlachadar feín orlamhumus chúig ulad 7 oilltrian choigidh coñocht 7 moran do shochruibh oile do lean re na sliochd na ndiaighe ó ríoghuibh eirenn. Iomthos Colla uais ar chriochnuaghadh an coguidh sin do iompoigh ar ais dalbuin 7 do fháguibh na socuir sin uile ag a bhrathribh . 7 ar caithemh chúig bliaghna deg dhó iñte do chúaidh ar sáorchuairt deiriñ go bfuair bás an temhruigh na ríogh año domini 335 Ceithre mic mhaithe ag colla úais .i. Eochuidh 7 Fiachra Tort 7 Feradhach 7 Maine . ar sliochd eochadha ata clañ Domhnuill analbuiñ 7 a neiriñ uile . ar sliochd Fiachrach Tort atait Turtruighe 7 fir luirg . ar sliochd Feraghuid ataid fir lí 7 fir lacha . ni heol dhuiñ sliochd ar Maine . Do fhás sliochd maith aneiriñ ar Cholla dha chrioch .i. maguigir na cheñ ar cuiñdáoi Fhermanach . mag mathgamhna na ceñ ar cuiñtaoi muinechan. 'O hañlúain 7 o cellech 7 moran oile . ni fhaca me abheag scriobha do shliochd Colla Meañ achd an dechuidh sa negluis diobh do dháoinibh naomtha . Do bhí iomad do dhaonamh naomtha na halban 7 na heiriñ ar sliochd na trí colla . ag so an liñe direch anúas ó cholla úais do ghinedh Eochaidh ó colla úas, do ginedh Carran ó eochaidh, do gined Earc ó charran do gined Maine ó Earc, do ginead Ferghus ó Maine, do ghineadh Gothfruigh ó Ferghus, do ginedh Niallghus ó Gotfruigh. Geinealach mic Domhnuill cloinni cheallaigh, Flañagan mac taoidhg mic fir mhara, mic taoidg mic Lochlainn, mic Airt mic Fianacht mic Domnuill o fuilid clañ Domhnuill cloinne ceallaigh mic colgan mic ceallaigh mic tuathail mic Maoldúine mic Tuadain mic Tuathail mic Daimhnin mic Cairbre mic Doim-airgid mic Niallghusa. Dc ginedh Suibhne ó Niallghusa do ginedh Mearghach ó shuibhne, do ginedh Solomh ó Merghach do ghinedh Giolla Oghamhnan o Solamh. asé an Giolla ogamhnansa ontainic clan Domnuill ros Laogh ó dherbhrathair do Ghiolla Bhríde mac Giolla oghamhna. 7 is e Giolla oghamhnan do thog mainisdir na sgríne an Tíre íarach acuñtaoi shligech accoigidh choñocht 7 ata ainm féin iñte. Giolla bríde mac

sons of his father's brother, that is, the three Collas, to Ireland to assist him against the Clann Rughruidhe and the adjoining districts. They responded to the king of Ireland, and waged a fierce war against the Clanna Rughruidhe; and Fergus Foga, king of Ulster, and his three sons, fell by them; and they took possession of the province of Ulster, and of the Oilltrian (Full-third) of the province of Connaught, and many other possessions which were inherited by their race in succession from the kings of Ireland.

As to Colla Uais, after he had terminated that war he returned back to Scotland, and left all those possessions to his brothers; and having spent fifteen years there, he went on a free visit to Ireland, and died at Tara of the kings, anno Domini 335.

Colla Uais had four good sons, namely Eochuid and Fiachra Tort, and Feradach and Maine. All the Clann Donald in Scotland and in Ireland are of the race of Eochuid. The Turtruighe and Fir Luirg are of the race of Fiachra Tort. The Fir Li and Fir Lacha are of the race of Feradach. The race of Maine is not known to us.

A goodly race, descended from Colla Da chrioch, flourished in Ireland, namely Maguire, chief over the country of Fermánagh; Mac Mahon, chief over the country of Monaghan; O'Hanlon, and O'Kelly, and many others.

I have seen nothing written of the race of Colla Meann, except such holy men of them as went into the Church. Many of the holy people of Scotland and Ireland were descended from the three Collas.

Here is the direct line of descent from Colla Uais. Eochaid was begotten of Colla Uais; Carran was begotten of Eochaid; Erc was begotten of Carran; Maine was begotten of Erc; Fergus was begotten of Maine; Godfrey was begotton of Fergus; Niallgus was begotten of Godfrey. The genealogy of Macdonald of Clann Cellach; Flannagan, son of Tadhg, son of Fermara, son of Tadhg, son of Lochlann, son of Art, son of Fianacht, son of Donald, from whom are the Clann Donald of Clann Cellach, son of Colgan, son of Cellach, son of Tuathal, son of Maolduin, son of Tuadan, son of Tuathal, son of Daiminn, son of Carbre, son of Dom Airgid, son of Niallgus. Suibne was begotten of Niallgus; Mergach was begotten of Suibne; Solomon was begotten of Mergach; Gill-Adamnan was begotten of Solomon. It is from this Gill-Adamnan descended the Clann Donald of Ros Laogh, from a brother of Giolla Bride, son of Gill-Adamnan; and it was Gill-Adamnan who erected Mainistir-na-Sgrine, in Tir Iarach, in the county of Sligo, in the province of Connaught, and his name is there. (And be it known to you that the constant title borne by the clann of this tribe, from Ragnall, son of Somerled, up to Colla Uais, was

Giolla oghomhnan mhic 7 úaidhe Toisigh Earr Gaoidheal. 7 ó Cholla armbeith dhó ameasg achinnigh aneiriñ .i. ón clañ na ccolladh mar atáid manchaidh 7 mathdamnadh .i. ciñeadh meguigir 7 megmathghamhna tarrla do naicme soin coiñe 7 comhdhail do bheith eatartha afermanach an duithigh meguighir, 7 bá do nadhbharuibh ma gnoidhighib Giolla bhríghde go cuide duichthe do thabhair dhó do tíre féin o do bhí se air dhíobra o na dhuchas o neart Lochlañach 7 Fioñghallach. o do choñuirc Gille bride sluaghe mór do dháoinibh óga urrunnta sa noirechtas 7 iad fabharach dho fein, asi chomha do iar se ar achairdibh an tuillfedh san líos do bhí abhfogas sa naite do dhaoinibh do leigeñ leis dalban mar dhúil go ttugadh se sealbh adhúcha 7 a choda féin di. Do ghluas Giolla bríde dionsuige na halban 7 an chuideachta sin leis 7 tangadar ar tir, tugsad sgathuidh 7 ioñsuighthe mionca ar aneasgeairdibh ar feadh aimsir an triobloide, oir do bí anaimhde laidir lionmhur sa naimsir sin. Do bí an roibh o mhanuinn go harcuibh doilenuibh ag Lochlannachuibh 7 an rabh o Dhún bretan go catuibh atúath do hoirire 7 ar mhair do Ghaoidhealuibh na bhferan soin accoilltibh 7 an sleibhtibh do ndiden fein 7 an deiredh na haimsire sin do bhí mac maith ag Giolla bride ar techt go hiomlan 7 go hoirrdhercas, tarrla don chuidecht bhig sin do bhí ag leanmhuin Gille bride 7 Somuirle go rabhadar ar sleibhtibh 7 a coiltibh aird gobhar 7 na morbhairne. 7 tanghas orrtha ansoin slúag mor do Lochlannachuibh 7 dñoñghallaibh, cruinnighid an tiomchall Somuirle an rabha do shoighdeoruibh aige 7 muiñtir na caoracht[1] 7 cuirid tús 7 deireadh orrtha. Targes Somuile anordughadh bláir íad 7 tug taisbenadh mor do naimhuid ionta. ioñus go ttug tri huaire na bfiaghnuis anen chuidecht gur shaoiladar gur ab tri cuidecht do bhí añ. Do ioñsuigh íar sin íad 7 brisder orrtha le Somhuirle 7 le na muiñtir, ioñus nar phill on rúaig gur chuir atúath tar abhan tsheile íad 7 an chuid fuair airdrigh dhiobh dona hoilenuibh, Nior sguir do nobuir sin no gur glan se an taobh síar dalban o Loclannachuibh, acht oilein Fioñ Loclann, re nabarthar Iñsi Gall 7 búaig ar naimhdibh sgach áonlathair aig. Do chaith aimsir seal re cogadh 7 seal oile re siochtain go ndechuidh se re slúagh abfoghus do Ghlaschú, gur mhurt apheidsi fein é, tug cheñ dioñsuigh an ríogh año domini 1180. adeir adhaoin féin nach do gheineamh coguidh anaghuidh an rí do chúaidh sé ar an siobhal sin acht dfhaghil siochan, oir is mo do cheannsuidh descardibh an rí na an derna sé do chogad air. Do bhí clann mhaith ag Somh-

[1] caoraigheacht.

O'Colla and Thane of Eargaoidheal). Giolla Bride, son of Gill-Adamnan, son of ——, and from him, the Thanes of Argyle, having been among his kindred in Ireland, that is, from the Ciann Colla, which are the Manchuidh and Mathdamnaidh, viz., the tribes of Macguire and Macmahon, it happened that this tribe held a meeting and conference in Fermanagh, on the estate of Macguire, and among the matters to be transacted was that Giolla Bride should get some estate of his own country, since he had been in banishment from his inheritance, by the power of the Danes and Norwegians. When Giolla Bride saw a large host of young robust people in the assembly, and that they were favourable to himself, the favour he asked of his friends was that so many persons as the adjacent fort in the place could hold should be allowed to go to Scotland with him, in the hope that he might obtain possession of his own inheritance and portion of it.

Giolla Bride proceeded with that party to Scotland, where they landed. They made frequent onsets and attacks on their enemies during this time of trouble, for their enemies were powerful and numerous at that time. All the islands from Man to Orkneys, and all the border land from Dumbarton to Caithness, in the north, were in the possession of the Danes; and such of the Gael of those lands as remained were protecting themselves in the woods and mountains; and at the end of that time Giolla Bride had a good son, who had come to maturity and renown.

It happened that the small party who were followers of Giolla Bride and Somerled were in the mountains and woods of Ardgour and of Morven, and they were surprised there by a large force of Danes and Norwegians. All the soldiers and plundering parties which Somerled had gathered round him, and he arranged them front and rear. Somerled put them in battle order, and made a great display of them to his enemies. He marched them three times before them in one company, so that they supposed there were three companies there. After that he attacked them, and they were defeated by Somerled and his party, and he did not halt in the pursuit till he drove them northward across the river Sheil, and a part escaped with their king to the Isles; and he did not cease from that work till he cleared the western side of Scotland of the Danes, except the islands of the Norwegians, called Innsigall; and he gained victory over his enemies in every field of battle. He spent part of his time in war and part in peace, until he marched with an army to the vicinity of Glasgow, when he was slain by his page, who took his head to the king in the year of our Lord 1180 (1164). His own people assert that it was not to make war against the king that he went on that expedition, but to obtain peace, for he did more in subduing the king's enemies than any war he waged against him.

airle .i. Dubhghall 7 Raghn*all* 7 a*n* Gall mac Sgillin m*ar* ain*m* a*r* a*n* fer s*in* o fuil cl*ann* a*n* Ghoill sna gliñib. Be*a*thog inghen Shomhu*ir*le do bhí n*a* mnaoi riagalta 7 na cailligh dhuibh, así do thoguibh tea*m*pall Cha*ir*inis anuibhist. Do gabh Dughall m*ac* Somu*ir*le ceña*s* Eirgaoidh*eal* 7 Ladha*ir*na, gabhuis Ragn*all* 7 shlio*chd* go hioñsibh Gall 7 ciñtire 7 shlio*chd* na dhíaidh.

Ragnall rí Iñsi Gall 7 oirire Gaoidhe*a*l cea*ñ* socha*ir* 7 badha einigh 7 enghnomh Ghall 7 Gaoidh*eal*, do cu*mh*duighedh *tri* mainisdrech leis .i. mainisd*er* manach dubh a ní anoir dé 7 Cholu*im* chile 7 mainisd*er* chaillech ndubh san bhaile *cethna* 7 mainisd*er* maisach líath a Saghadal 7 asé fos do chu*mhduigh* órd ríaghalt mholaisi. Bíadh fios agad *gur* be Ragn*all* 7 anea*r*t is mo do bhí ag rí Alasda*ir* anaguidh ríogh Lochl*ann* fa nam a*n* tug na hoilein ona Lochl*anna*cuibh 7 na dhíaigh s*in* a*r* faghail croisi ó Sherusalai*m* dhó 7 a*r* caithemh chu*ir*p *cri*osd 7 a*r* [illegible] ola fa*ir* do ég sé 7 do hagnuiceadh an reilic oghra*n* a*n* 'I é año domini 12007. bl*iaghn*a. Corra ai*m*sir na dhíaidh só do marbhadh Rag*nall* mac Gof*raigh* rí Fioñ gall amea*m̄* le hamhl*amh* mac Gofr*aigh* año do*mi*ni 1224[1] 7 úaidh so amach tainic cert a*r* Insi Gall ag Rag*nall* 7 ag sio*chd* na dhíadh, oir is sí inghen Amhlamh Dheirg mic mic Gothfr*aigh* mathai*r* Ragn*aill* mic Somhu*ir*le. Do bí aningensi Aml*amh* oigre dligach atha*ir*, 7 adeisi d*er*bh*r*ath*ar* .i. Ragnall amhla*m*h dubh.

Tangad*ar* tea*chd* ó Temhr*aigh* Domh*nall* mac Ragn*aill* do ghahh ceña*s* Iñsi Gall 7 urmh*or* Gaoidh*eal*. Do bhí clañ mhaith aige .i. Aongh*us* mór a*n* tóighre 7 Alusda*ir* on shiolioduidh clañ Domh*naill* reña, m*ic* Uilliam achuigidh chono*cht* 7 clañ tsídhigh na muman .i. o Siothach a*n* Dornai*n* m*ac* Eachuin m*ic* alusdar 7 mi cheile.

Aongh*us* m*ac* m*ac* Domn*aill* m*ic* Raghnaill do ghabh ionadh athar 7 is re liñ do éirídh cogadh na mailliolach 7 na nbraoiseach Do gabh slio*chd* Dubhgoill m*ic* Somuile do*n* táoibh na mbáilleolach 7 slio*chd* Ragnaill m*ic* Somhuile a*r* taoibh Roibiort Braois, ioñ*us* go rabha a nuile garasdon ó Inbher Feothfaramh an ros go maol cinn tire ag m*ac* Dubhghoill fedh na hai*m*sir siu, 7 a*n* slio*chd* s*in* Raghn*aill* fa cuing anamhad Do bhí slio*chd* maith a*r* Aongh*us* mór .i. Aongh*us* óg a*n* toighre 7 Eoine or shioluighe clañ Eoine a*ir*d na murchañ 7 Alasda*ir* or shioluidh cl*ann* alasda*ir*

[1] Reading of last two figures doubtful.

Somerled had a good family, viz., Dugal and Ranald, and the Gall mac Sgillin, this man being so named from whom are descended the Clann Gall in the Glens. Bethog, daughter of Somerled, was a religious woman and a Black Nun. It is she that erected Teampall Chairinis, or the Church of Cairinis, in Uist. Dugal, son of Somerled, took the chiefship of Argyll and Lorn. Ranald and his race went to the Hebrides and Kintyre, where his posterity succeeded him.

Ranald, king of the Isles and Argyll, was the most distinguished of the Foreigners or Gael for prosperity, sway of generosity, and feats of arms. Three monasteries were erected by him, viz., a monastery of Black Monks (Benedictines) in Iona, in honour of God and Columba; a monastery of Black Nuns in the same place, and a monastery of Gray Friars at Saddle in Kintyre, and it is he also who founded the monastic order of Molaise.

Be it known to you that Ranald with his force was the greatest power which King Alexander had against the King of Norway at the time he took the Islands from the Norse, and after having received a cross from Jerusalem, partaken of the Body of Christ, and received unction, he died, and was buried at Reilic Oran in Iona in the year of our Lord 1207. And it was some time after this that Ranald, son of Godfrey, king of the Norwegians, was treacherously killed by Olave, son of Godfrey, in the year of our Lord 1229. From this forth the rightful inheritance of the Isles came to Ranald, and his race after him, for the daughter of Olave the Red, son of Godfrey, was the mother of Ranald, son of Somerled. This daughter of Olave was the lawful heir of her father and of her two brothers, viz., Ranald and Olave the Black.

Messages came from Tara in Ireland that Donald, son of Ranald, should take the government of Innsigall and of the greater part of the Gael. He had good children, viz., Angus Mor, the heir, and Alexander, from whom descended the Clann Domhnail Renna, Mac William of the province of Connanght, and the Clann Sheehy of Munster, who are sprung from Siothach an Dornan, son of Eachuin, son of Alexander.

Angus Mor, son of Donald, son of Ranald, took the place of his father, and it was in his time that the war of the Baliols and the Bruces broke out. The tribe of Dugald, son of Somerled, took the side of the Baliols, and the race of Ranald, son of Somerled, the side of Robert Bruce, and all the garrisons from Dingwall in Ross to the Mull of Kintyre were in the possession of MacDugald during that time, while the tribe of Ranald were under the yoke of their enemies.

Angus Mor had good children, viz., Angus Og, the heir, and John, from whom sprang the Clann Eoin of Ardnamurchan, and

7 Aongus na coñluighe ó bhfail clann Donchaidh 7 robersdonuigh 7 íomdha re na sgriobhadh ar an naonghus mor sin nach fuii an so. Do ég sé níle año domini 1234.* Aonghus og mac Aonghus mhoir mic Domnuill mic Ragnuill mic Somhuirle arfhlath uasal eghnamhach Iñsi Gall do phós sé inghen Cuiñbhuighe 'I Cathán así fa mathair deoin mac Aonghuis. 7 is le tainic an tshochra nemh ghnathach a heiriñ .i. cethrar ar fichéad do chlañuibh luchd oirechta or sioluighe ceithre teghlaigh fichead analbain. Do bhí mac oile ag Aonghus .i. Eoin og an Fraoich, or shiolaighe clann Eaaín Ghliñe comhan re an raitear clann Domnaill an Fhraoich. an taonghus og sin dég anìle. achoirp cur an'I año domini 1306. Gabhas Eoin mac Aonghuis óig íonadh athair ard cheñas Insi Gall. Do bhí sliochd maith air .i. triuir mac eader é 7 Aña inghen Rúaghraidhe mic Ailin ardfhlath Lagarna 7 aon inghen .i. Maire. 7 do bí an Mhaire sin ben phósta Echdhuiñ mic Giolla Eóin tigerna Dubhaird 7 Lochlann abhrathar tigerna chola 7 haghnaicedh si aní an thempall na ccaillech dubh.

Céad mhic Eoin Ragnall 7 Gothfruighe 7 Aonghus, giodhedh nior phos se o altóir máthair na bhfersa. 7 do cuir roimhe apósadh a naimsir abáis oir do bhí adhiol do mhnaoi iñte 7 tainic a comhairligh na aghaidh uime sin, or do coñghas doibh nach fuighedh se adhiol clemhnuis da mbiadh oighre denta ar a shliochd ar tus ge do bhí sé og iomlan, uime sin do riñe betha da mac Ragnall, asi sin abfuil o chill cuimin anobuirthairbh go habhuiñ seile 7 o abhuiñ tseile gus an bhélleith fa thúaith, Eige, 7 rúm 7 dá uibhisd 7 na diaghsin do gluais sé go bun abhañ Glaschu 7 tri fichead long fada leis 7 do phós Marghred ingen Roibert Sdiubhart re a nabramuid rí alban, acht sé do bhí añ Roibert Iarla Faif .i. derbrathair do Roibert[1] .i. an rí 7 isé fa guibhirneoir ar Alban 7 do rug sí deóin triur mac maithe .i. Domnall a hile an toighre, 7 Eóin mór an tánaisde 7 alasdair carrach an tres mac. Do bhí mac oile ag Eóin .i. Marcos or ghin clañ Domhnaill chnoic an chlúithi an Tír Eoghain, Do fuair an teoinesi saoghall fada[2] an'I Cholaim Chille na aimsir fein 7 isé umorro do cumhduigh caibel an oilen Eorsaigh 7 caibel an oilen Fionlagain 7 caibel an oilen tsuibhne con anuile ioñstru-

* Here the Red Book text begins on its page 33.
[1] After *Roibert*, R. B. has: seoin fernghiora.
[2] After *fada*, R. B. has: ase fa aseghnamh.

Alexander, from whom descended the Clann Alasdair; and Angus na Conluighe, from whom are sprung the Clann Donchaidh and Robertsons; and much may be written about this Angus Mor which is not here. He died in Isla in the year of our Lord 1234 (1294).

Angus Og, son of Angus Mor, son of Donald, son of Ranald, son of Somerled, the noble and renowned high chief of Innsigall. He married the daughter of Cuinnbhuighe O'Cathan. She was the mother of John, son of Angus, and it is with her came the unusual retinue from Ireland, viz., four-and-twenty sons of clan families, from whom sprang four-and twenty families in Scotland. Angus had another son, viz., John Og an Fhraoich, from whom descended the Clann Eoin of Glencoe, who are called the Clann Domhnall an Fhraoich (of the heather). This Angus Og died in Isla, and his body was interred in Iona in the year of our Lord 1306 (1326).

John, son of Angus Og, succeeded his father in the chief government of the Isles. He had good children, viz., three sons by Anna, daughter of Rorie, son of Ailin, high chief of Lorn, and one daughter Mary, and that Mary was the wedded wife of Hector Maclean, Lord of Duart; and Lachlan was his brother, the laird of Coll, and she was interred in Iona, in the church of the Black Nuns.

The eldest sons of John were Ranald, Godfrey, and Angus; however, he did not marry the mother of these men from the altar, but came to the resolution of marrying her at the time of her death, for she was a sufficient wife for him; but his advisers opposed him regarding it, for it appeared to them that he could get no suitable match if an heir was made from his first progeny, although he was young and vigorous. Therefore he made a provision for his son Ranald, and that was all the land which extended from Fort-Augustus in Abertarff to the river Sheil, and from the river Sheil to the Belleith in the north, Eig and Rum, and the two Uists. And after that he proceeded to the mouth of the river of Glasgow, and had threescore long-ships with him, and he married Margaret, the daughter of Robert Stuart, whom we call King of Scotland, but the real person was Robert, Earl of Fife, that is the brother-german of old Robert Fearingiora, that is the king, and he was governor of Scotland. And she bore to John three good sons, viz., Donald of Isla, the heir, and John Mor the Tanist, and Alaster Carrach, the third son. John had another son, viz., Marcus, from whom descended the Clann Donald of Cnoic-an-chluith in Tirone in Ireland. This John enjoyed a long life. It is he that made donations to Iona in his own time, and it is he also that covered the chapel of Isle Eorsag and the Chapel of Isle Finlagan, and the Chapel of Isle Suibne (island in Loch

miñt dlesdan*ach* do chu*m* uird 7 aifreñ 7 séirbhis Dé 7 do bfer coñmhala chler*ech* 7 manach 7 sagair*t* a*n* tige*r*na remraigh do ghnath n*a* choimhide*cht* 7 asé do chumhduigh mainisdir na croch naomh fada re n*a* bhás do 7 do ég se na chaislen féin anai*r*d tóirinis a*r* mbeith do manchuibh 7 do shaga*r*tuibh os cíoñ achu*ir*p a*r* caithemh cu*ir*p chr*i*ost 7 a*r* cor ola fa*ir*, tugadh go h'I C*oluim* C*ille* 7 tanic ab 7 manuidh 7 biocoiredh n*a* co*mh*dhail amhl*aidh* m*ar* do dhlesdaois te*cht* aco*mh*dhail cu*ir*p riogh Fioñgall 7 do riñad*ar* aseirbhis 7 a toru*imh*e go honorach o*cht* lá 7 o*cht* naoichthe, 7 do chu*ir*edh a*n* aonle*a*buidh re na atha*ir* a*n* teampall oghraine año d*omi*ni 1380[1] 7 do bhí Rag*nall* mac Eóin n*a* aird sdiubhor a*r* Iñsibh Gall, anai*m*sir atha*r* do bheth n*a* aois á*r*suighe 7 ag riaghl*adh* os a cioñ dó a*r* neg *da* atha*ir* do chu*ir* tioñol a*r* úaslibh Iñsibh Gall 7 a*r* bhrathribh go haonio*n*adh, 7 tug sé slat a*n* tige*r*nais *da* bhratha*ir* accill Doñaiñ a neige 7 do goiredh mac Domh*nuill* de 7 Domh*nall* ahile anaighuidh ba*ramh*la fher Iñsi Gall, Do bhfer meduighe cheall 7 mainisdreach a*n* Ragnallsa mac Eoin m*ic* Aongus óig ó na lenmhuid cl*ann* ragh*naill* do rágh re n*a* shlioch*d* Do bhroñ sé tir umha dferañ anuibhisd do mainisdir 'Ie siorruidh go brath anonoir Dé 7 Choluim Chill. Do bhí sé na ua*chd*aran a*r* anoirer athúath uile 7 a*r* na hoileanuibh no g*ur* ég sé año d*omi*ni[2] 1376 na mhainer féin sa*n* Chaislen tirim, a*r* fágbhail chuiger af*er* añ ara shlioc*hd*, Tigmid anois a*r* Dhom*nall* ahile mac Eóin m*ic* Aongh*uis* oig .i. bráth*air* Ragh*naill* m*ar* do gabh tigh*er*nus le toil abhraithrech 7 úaisle Iñsigall Do bhí cach oile u*mh*al dhó 7 do phós sé Ma*ir*e inghen Iarla Rois 7 is *da* taoibh s*in* tainic 'Iarla*cht* Rois a*r* chloin Dom*naill*, Do goiredh 'Ia*rr*la Rois 7 mac Dom*naill* 7 a*r*d fhlath Iñsigall dhe, ataid io*m*ad caithrem 7 gniomartha a*r* n*a* ch*ur* síos sg*ri*obhtha a*ir* anionuighibh oile, Do bhrisd se cath gaifech[3] a*r* Dhiúc Murch*adh* ag sesa*mh* achiort fei*n* a*ir* fa Ia*rr*la*cht* Rois, 7 a*r* te*cht* do*n* ché*ad* rí Sem*us* ó braighdena*s* riogh Sagsan fua*ir* Dom*nall* a hile toil 7 dai*n*ghen a*n* riogh a*r* Ros 7 a*r* a*n* chuid oile *da* inbhe 7 do cu*ir*edh a*n* ceñ do Diuibhge Murch*adh* 7 da mac do bfer coñmhala cleir*ech* 7 sagair*t* 7 man*ach* na coimhide*cht* 7 tug se fe*r*uiñ amuile 7 a nile do mhainisdir 'I 7 gach saoirsi *da* da rabh mainis*ter* 'Ie on*a* siñea*r*uibh roimhe 7 do riñe cumdach óir 7 a*ir*gid do thaisibh lai*mh*e cholu*im* chille 7 do ghabh sé fein brathres anu*ir*d a*r*

[1] After 1380, R. B. has: mile tri ch*ét* ceithre fiche*t*.
[2] For *anno domini*, R. B. has: an bhliaghna daois chriosd.
[3] After *gaifech*, R. B. has: cairfech.

Sween), with all their appropriate instruments for order and mass and the service of God, for the better upholding of the monks and priests this lord kept in his company; and it is he that erected the monastery of the Holy Cross a long time before his death; and he died in his own castle of Ardtornish, while monks and priests were over his body, he having received the body of Christ, and having been anointed, his fair body was brought to Iona, and the abbot and the monks and vicars came to meet him, as it was the custom to meet the body of the king of the Hebrides, and his service and waking were honourably performed during eight days and eight nights, and he was laid in the same grave with his father in the church of Oran in the year of our Lord 1380.

Ranald, the son of John, was High Steward over the Isles at the time of his father's death, being in advanced age and ruling over them. On the death of his father he called a meeting of the nobles of the Isles and of his brethren at one place, and he gave the sceptre to his brother at Cill Donan in Eigg, and he was nominated Macdonald and Donald of Isla, contrary to the opinion of the men of the Isles. A man of augmenting churches and monasteries was this Ranald, son of John, son of Angus Og, from whom the name of Clann Ranald has been applied to this race. He bestowed an Unciata of land in Uist on the monastery of Iona for ever, in honour of God and of Columba. He was governor of the whole of the Northern Coastland and of the Isles, until he died in the year of the age of Christ 1386, in his own manor of Castle Tirim, having left a family of five sons.

We shall now treat of Donald of Isla, son of John, son of Angus Og, the brother of Ranald, how he took the lordship with the consent of his brethren and the nobles of the Isles, all other persons being obedient to him, and he married Mary, daughter of the Earl of Ross, and it is through her that the earldom of Ross came to the Macdonalds. He was styled Earl of Ross and Macdonald, and High Chief of the Isles. There are many exploits and deeds written of him in other places. He fought the battle of Garrioch or Harlaw against Duke Murdoch in defence of his own right and of the earldom of Ross, and on the return of King James the First from the captivity of the King of England, Donald of Isla obtained the king's goodwill and confirmation of Ross and the rest of his inheritance, and Duke Murdoch and his two sons were beheaded.

He (Donald) was an entertainer of clerics and priests and monks in his companionship, and he gave lands in Mull and in Isla to the monastery of Iona, and every immunity which the monastery of Iona had from his ancestors before him; and he made a covering of gold and silver for the relic of the hand of

fágbail oighre dlesdanach diongbhála abhflaithes Iñsi Gall 7 Rois .i. Alasdar mac Domnaill Do ég se iar soin a nile 7 do haghnaicedh ina[1] tempoll Oghráin. Do ghabh alasdar a mhac ionadh athar .i. Iarrlacht Rois 7 tigernas Iñsi Gall Do phós Marghréd Livisdon .i. inghen Iarrla Litcu mathair Eoin mic alasduir re nabarta Eoin a hile mac Alasduir a hile mic Domnaill a hile. Aonghus óg mac Eoin re nabhtarthar oighre Eoin do phós se inghen mic Cáilin 7 fásuidh aimhreighe eider e 7 athair fa combroiñ acriochthe 7 feruiñ Tainic cogadh dhe sin eidir airmuiñ Iñsi Gall 7 ciñeadh mic Domnaill, an ciñedh ar taobh Aonghuis 7 na hármuiñ ar thaobh Eoin, ioñus gur oibrigh an chúis go ndechaidh eoin aceñ mhic cailín go tug dho an roibh eidir abuiñ Fhada 7 álta na Sioñach ambráigh chiñtíre ar dul leis an lathair an ríogh do caisoid ar a mac ; aimsir athghoirid na dhiaigh do bhi coiñe mhor ag Aongus ogsa re feraibh an taoibh tuaigh aninbhernis Do murtadh le mac 'I Chairbre achlairseoir fen é, gur gherr amhuinel le sgíu fhada, Do bhi athair beó bliaghna da eis 7 do aontadh na criocha uile dho, gidhed thug thairis don ri moran diobh ; Do bhí inghen mic Cailín ben Aonghuis torrach fa nám ar marbhadh se 7 do gabhadh no gur tuismedh í 7 do rug si mac 7 tugadh Domnall fair 7 do cuñbhad ar laimh é gur fhághuibh adheicbhliaghna fichead daois 7 no go tug fir Ghliñe comham le nimertas féine amach ar techt a laimh dhó tainic diñsibh Ghall 7 do chruiñidh uaisle Iñsi Gall uime. re feadh na haimsire an rabha Domnall Dubh ar laimh, do bhi buaighirt mor eadar Gaoidhealuibh ag dreim re ceñas, ioñus gur sgrios mac Ceaain ard na murchan sliochd Eóin mhoir mic Eoin a hile 7 a ciñ tíre Do gabhadh Eoin Cathanach mac Eóin mic Domnaill Ballaigh mic Eoin mhoir mic Eoin mic Aonghus óig .i. tighearna shliochda Eoin mhoir 7 Eoin mór mac Eoin Chathanaigh 7 Eoin óg mac Eoin Chathanaigh 7 Domnall Ballach óg mac Eoin Chathanaigh le feill le Mac Cean anoilen Fhioñ-Lagáin a níle 7 rug leis go Dúnéiden íad 7 do thogbhadh croich doibh féin añ da ngoirther Baramiur, 7 do crochadh iad 7 do cuiredh an tempall Saint Phrionsies acuirp da ngoirther an tempail nua an tansa, nior fhagbhadh duiñe do

[1] For *ina tempoll*, R. B. has : a chorp lan uasal san taobh a deas do thempall.

Columba, and he himself took the brotherhood of the order, having left a lawful and suitable heir in the government of the Isles and of Ross, viz., Alexander, son of Donald. He afterwards died in Isla, and his full noble body was interred on the south side of the church of Oran.

Alexander, his son, succeeded his father in the earldom of Ross and lordship of the Isles. He married Margaret Livingston, daughter of the Earl of Linlithgow; she was mother of John, who was called John of Isla, son of Alexander of Isla, son of Donald of Isla.

Angus Og, son of John, who was called the heir of John, married the daughter of the Earl of Argyll, and a disagreement arose between him and his father about the division of his territory and land, in consequence of which a war broke out between the chiefs of the Isles and the tribe of Macdonald, the tribe having joined Angus, and the chiefs having joined John. And the affair having been thus carried on, John went to Argyll and gave him all that lay between the river Add and Altna Sionnach at Braigh Chinntire (that is, the lands of Knapdale), for going with him before the king to complain of his son. Shortly afterwards this Angus Og had a large entertainment with the men of the North at Inverness, when he was murdered by Mac ICaibre, his own harper, who cut his throat with a long knife.

His father lived a year after him, and all the territories submitted to him, but, however, he restored many of them to the king.

The daughter of Argyll, the wife of Angus, was pregnant at the time he was killed; and she was kept in custody until she was confined, and she bore a son, and Donald was given as a name to him, and he was kept in custody until he arrived at the age of thirty years, when the men of Glencoe brought him out by a Fenian exploit. On his coming out of custody he came to the Isles, and the nobles of the Isles rallied round him.

During the time that Donald Dubh had been in custody there was a great struggle among the Gael for power, so that Mac Ceaain of Ardnamurchan almost destroyed the race of John Mor, son of John of Isla, and of Kintyre. John Cathanach, son of John, son of Donald Balloch, son of John Mor, son of John, son of Angus Og, Lord of the race of John Mor, and John Mor, son of John Cathanach, and John Og, son of John Cathanach, and Donald Balloch, son of John Cathanach, were treacherously taken prisoners by Mac Ceaain on the island of Fionnlagan in Isla; and he conveyed them to Edinburgh, and a gallows was erected for them at that place which is called Boroughmuir, and they were executed, and their bodies buried in the church of Saint Francis, which is called New Church at the time. There were none left

cloinn Eoin Cathanaigh achd Alasdair mac Eoin Cathanaigh 7 Aonghus 'Ilech 7 iad da bhfolach sna glinibh anEiriñ 7 iñister ar mac Ceaain gur chaith se anoir7sa nargid [1] do ioñmhas re denamh thúagh go coilltibh na gliñeadh do ghearradh ar dhóigh go sgriosfadh se Alasdair mac Eoin Chathanaigh as na ghliñibh 7 as an saoghal uile. Tainic faoi dheireadh go n derna mac Ceaáin 7 Alasdair clemhnas 7 reite re cheile, Do phós Alasdair ingen 7 do rug clañ maith do.

Ar an cor ccetna do bhí an choram ar chloiñ Domnaill san taoibh túath, oir an diaigh báis eoin ahile Iarrla Rois 7 marbhaidh Aonghus do ghlac Alasdair mac Giolla easbuig mac alasdar ahile sealbh aniarlacht Rois 7 añsa noirire túath go hiomlan 7 do bhi inghen mhorbair moireogh pósda áige, Giodhedh tainic cuid dferuibh an taobh túaigh gur eiridh clann choiñidh 7 siad sin anaghaidh alasduir gur brisdedh blár air re anarbair síad blar na Pairce, ni rabha do dháoinibh ag alasdair acht an raibh aige dferuibh Rois. Tainic Alasduir go tráigh na dhiaidh sin diarraidh niort diñsi gall 7 do chúaidh ar luing fhada do noirir ades dfechain abfuighed abheg beo do shliocht eoin mhóir do eirgedh léis, do mhothuidh mac ceoin ard murchañ do ag seoladh secha, do lean ar alorg é go horañsaigh cholbhansaigh 7 do chúaidh fa thigh air 7 do marbadh añ Alasdair mac Gille esbuig le mac eanain 7 le halasdar mac eoin chathanuidh. Do bhí sin mur sin seal daimsir no go ttainic Domhnall Gallda mac Alasdair mic Gille easbuig do chum aoisi 7 tainic se o na Ghaltacht le seoladh morhhar moireógh, go ttainic se dinsibh gall 7 do thoguibh Mc Leóid Leoghais leis 7 cuid do úaislibh Innsi gall do cúadar amach ar rudha aird na murchañ 7 tarla Alasdair mac Eoin cathanuigh doibh iar sin 7 do riñe sé fein 7 Domnall mc Alasdair cengal 7 reite re chéile 7 do ioñsagdar daoin laimh mac cenain san nionadh re nabarthar creg anairgid 7 do marbhadh é fein 7 a thriúir mac añ 7 moran mor da muiñtir. Do goiredh mac Domnaill do Dhomnall gallda don daobsa do rugha airda na murchañ 7 do umhluigh fir Innsi gall dó 7 nior mhair beo na dhiagh sin acht asecht no hocht do shechtmuinibh. Fuair se bás an cerna Borg amuile gan sliocht gan oighre acht triuir derbhsetrach do bhi aig .i. triuir inghen Alasdar mic Golla esbuig 7 do riñedh inbhe anoirir túath ar na hingenuibh sin 7 do scar Ros riú. Do bhi mac diolmhuin ag Alasdar mac Giolleasbuig air abhfuil cáileigin sliochta .i. eóin cám mac alasdair . air ashliocht

[1] R. B. has not *nargid*.

of the children of John Cathanach but Alexander, son of John Cathanach, and Angus of Isla, who were hiding in the Glens in Ireland. And it is related of Mac Ceaain that he expended much wealth of gold and silver in making axes for the purpose of cutting down the woods of the Glens, in the hope that he might be able to banish Alexander, son of John Cathanach, out of the Glens and out of the world. It happened at length that Mac Ceaain and Alexander made an agreement and a marriage contract with each other. Alexander married his daughter, and she bore a good family to him.

In a similar manner a misfortune came over the Clann Donald of the north side, for after the death of John of Isla, Earl of Ross, and the killing of Angus, Alexander son of Gillespie, son of Alexander of Isla, took possession of the Earldom of Ross and of the northern Oirir entirely, and married the daughter of the Earl of Moray. However, some of the men of the northern side came, when the Mackenzies and others rose up in opposition to Alexander, and fought a battle against him, which they call Blar na Pairce.

Alexander had no men left but such as he had of the men of Ross. Alexander came to the coast after that to seek for a force in the Isles, and he embarked in a long-ship to the southern coastland to see if he could find a few remaining of the race of John Mor. Mac Ceaain observed him, and followed him on his track to Oransay of Colonsay, and entered the house upon him, where Alexander, son of Gillespie, was killed by Mac Ceaain and by Alexander, son of John Cathanach.

This matter remained so for a space of time, until Donald Gallda, son of Alexander, son of Gillespie, came of age; and he came from the Lowlands by the direction of the Earl of Moray, until he came to the Isles; and he brought Macleod of Lewis with him, and a good number of the nobles of the Isles. They went out on the Point of Ardnamurchan, and there they met Alexander, son of John Cathanach, and he and Donald, son of Alexander, made a compact and agreement with each other; and they together attacked Mac Ceaain at a place called Creagan Airgid, and he and his three sons and many of his people were slain there.

Donald Gallda was nominated Mac Donald of this side of the Point of Ardnamurchan, and the men of the Isles submitted to him; but he did not live after that but seven or eight weeks. He died at Cearnabog in Mull, leaving no family or heir; but three sisters he had, viz., the three daughters of Alexander, son of Gillespie. A settlement was made on those daughters in the northern coastland, but they gave up Ross. Alexander, son of Gillespie, had a natural son, of whose descendants there is some

ata fer achuidh na cothaichen san bráighe 7 Domnall Gorm mac Raghnaill mic Alasdair dhuibh mic eóin cháim.

Iomthos Domhnaill Duibh mic Aonghus mic eoin ahile mic Alasdair ahile mic Domnaill ahile mic eóin ahile mic Aonguis oige .i. oighre díreach dleasanach Iñsi Gall 7 Rois ar techt alaimh dhó, tainic diñsibh Gall, 7 do cruiñigh fir Iñsi Gall uime 7 do riñe fein 7 Iarrla Lemhnacht coimhcenghal fa árm mór do chur ar achóis ar slighidh adhul an scilbh choda féin 7 tainig long ó Sagsan chuctha le cungnamh ionmhuis go cogadh go caol muile 7 tugadh an tionmhus do mac Giolleóin Dubhaird re na roiñ ar uachdaranuibh annairm, nifuaradar an riaruighadh mar búdh mían leo, ioñus gur sgaoil an tárm ; mar do chúala Iarrla lemhnocht soin do léig sgaoiledh dá arm féin 7 do riñe areite ris an rí. Gluaisis mac Domhnaill go heiriñ diarraidh neirt do chogadh, 7 ar ashlighidh go Baile athá Clíath fuair bás an droichid áth le fiabhrus chúg oichthe gan mac no inghen ar ashliocht.

Sliocht Ragnaill mic eoin mic aonghuis óig añ so.

Alín mac Raghnaill an toighre 7 inghen Iarrla athfall do mathair aige, ó nailínsi aderar Síol Alín, 7 Domnall mac ragnaill an tánaisde o nabrar Síol Domnuill mic Ragnaill, Eoin dall o nabrar sliocht eóin mic Ragnaill, Aonghus riabhach o fuil sliocht aonguis riabhuidh ; 7 Dubhghall o bhfuil Siol Dubhuill ; aois an tigerna an bhliaghuin teasda an tailínsi mac Ragnaill san chaislin tírim .1419. 7 do cuiredh achorp an aonleabuidh re na athair an roilic oghráin aní choluim chille. Aóis an tigerna an bhliaguin teasda Domnall mac Ragnaill .i. Sdiubhart loch hapar eg umorro an loch hapar 7 achorp do thabair go hí 7 adhnacal anenleabuidh re na athair 7 re na bhrathair an reilic odhráin 1420. Gabhas Ruaigruidhe mac Ailín mic Ragnaill tigernus a athar 7 a sheuathar 7 ingen sdiubuirt na hapañ do mhathair aige, do bhi mc eile ag ailín re anabairtháoi Eaáin ó fuil sliocht Eaáin mic cailin Año domini an bliaghain teasda aonghus riabhach mac Ragnaill 1440 .i. tigherna Ghairbhtreine chlainni Ragnaill ar ngaibhail braithris úird mhuire do a negluis Ic, do hadhnaicedh anenleabuidh re na athair an roilic odhráin é año domini .1481. ag so an bliadhuin teasda Ruagruidhe mac ailín tigherna chlainni ragnaill tugadh a chorp go hí, 7 do hadhnaicedh an roilic odhrain anein lebuidh re na athair é año domini .1426. an bliaghna teasda Dubghall mac

account, viz., John Cam, son of Alexander, from whom are sprung the men of Achnacochine in Brae Lochaber, and Donald Gorm, son of Ranald, son of Alexander Dubh, son of John Cam.

With regard to Donald Dubh, son of Angus, son of John of Isla, son of Alexander of Isla, son of Donald of Isla, son of John of Isla, son of Angus Og, viz., the lineal lawful heir of the Isles and of Ross, on his release from confinement he came to the Isles, and the men of the Isles gathered about him; and he and the Earl of Lennox made an agreement to raise a large army for the purpose of his getting into possession of his own property; and a ship came to them from England to the Sound of Mull, with money to help them in the war. The money was given to Mac Lean of Duart to divide among the leaders of the army; they did not get as much as they desired, and therefore the army broke up. When the Earl of Lennox heard that, he dispersed his own army, and made an agreement with the king. Macdonald then proceeded to Ireland to request a force to carry on the war, and on his way to Dublin he died at Drogheda of a fever of five nights, without leaving a son or daughter as his offspring.

Race of Ranald, son of John, son of Angus Og.

Allan, son of Ranald, the heir; and his mother was the daughter of the Earl of Athole. From this Allan the race of Allan are called; and from Donald, son of Ranald the Tanist, the race of Donald, son of Ranald, are named; John, from whom are called the race of John, son of Ranald. Angus Riach (Brindled), from whom are descended the race of Angus Riach; and from Dugall are sprung the race of Dugall.

The age of the Lord the year that this Allan, son of Ranald, died, in the Castle Tirim, was 1419; and his body was interred in the same grave with his father, in the Cemetery of Oran in Iona.

The age of the Lord 1420 was the year in which Donald, son of Ranald, deceased. He was steward of Lochaber, and died in Lochaber, and his body was brought to Iona, and was interred in the same grave with his father and his brother in Relig Oran.

Rory, son of Allan, son of Ranald, assumed the lordship of his father, and of his grandfather, and the daughter of Stuart of Appin was his mother. Allan had another son named John, from whom are descended the race of John, son of Allan.

Anno domini 1440. Angus Riach, son of Ranald, died. He was Lord of the Garbhthrian of Clanranald, having taken upon him a Friarship of the Order of Mary in the church of Iona. He was buried in the same grave with his father in Relig Oran, anno domini 1481. This is the year in which Rory, son of Allan, laird of Clanranald, died. His body was brought to Iona, and he was buried in the same grave with his father. A.D. 1426, Dugall, son of Ranald,

Ragn*aill* na mhainer féin a*n* reispoll 7 tugadh achorp go hí 7 do hadhnaicedh maille re na bhrathribh a*n* roilic odhráin año do*m*ini . 1460 . sa*n* bliagai*n*si t*easda* [1] tig*er*n*a* trén teñbhághach do cloiñ Ragh*naill* bás .i. Alasda*ir* mac Domh*naill* m*ic* Raghnuill anoilén abas [2] 7 tugadh a chorp go hi 7 do hadhnaicedh anaoinle*ab*a*dh* re na atha*ir* a*n* roilic ódhráin . sa*n* bl*iagh*uin ch*é*tna, fua*ir* rí alban bás le geiñ guña mhóir, do bhris achos 7 é ga sheol*adh* a*r* chaislén rosbrog .i. a*n* dara rí Sem*us* sa*n* bhl*iagh*ain c*éth*na tesda Al*a*sda*ir* mac [3] m*ic* Gothfruigh m*ic* Rag*naill* m*ic* eóin .i. tig*er*na a*n* chiñ túaith duibhisd, sa*n* bliaighi*n* ch*e*tna do chrech*adh* a*r*camh le Huisdiuin mac m[ic] Dom*nuill*, sa*n* bliaghain ch*é*tna do ma*r*bh*adh* eóin mac Locl*ainn* m*ic* Gioll eóin le catanachuibh ana*ir*d Gobha*r*, mac maith ag Ruaigri .i. alín mac Ruaighri 7 inghen m*ic* Dom*naill* anoirir a des do matha*ir* aige .i. ma*ir*ghred inghen Dom*naill* bhalluigh m*ic* eóin mhóir ; do bhí m*ic* oile ag ruaighri .i. Doñch*adh* Ga*r*bh 7 inghen tig*er*na chola do matha*ir* aige, 7 clañ dioluin eile .i. Ferchar 7 Eóin ; gabhais Alín tig*er*n*as* 7 budh maith ana*ir*igh a*r* inbhe a*n* tailinsi*n* oir do ch*uir* se a úamha*n* 7 eagla a*r* a esca*ir*dibh 7 a*r* mhora*n* don chuidsi dalbain 7 do fua*ir* se saoghal f*ada* 7 do fháguibh slio*cht* maith n*a* dhiaigh . Rag*nall* bán a*n* toighre 7 Al*a*sda*ir* *da* mac inghine m*ic* Eoin a*ir*d na m*ur*chañ cl*ann* oile .i. Ailin riabhach m*ac* ailín, eoin beg m*ac* ailin, eoin broñach m*ac* ailín, eoin mol*ach* [4] Domhnall m[c] ailín, Sem*us* m*ac* ailín, 7 Rag*nall* Gall*da* mac ailín m*ic* Rúaghri a*n* mac is óige do bhí ag ailín 7 inghen m*ic* Simigh do mhatha*ir* aige a*n* tailinsi m*ac* Rúagh-r*uidhe* a*r* te*cht* aceñ a*n* rí dhó 7 a*r* ngaibhail córach a*r* dhúchuigh o*n* cheram rí Sem*us* año do*m*ini . 1509. do ég se amblár anathfall 7 do chu*ir*edh achorp amainisdir a*n* bhaile sin.

Míle bliagna sa *naoi* leis,
cúig céad bl*iagan* re aithris
on te do chabhu*ir* g*ach* tír,
go hég ailin m*ic* Rúaghr*uidhe*.

Gabhais Rag*nall* bán m*ac* ailín tig*er*n*as* a*n* diáigh a atha*r* 7 b*udh* maith añ soin é óir b*udh* ha*r*d a haignedh 7 fa mó*r* asma*cht* 7 fa maith re*cht* 7 riaghuil athíre a*n* seal athghoirid do mha*ir*, a*cht* a*r* ndul acceñ an ríogh, do ch*ur* críche a*r* na gnoidhighibh na*r* fh*ead* atha*ir* do ch*r*iochnugh*adh*, fua*ir* se bás am baile Phert año

[1] R. B. corrects *teasda* to : fua*ir*.
[2] R. B. has not *abas*, but on margin : abhorr laimh.
[3] After *mac*, R. B. has : alasda*ir*.
[4] Black Book has after *coin molach* the word : mac ; then, Dom*naill*.

died at his manor in Reispoll; and his body was brought to Iona, and was buried along with his brothers in Relig Oran; A.D. 1460; in this year died a powerful, bold-warlike lord of the Clanranald, viz., Alexander, son of Donald, son of Ranald, on the island of Abas; and his body was brought to Iona, and was buried in the same bed with his father in Relig Oran. In the same year the King of Scotland died by the shot of a big gun which broke his leg, while he was directing it on the Castle of Roxburgh—that is, James the Second. In the same year died Alexander, son of Alexander, son of Godfrey, son of Ranald, son of John, laird of the northern end of Uist. In the same year Orkney was plundered by Hugh, grandson of Donald. In the same year John, son of Lachlan Maclean, was killed by the Clan Chattan in Ardgour.

Rory had a good son named Allan, son of Rory, and the daughter of Macdonald of the South Oirir was his mother, namely, Margaret, daughter of Donald Ballach, son of John Mor. Rory had other sons, namely, Duncan Garbh, and the daughter of the Laird of Coll was his mother; he had other illegitimate children, viz., Farquhar and John.

Allan assumed lordship, and well worthy of a property was that Allan, for he put his terror and fear over enemies and over many of this part of Scotland. He enjoyed a long life, and left a good progeny after him, Ranald Ban, the heir, and Alexander, who were the two sons of the daughter of Mc Ian of Ardnamurchan. Another family, namely, Allan Riach, son of Allan, John Beag, son of Allan, John Bronnach, son of Allan, John Molach, son of Donald, son of Allan; James, son of Allan; and Ranald Gallda, son of Allan, son of Rory, the youngest son that Allan had, and the daughter of Fraser of Lovat was his mother. This Allan, after having been before the King, and having received a settlement of his estate from King James the Fourth, A.D. 1509, died at Blair-Athole, and his body was interred in the monastery of that town:

A thousand years and nine added to it
Five hundred years to be related
From the time of Him who redeemed every country
To the death of Allan, son of Rory.

Ranald Ban, son of Allan, assumed the lordship after his father, and he was good in it; for exalted was his position and great was his sway, and good were the laws and regulations of his country during the short time he lived. But having gone before the King to settle finally the affairs which his father was not able to effect, he died in the town of Perth, A.D. 1514, the year that King James

domini . 1514 . an bliaghna do marbhadh rí Semus an cethramh accath, do fháguibh[1] Ragnall amhac an tigernus .i. Dubhghall mac Raghnuill. Acht leigfed achuimhne ar fereigin eile ciunnus do chaith 7 do criochnaidh abheatha. [Follows elegy on Allan and Ranald. See Elegies].

Do gabh Alasduir mac ailin tigernas an deóigh báis Dubhghoil mic Ragnaill, do chaith a sheal féin fuair se bás san caislen tirim, clañ mhaith ag alasdair .i. eóin múideordach 7 Aongus 7 Ruaigruidhe rúagh 7 Domnall an locháin an chéad chlann do bhi eder é 7 Derbhfáil eoin áird 7 ailin oghar 7 Ruaigruidhe Person clann inghine Thormoid mic Giolla Phádruig. Ferchar mac alasduir inghen Ferchuir thóisigh do mhathair áige. Gabhais Eóin múideordach mac Alasduir tighernas, duiñe fórtunach re cogadh 7 re sith ioñus gur chuir crith ar na criochuibh da eagal go minic ar Ghalluibh 7 ar Gaoidhealuibh 7 do bhrisd se blar ar mac Simigh ag ceñ Locha Lóchaidh da ngoirthear Blar Léine tuairim na bliaghna dáois chriosd 1545. Fuair an teoin múideordachsa saoghal fada 7 do bhi aimsir bhuaigherrtha re na líñ oir do bhi rioghacht na halban rañta abfacsonuibh catarrtha fein 7 is urusda leis na sgribhneoiribh labhart go trom ar g^c duine n^c bi ar éu fhacsoin leo féin 7 do chlunim go fuilid ag labhairt ar Eoin múideordach 7 go háirig Bócannain acht fiathfroigh do shior Seorus ciuñus is mian leis labhair air anbhainphriunnsa dar chóir deóin mhúideordach abheith díles acht ge be cháines an ceñ ni gnath leis na buill do mholadh acht do thaobh eoin mhúidéordaigh do chaith deiredh abhetha go diagha trocaireach, do thogaibh tempall a ccillmaoilridhe anárasáig 7 tempall a ccill Doñáin anéige 7 do fáguibh maoin do chum caibeil do thogmhail an hogmór anuibhisd bhala ar cuiredh achorp san bhliadhnasa daois chriosd .1574.* Gabhuis ailin mac eoin muideordaigh tigernas, duine fial fairsuing fiunntach 7 e carrañach ciallmur foñmur ar clu do chur 7 do cosnamh, ase tug abriartha n^c geallfadh se ar meisge ni nach coimhgelladh ar cetlonguidh, uime sin fa gnath leis an diaigh oil no poite mioña do coñmhail re abhuachalluibh 7 re locht friotolmha, ar chumhain leo ni ar bioth do gheall se uaidhe nar coimhlion se . ag so an clañ oile do bhi ag eoin muideordach .i. Eoin óg 7 Domnall gorm 7 Ruaigruidh og clann inghine tigerna chnóirdeoirl. Ruaighruidh dubh 7 Ragnall 7 eoin dubh 7 aongus clañ ingheine Neill mh^{ic} terrlaich aois an tigerna an tan[2] teasda Ailin mac Eoin

[1] Black Book has faghuibh for fháguibh.
[2] R. B. has : bhliaghain.
* Here Dr Cameron's transcript ends.

the Fourth was killed in battle. Ranald left his son in the lordship, namely, Dugall, son of Ranald. But I shall leave it to another certain man to relate how he spent and ended his life.

[Follows in Red Book an elegy on Allan and Ranald].

Alexander, son of Allan, assumed the lordship after the death of Dugald, son of Ranald. He spent his own turn; he died at Castle Tirim. Alexander had a good family, viz., John Moydartach (of Moydart), Angus, Rory Roy, and Donald of Lochan, the first children he had by Dorothy: John Ard and Allan Oyar and Rory Parson were the children he had by the daughter of Norman Mac Gillipatrick: Farquhar, the son of Alexander, had for his mother the daughter of Farquhar Mackintosh.

John Moydartach, son of Alexander, assumed the lordship. He was a fortunate man in war and in peace, in so much that he often spread terror over the territories through fear of him upon Lowlanders and upon Gaels. He gained a battle over Fraser of Lovat at Loch Lochy Head, which is called Blar Lenie (Battle of the Shirts), about the year of the age of Christ 1545. This John Moydartach enjoyed a long life, and there was a troubled time in his period, for the kingdom of Scotland was divided into factions amongst themselves, and the writers find it easy to speak heavily of every person who was not of the same faction with themselves; and I hear that they are so treating of John Moydartach, and particularly Buchanan; but ask Sir George how he likes to speak of the Princess to whom John Moydartach should be loyal; but whoever dispraises the head, it is not usual for him to praise the members. But concerning John Moydartach, he spent the end of his life godly and mercifully. He erected a church at Kilmarie in Arasaig, and a church at Kildonan in Eig; and he left funds to erect a chapel at Howmore in Uist, where his body was buried in the year of the age of Christ 1574. Allan, son of John Moydartach, assumed the lordship. He was a generous, open-hearted, hospitable man, and was affable, sensible, and desirous to establish and maintain a good name. It is he that pledged his word that he would not promise anything in his inebriety which he would not also promise in his sobriety; therefore it was customary with him after a drinking or potation, in order to keep his word of promise with his servant men and attendants, to ask them if they remembered he had promised to give anything that he did not fulfil.

These are the other sons that John Moydartach had, namely, John Og, Donald Gorm, and Rory Og, the children of the daughter of the laird of Knoydart. Rory Dubh, Ranald, John Dubh, and Angus, the children of the daughter of Niall, son of Charles. Age of the Lord the year that Allan, son of John Moydartach,

muideord*aigh* · 1590 do chuireadh a chorp a*n* noilen fhionain . Clañ mhaith ag ailín .i. ailín óg 7 inghen m^ic^ Leóid na hea*r*adh do mathai*r* aige, ase achét mhac é, tug se na diáigh si*n* inghen m^ic^ Giolla eóin dubhard 7 fuai*r* cl*ann* mhaith ria .i. Eoin a*n* tsróim do mar*b*hadh é le toirmesg le na bhuachall fein le cloich 7 íad ag lamhach macnuis as chrañtábaill sa*n* sróm charañach, oir is a*n* do bhí do oilemhuin ag tige*r*na a*n* tsroi*m* 7 gliñe ga*r*adh. Aongh*us* mac ailin do ghabh tigh*er*n*as* a*n* diaigh báis athar, nior mhai*r* a*cht* athghoirid, do mortadh le haongh*us* mac Shém*ui*s é 7 é na phriosona*ch* aige a*n* dunnaomhaige. Do ghabh dom*nall* mac ailin tige*r*n*as* do eis 7 do bhi ga*ch* maithes re na liñ 7 do ég san caislén tiri*m* san bhli*adh*ain daois chriosd ·1617· 7 do ég Rag*nall* mac ailín accanaig sa*n* bli*adh*an 1636 do cu*i*redh achorp a*n* hoghmór sa*n* bli*adh*ain ché*t*na 7 añsana naithe ché*t*na t*eas*da Rag*nall* óg mac Dom*na*ill m^ic^ ailín 7 tugadh a chorp doilen fhíonain sa*n* bli*adh*ui*n*si t*eas*da eoin mac ailín agcainái*gh* 7 tugadh achorp duibhisde 7 do hadhluicedh a*n* togmó*r* sa*n* bhli*adh*an che*t*na do ég Dom*na*ll gor*m* m^c^ aongh*us* m^ic^ ailin anuibhisd 7 do chu*i*redh a chorp a*n* toghmór . as mór dánbha*rr* ar na huaislibhsi do chl*ann* Rag*naill* do ég sa*n* bli*adh*uinsi*n*.

Gabh*as* Eóin múideordach m^c^ Do*m*hnuill m^ic^ ailin tighernas an diaigh bais athar. Máire inghen Aonghuis m^c^ semuis do mhathar aige .i. ardfhlath Ile 7 Chiñtire Dhiúraigh Ghiodháigh 7 colbh-a*nn*saigh. Dias m^c^ oile Dho*m*hnaill .i. raghnall óg a dubhrama*r* roi*m*he 7 alasdar óg fua*ir* síad bás gan slio*cht*

[Follows an elegy by Cathal Mc Vurich on Donald, son of Allan. Thereafter his elegy on the four Macdonalds who died in 1636. See Elegies].

Ag sin agad marbhna an chethrai*r* si*n* do dhaonibh maithe .i. Raghnall m^c^ ailin 7 raghnall mac Do*m*hnuill m^ic^ ailín 7 Do*m*nall gor*m* m^c^ aonghuis m^ic^ ailín 7 eóin m^c^ ailin do fháguibh g^c^ du*i*ne diobh so slio*cht* a*cht* raghnall óg m^c^ Do*m*h*nuill* m^ic^ ailín.

Ragn*a*ll mac ailín duine maith do reir na haimsire ina ttar*r*la se go fial far*r*suinge 7 é *crá*adalach[1] car*r*añach. Tug se do ché*t* m*n*aói inghen Ragn*ai*ll m^ic^ Sema*is* .i. tainisde anoirire ades 7 rug si mac maith dho, aong*us* mór mac Ragh*nai*ll, do léig se i,[2] do bhi post ag coll mac Giolla asbuig na dhiaigh si*n*, asi fa mathai*r* do chloiñ choll .i. Giollasbuig 7 Rag*n*all 7 Alasdai*r* 7 chlañ mhaith inghen do pósadh re daóinibh uaisle maithe . Tug Ragn*a*ll mac ailín iár cur inghen Rag*nai*ll m^ic^ Sem*ui*s úadha. Fioñscoth aburc[3] a coigeadh coñ*ocht* o chuñtaoi maoigheó, 7 do rug triui*r* mac do .i. Alasdai*r* 7 ruagr*uidh* 7

[1] R. B. has here : cradalach. [2] R. B. has after i : 7 is i.
[3] R. B. has after abúrc : ben úasal do Bhurcach*ibh* choigedh con*n*acht.

mor mac Raghnaill, do leig se s, do bhi port aig
Coll mac Gilleasbuig [illegible]
maith do chloinn Coll .i. Gilleasbuig 7 Raghnall
7 Alasdair 7 clann mhaith ingen do [illegible]
re [illegible] moire. [illegible] Raghnall
mac [illegible] cur ingen Raghnaill mic [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] 7 do rug
[illegible] mac do .i. Alasdair 7 ingen 7 [illegible]
[illegible], do leig se [illegible] 7 do
[illegible] re [illegible] ingen [illegible] mac
Leoid na hearradh, [illegible] do bhi aig
[illegible] ag mac Leoid Leodhais, [illegible]
clann do mac [illegible]
[illegible] mhaith [illegible], [illegible] na
[illegible] ingen [illegible]
[illegible] Conaill 7 do rug mac do .i. Domhnall
Gorm mac Raghnaill 7 do leig se [illegible] 7 do p-
-os re [illegible] ingen
ingen Aonghuis mic Seumais 7 do [illegible]
[illegible] 7 [illegible]
[illegible], do rug si clann mhaith do .i. Raghnall
og [illegible] 7 [illegible] og 7 Aonghus og

CLANRANALD.

died, *i.e.*, 1590. His body was interred in the island of Fionan.

Allan had a good family, viz., Allan Og, and the daughter of Macleod of Harris was his mother; he was his first son. After her he took unto him the daughter of Maclean of Duart, and had a good family by her, viz., John of Strome. He was accidentally killed by his own servant man with a stone, while they were at play, shooting with a sling at Strome, Lochcarron, for it is there he was being fostered with the laird of Strome and of Glengarry. Angus, son of Allan, who assumed the lordship after the death of his father, did not live but a short time, he having been put to death by Angus Og, son of James, while he was a prisoner with him at Dunyveg. Donald, son of Allan, assumed the lordship after him, and there was every goodness during his time; and he died at Castle Tirim, in the year of the age of Christ 1617, and Ranald, son of Allan, died in Canna in the year 1636; his body was interred at Howmore. In the same year Ranald Og, son of Donald, son of Allan, died, and his body was brought to the island of Fionan in this year. John, son of Allan, departed this life at Canna, and his body was brought to Uist, and was buried at Howmore. In the same year Donald Gorm, son of Angus, son of Allan, died in Uist, and his body was buried at Howmore; excessive the number of nobles of Clan Ranald who died in that year. John Moydartach, son of Donald, son of Allan, assumed the lordship after the death of his father; and his mother was Mary, daughter of Angus, son of James, viz., the head chief of Iona and Kintyre, governor of Gigha and Colonsay. The other two sons of Donald were Ranald Og, whom we have mentioned before, and Alexander Og; they died without issue. [Follow Elegies, which see].

There you have the elegy for those four noblemen, namely, Ranald, son of Allan; Ranald, son of Donald, son of Allan; Donald Gorm, son of Angus, son of Allan; and John, son of Allan. Each of these men left issue, except Ranald Og, son of Donald, son of Allan.

Ranald, son of Allan, a good man according to the times in which he lived; he was hospitable and generous, thrifty and friendly. He took unto him as his first wife the daughter of Ranald, son of James, *i.e.*, Tanist of South Oirear, and she bore him a good son, Angus Mor, son of Ranald. He put her away, and she was afterwards married to Coll Mac Gillespie. She was the mother of the Clann Coll, namely, Gillespie, Ranald and Alaster, and a good family of daughters, who were married to good gentlemen. Ranald, son of Allan, after having put away the daughter of Ranald, took Fionnsgoth Burke, a lady of the Burkes of the Province of Connaught, in the County Mayo, and she

Ferchar, do léig se úadha Fionsgoth 7 do phós se mairgréd inghen Thormoid mhic Leoid na hearadh, an bhen do bhi ag Torcaill og mac Leóid Leóghais, rug sí clañ do mac ailín .i. ailín óg mac ragnaill. Fuair an bhen maith sin bás úadha, tug na dhíaigh sin Máire inghen Giolla easbuig mhéidhe coñaill 7 do rug mac dhó .i. Domnall Gorm mac Ragnaill 7 do léig se í, 7 do phós se na ndíaigh sin uile mairghred inghen Aonghus m^c Semuis 7 do roiñedh oighrecht do sliocht sin ar bhiñe bhaghla 7 air airdnis, do rug si clañ mhaith dhó .i. ragnall óg an tóighre 7 eóin óg 7 aonghus óg, Ragnall 7 Ruaighruidh. clañ ag Domhnall mac aonghuis m^c ailín m^ic aonguis m^ic ailin,[1] Domnall do mbarbhadh [leg. mharbhadh] ag Filipfach anarm marcuis montrós 7 alasdair 7 alasdar dar mhathair Seonóid inghen Domnaill m^ic ailín, do báithed se féin 7 abhen 7 theglach ag techt a cola doilen na muc, do bhi clañ diolmhuin oile ag Domhnall m^c aonghuis. Clañ mhaith ag eóin mac ailín eider é 7 Sile inghen Thorcaill óig m^ic Leóid Leóghais .i. Domnall do baithedh ar chúan uibhisd an bliaghuin tar éis báis athar. Alasdair do ghabh hoigreacht do éis. Eoin dubh 7 ruaighri 7 clann diolmhuin oile. Clañ ag ruaighri m^c ailín .i. Eóin óg do ghabh a ionadh da éis 7 clann oile.

Trachtuim ar neigin dar eiridh re liñ maimsir féin, ase fa rí re liñ mo chét cuimhne .i. an céd Shérlus mac don ·6· Sémus don treibh Sdiúbhardaigh ag so cuid dona huachtranuibh do bhi ar Ghaoidhealuib fan rí san naimsir sin, .i. Ragnall óg mac Raghnaill arañuigh marcos antrom ar an Rúta 7 ar na gliñibh anéiriñ, 7 Giolla asbuig caóch mac Giolla asbuig Ghruaimuidh m^ic Giolla esbúig dhuiñ .i. marcós Earrgaoidheil; Sir Lachluin mac Giolla cóin tigherna Dhubhaird; Eóin múideordach mac Domhnaill m^ic ailín caipdín cloiñe ragnaill 7 tigerna mhúideord 7 uibisd; Eóin mac Rúaighruidh mhór m^ic Leóid na hearadh, Sir Domnall gorm mac Giolla asbuig mhic Domnaill triath Sleibhte 7 Thróntarnis, cúirteir mór ag rí Sérlus; 7 Niall an chasléin mac neill m^ic Neill[2] bharraigh; Lachluiñ mac eoin bhailbh m^ic Fionguine an tsratha; eóin garbh mac Giolla cholum raarsaigh; eóin garbh mac eoin abruidh tigerna chola; Muirchadh mac Giolla eóin Lochbuighe; Domnall an tsróim mac aongus mic Alasdar tigerna Gliñe garadh 7 enoidebhart na shenláoch an tosach mo chuimne 7 úa na ógána ar láimh an Dúnédan 7 na dhíaigh sin na mhorbhair chloinne Domnuill .i. aonghas mac alasdair mic Domnuill . 7 Ailin m^c Domhnuill duibh na uachtaran ar chloiñ chámshroin 7 a úa san na óganach .i. Eóghan m^c Eáain m^ic ailin mairfes fós . 7

[1] mic aonguis mic ailin, not in R. B
[2] R. B. has not mic Neill.

bore three sons for him, namely, Alexander, Rory, and Farquhar. He put away Fionnsgoth, and married Margaret, the daughter of Norman Macleod of Harris, the wife whom Norman Og Macleod of Lewis had. She bore a family to the son of Allan, namely, Allan Og, son of Ranald. That good wife died from him. After her he took Mary, the daughter of Gillespie of Medhe Connaill, and she bore a son to him, namely, Donald Gorm, son of Ranald, and he put her away. After all these he married Margaret, the daughter of Angus, son of James, and her issue were made heirs of Benbecula and of Ardnish. She bore him a good family, namely, Ranald Og, the heir, and John Og, Angus, Ranald, and Rory.

Donald, son of Angus, son of Allan, had a family; Donald, who was killed at Philiphaugh in the army of the Marquis of Montrose, and Alexander, whose mother was Janet, the daughter of Donald, son of Allan. He himself, his wife, and household were drowned while coming from Coll to Muck. Donald, son of Angus, had another natural family.

John, son of Allan, had a good family by Julia, the daughter of Norman Og Macleod of Lewis, namely, Donald, who was drowned on the coast of Uist the year after his father's death. Alexander assumed the heirship after him; John Dubh and Rory and other natural children. Rory, son of Allan, had a family, namely, John Og, who succeeded him, and other children.

I treat of certain affairs which have happened during my own time. Charles I., son of James VI. of the Stuart family, was King at my earliest recollection. Here are some of the Chiefs who were over the Gael, under the King at that time, viz., Ranald Og, son of Ranald of Arran, Marquis of Antrim, over the Route, and over the Glinns, in Ireland; and Archibald Caoch, son of Archibald Gruamach, son of Archibald Dun, viz., Marquis of Argyll. Sir Lachlan Maclean, laird of Duart. John Moydartach, son of Donald, son of Allan, Captain of the Clanranald, and laird of Moydart and Uist. John, son of Rory Mor Mac Leod of Harris. Sir Donald Gorm, son of Gillespie Macdonald, lord of Sleat and Troterness, a great courtier with King Charles; and Niall of the Castle, Mac Neill of Barra. Lachlan, son of John Balbh Mackinnon of the Strath. John Garbh, son of Gilliecalum of Raasay; John Garbh, son of John Abrach, laird of Coll; Murdoch Maclean of Lochbuy. Donald of Strome, son of Angus, son of Alaster, laird of Glengarry and Knoydart, who was an old hero at the time of my earliest recollection, and his grandson a young man in confinement at Edinburgh, and after that was Lord Macdonald, namely, Angus, son of Alaster, son of Donald. And Allan, son of Donald Dubh, was Chief over Clan Cameron, and his grandson was a young man, namely, Ewan, son of John, son of Allan, who lives yet. And

seorus doñ m^c choiñidh óig Iarrla síthphort uachtarán chtoiñe coiñidh . 7 Domhnall dúabháil mac aodha úa maghnuis .i. morbhair meghrath na cheñ ar mhorgañachuibh 7 móran do daonibh maithe oile do bhí na nuachtaranuibh sa naimsir sin acht n^c sgriobhthar añ so acht na daóine do coñaic me fein 7 fes coda da ngniomhtharuib ar cuimne agam.

Giodhedh is furusda dhuit as an tenguidh choitchiñ ina bfuiler ag sgiobhadh san rioghacht fios ar thriobloid na haimsire dfaghail . acht so amháin gurab cuimhnech liom gur ab íad na halbanuidh is taosga do thioñsgain cogadh sa na tri Rioghachtuibh 7 nar bhíad sagsanuigh no eireañaigh ; oir tair eis coibhinent no comhchengal do ghenamh anaghaidh an ríogh 7 Shagsanach um na heasbaguibh do chur ar cúl 7 Presbetrí do chur na nionad gur chuiredar fios ar an rabh doifigechuibh albanach san ríoghachtuibh oile taóbh thall dairge 7 go ndenadar árd chommandair dalasduir Leislí .i. sensoigdeir do bhí fada accogadh ar choigcrich, do ghlúas an tarmsin ar anaghaidh go Sagsan ase sin an chét arm do cuiredh ar chois anaimsir rí Serlais 7 is na aghaidh do bhi se. Do cháigh na riogachta tre na chéile oshin amach san bliaghain do nañaladh tarrla sin ·1639· 7 an tes na ngnoidhig sin do chuir marcos aontrom .i. Ragnall óg m^c Ragnaill arañuidh páirtaigh airm a heiriñ le hordughadh an ríogh go halbain 7 daóine úasle do chiñedh leó .i. Alasdar mac colla m^{ic} Giolla asbuig 7 coileneil Sémus mac Somuirle m^{ic} Sémuis nabaña 7 daóine uaisle oile, do cuadar na loinges a mbaile hac amí julí [1] ·1644· nor gabhadar cala no tír go rangadar caol múile 7 do cuiredar leigeir ma caislén cheañ Loch alann 7 do gabhadar é 7 do fágsad bárdagha air, do ghluaisedar asa sin go cáislen mbíogharí, do gabhadar é le mór saothair, do fagbhadh daóine air da mhuintir, do ghlúais Alasdair mac colla 7 an phártaigh do ccois go caol reithe, do seol an luinges go loch Eiseórd san srath go Sir Domnall, do bhi ordughadh an rí 7 an marcois antrom um cheñus na ndaoine do gabhail chuige 7 deirghe leó 7 gach duine do eirghed leó. Leath bhliadhain roimhe sin fuair Sir Domnall bas, tairges alasdair mac cholla ceñus na ndaoine do Sir Sémus mac Domnaill 7 diultais Sir Semus sin, oir budh beg leis an cuidechta 7 an rioghacht uile na naghaidh 7 gan san chuideacht acht cúig cét dég fer, gur be comhairle do chuir Aluisdair roimhe filledh ar ais go heiriñ o nar freagradh ordughadh an rí úatha . Fa nam sin tangadar trí longa móra do loinges choguidh na Parlameinte albanuidh timchell o líte gur sheóladar go rangadar bun locha heiseórd 7 luingeas alasdair astigh san loch, tugadar troid dóibh gedheadh do gabhadh luinges alasdair, ioñus

R.B. has after juli : san bliadhain. For hac before a-ni juli, F.B. reads : húc,

George Donn Mackenzie Og, Earl of Seaforth and Chief of the Mackenzies. And Donald Dubhail Mackay, grandson of Magnus, viz., Lord Reay, and Chief of the Mackays; and many other good men who were chieftains at that time. But nothing is here written except of the people whom I have seen myself, and from my own recollection am acquainted with a part of their deeds.

It is easy for you, however, to obtain information about the troubles of the times from the common language in which they are writing in the kingdom. But this, however, I remember that the Scots were the soonest to begin this war of the three kingdoms, and not the English or Irish. For after having made a Covenant or Union against the King and English for the purpose of setting aside the bishops and appointing presbyters in their stead, they sent for all the Scottish officers in the other kingdoms beyond the sea, and they made commander in chief of Alexander Leslie, an old soldier, who had been for a long time fighting in foreign countries. That army marched into England; it was the first army set on foot in the time of King Charles, and it is against him it was. The kingdoms were put into commotion from that out, which happened, according to date, in the year 1639. And in the heat of these transactions the Marquis of Antrim, Ranald Og, son of Ranald of Arran, sent a party of armed men from Ireland to Scotland by order of the King, and gentlemen of his own kin along with them, namely, Alaster, son of Colla, son of Gillespie, Colonel James, son of Somerled, son of James of the Bann, and other gentlemen. They took shipping at the town of Hac, in the month of July, in the year 1644. They did not take harbour or land until they came to the Sound of Mull, and they laid siege to the Castle of Kinloch Alan, took it, and left a garrison in it. They proceeded from thence to the Castle of Mingarry, which they took after great trouble, and a party of his people were left in it. Alaster, son of Colla, and the party marched on foot to Kyle-rea. The ships sailed to Loch Eiseord, in the Strath, to Sir Donald, for the King and the Marquis of Antrim's orders were for him to take the command of the army, and to take every man who would rise with them, but Sir Donald died half a year before that.

Alaster, son of Colla, offered the command of the army to Sir James Macdonald, but Sir James refused it, for he thought the army too small, since the whole kingdom was against him, they having only fifteen hundred men, so that Alaster came to the resolution of returning back to Ireland, since the King's orders were not obeyed by them. At that time, three large ships of war belonging to the Scottish Parliament sailed round from Leith, and came to the mouth of Loch Eiseord, while Alaster's ships lay in the loch; they fought them, but Alaster's ships were taken, which

gur bheigen dalasdair anmhuin san ríoghacht ina ttarla olc ar mhaith leis e.

Gluaisis roimhe tar chaol reithe, tar monadh chuaich, asa sin doibh go gleñ garadh, go nernadar campa ann 7 fuaradar martacht go sáidhbhir da mhuiñtir 7 nior éiridh abheg do dhaóinibh. asa sin doibh go Báidinech 7 do riñedar campa an soin, do fhogradar do mhuiñtir na tíre sin techt astech anarm an ríogh no go loisgfedh 7 go creachfadh an tír, do taisbenadh an tordughadh dhoibh 7 do thógbhadar leis anordughadh clann mhuirigh Bháideineach 7 caipdín 7 ceñfedhna maith da fuil fein rompa .i. eogain óg mc andra mic eóghain tug tri cheť fer da fhuil fein leis anarm an ri 7 do bhadar ro shesmach san narm an fedh do mhair an cogadh do eiridh clann Fhioñlaig Bhraighe mharr leo 7 ceñ fedhna da fuil fein rompa .i. Domhnall óg mc Domhuaill mic Fioñláigh do gluaisadar asa sin dafall 7 tarrla larrla muntróas doibh amblar anaf afalla accruth ccañuidhe cláraige 7 máilín fa na bhrághúid ar ttecht o Sagsan 7 ordughadh an ríogh leis um ginleirecht na harmaraile do bheth aige 7 Alasdair mac colla na mháidseoir Sinirel aige 7 do ghlacadar go toilemhail chuca é, do gabh urmhór fer afall leó clañ Donchaidh 7 Sdiubharduigh afall do bhi tosach an fhóghmhuir aca nunámsin, 7 do ghlúais do chum an mhachuir ghallda, Tug arm ail mor dona coibhinentairsi coiñe dhoibh angar do Phert an roibh ocht míle fer 7 ni rangadar féine da mhíle coisige do shlúagh acht gedhedh rugadar búaigh orrtha ni dhechaidh as díobh acht an rug luas each úatha . Do gabhadar Pert 7 do badh édalach ionmhussach iad tar éis an catha soin Phert . ni rabh acht cúig la dég eter an cath sin do thabhairt 7 cath oile do bhrisded ag Obuirdhegh ar na covinenters aite abfuaradar cumasg cruaidh 7 troid theñ torañbhorb, do mhétuidh búaigh an da chatha sin misnech 7 menmna Ghaóidheal o sin amach, ioñus nach tugdis cúl do namhaid ar choram na ar anchoram. Tarrla do mac cailin .i. Iarrla Earr Gaoidheal abheith na cheñ don Presptri 7 na urruigh mhóir dona chovinentears 7 anaghaidh an riogh 7 tanic se daird na murchan 7 do chuir sidsi na chaislén miodhairidh 7 nior chiñ leis athabhairt amach. Tainic Eoin múdeordach on chaislin tirim dionsaighan champa sin mhic chailin air iarradas mc cailin oir fa dóigh le mac cailin go neirghedh Eoin muideordach 7 clann ragnall leis na arm féin anaghaidh áirm an riogh . ni fada

obliged Alaster to remain in the kingdom into which he had come, whether he liked it or not.

He marched off from thence over Kyle-rea and over the mountains of Cuaich, from thence they proceeded to Glengarry and encamped in it, where they got plenty of beef for their army, but few of the people joined them. From thence they went to Badenoch, encamped in it, and threatened the men of that country that if they did not join the King's army they would burn and spoil the country. The order was shown to them, and by the order they were joined by Clan Vurich of Badenoch, who were led by a captain and good chieftain of their own blood, namely, Ewan Og, son of Andrew, son of Ewan, who brought 300 men of his own kin with him into the King's army, who were very steadfast in the army while the war continued. They were joined by Clan Finlay of Braemar with a chief of their own kin, namely, Donald Og, son of Donald, son of Finlay. From thence they marched to Athole, and the Earl of Montrose met them at Blair-Athole, in the character of a timber merchant, and a little bag hanging from his neck, having come from England with the King's commission of general of the army, and Alaster, son of Colla, to be his major general, and they received him joyfully. The most of the men of Athole joined them, the Clan Duncan, and the Stewarts of Athole; that was in the beginning of harvest. From thence they marched to the Lowlands, where a great army of Covenanters met them near Perth, consisting of eight thousand men, while their own army consisted only of two thousand foot; but, however, they gained a victory over them; none of them escaped but such as the swiftness of horses carried away from them. They took Perth, and they were wealthy and rich after that battle of Perth. Fifteen days only intervened between the fighting of that battle and another battle which was fought at Aberdeen against the Covenanters, where they received a severe repulse and a forcible and fiercely clamorous fight. The success of those two battles raised the courage and spirit of the Gael from that forth, in so much that they did not turn their backs to the enemy, either on even terms or under a disadvantage.

Mac Cailin, Earl of Argyle, happened to have been a leader of the Presbyterian faction and a great supporter of the Covenanters against the king; he came to Ardnamurchan, and laid siege to the Castle of Mingarry, but did not succeed in taking it.

John Moydartach came from Castle Tirim to that camp of Mac Cailin, at the request of Mac Cailin, for Mac Cailin hoped that John Moydartach and the Clanranald would join him in his own army against the king's army. He did not remain long in the camp when he returned, and raised all the men of Uist, Eig,

dó san champa do fhill tar ais 7 do thionoil fecht Uibhisd, 7 Eige, mhúideord 7 árásáig 7 is í cét sheirbhis do roiñedh leó .i. Shúineord do chreachadh gan bhó gan chaora dfhagbhail iñte 7 tabhairt go faichsa an chaislen tirim 7 do chuir se Domnall amhac le cuid don chreich sin do chum na mbárd do bhí ar chaislín mhiodhairigh, 7 sanám chétna tainic Alasdair mac colla anuas o mhuntróas do thabhairt réliff do chaislén mhíodhairigh 7 tarrla Alasdar 7 Domnall mac Eóin muideordaigh da cheile añ 7 fa luathghairech íad fa na cheile dfucsin oir do bé sin tús aneólais ar achéile, tangadar asa sin don chaislen tirim ar fágbhail athrughadh bárd ar chaislén mhiodharidh, do ghluais Eoin muideordach 7 íad féin dárasaig 7 do mhorshrón 7 do cuireadar techta dioñsaigh mic Leóid diarraidh air techt astech anarm arí do reir a dhlighidh 7 do dhiult se dhoibh 7 tangadar do chnóideórd 7 tarrla Aonghus mac mic Alasdair riú añsin, 7 do bhadar ag iarraidh air eirghe 7 ni dearrna sanuairsin, Giodhedh do ciridh Domnall gorm derbhrathair athar leó 7 an chuid badh mo dferuibh chnóideórd 7 ghliñe garadh, do thrialladar ó chen loch neimheis amach mám chlach árd go loch habar 7 don bhráighe 7 do éiredh Domnall glas mac mic Ragnaill 7 fir an bhrághad leo 7 tainic Sdiúbhordaigh na hapan chuca an soin 7 clañ Ea ain ghliñe comhan 7 fer ghliñ neimheis 7 an raibh taobh hoir do Lóchuidh do chloiñ chamsroin, do ghluaisadar as soin go Báidineach 7 tar mhonadh dhruim úachtar 7 go blar an afall 7 tarrla marcos muntrós riu aiñsin 7 fa buigheach é don toigheasdal sluaigh sin do chuiridh le heoin mnideordach chuige do gheanamh seirbhisi ariogh shaoghalta. Do chuiredh chomhuirle choguidh na suighe san bhall sin 7 dfhéigsin caite a ceth ceaithfedh siad an geimhredh ase shaoiladh an sinireil gurab ar Ghalldacht do bionchaithmhe an gemhradh 7 do mhios cách gurab ar Ghaoidhealtacht fa daingé dho an tárm do bheith do aontaigh muntrós an ni sin ar choingheall go fuighedh an tárm biadh 7 loimhned aú 7 do chuiredar fios ar aonghus mc ailin duibh go láthair na comhuirle .i. duine uasal dferuibh Ghliñe comhan do chuir muntrós ceisd ar aonghus nar bheolach aña ttiorraibh mic ailin no an fuighedh an sluagh biadh no fas longart ioñta san gheimhredh do fhreagair aonghus an morbhair 7 isedh a dubhairt nc raibh baile no leith bhaile fa thighernas mic ailin nar bheol dó 7 da feghnadh tighe dhonach 7 bath remhra mar bhiadh re chaithemh ioñta go fuighedh doibh e do thaitin an fhreagra ris an marcos 7 do áom triall dearr Ghaoidheal. Do ghluais an sluagh a hraighe afall 7 do chuadar go hapuinn an meiñeinigh 7 do loisgedar í 7 asa sin dhoibh go ceñ loch tatha 7 do loisg suad ar gc taobh dhe

Moydart, and Arasaig, and the first thing they did was the spoiling of Suinart, leaving neither cow nor sheep in it that they did not carry away to the plains of Castle Tirim; and he sent his son Donald with a part of that prey to the garrison who were in Castle Mingarry. Meantime Alaster Mac Colla came down from Montrose to give relief to Castle Mingarry; and Alaster and Donald, son of John Moydartach, met each other there, and they were glad to see each other, for that was their first acquaintance with one another. From thence they came to Castle Tirim, and after having left an exchange of garrison in Castle Mingarry, John Moydartach and themselves proceeded to Arasaig and to Morar, and they sent a message to Macleod requesting him to come and join the king's army according to his law, but he refused them; and they came to Knoydart, where they met Angus, the grandson of Alaster, and they requested him to join them, but he did not join them at that time. However, Donald Gorm, his father's brother, joined them, and the greater part of the men of Knoydart and of Glengarry. They went forth from the head of Loch Nevis by Clachard to Lochaber and to the Brae, and Donald Glas, the grandson of Ranald, and the men of the Brae joined them, and the Stewarts of Appin came to them there, and the Clan Ian of Glencoe, and the men of Glen Nevis, and all those to the east of Lochy of the Clan Cameron. From thence they went to Badenoch, and over the range of Drumachter, and to Blair in Athole, where they met the Marquis of Montrose, who was very thankful for that collected army sent to him by John Moydartach to do service for their earthly king. A council was held in that place in order to consider where they should spend the winter. The general supposed that they should spend the winter in the Lowlands, but all of them thought the country of the Gael the best place for the safety of the army. Montrose consented to that, on the assurance that the army would get victuals and accommodation in it, for which purpose Angus, son of Allan Dubh, was invited before the council; he was a gentleman of the men of Glencoe. Montrose put the question to Angus, Was he not acquainted with the countries of Mac Cailin, or could the army get victuals or encampment in them in winter? Angus answered his lordship, and said that there was not a town under the lordship of Mac Cailin but was known to him, and that if stanch horses, and fat cattle as victuals to feed upon, in them would answer their purpose, that they would procure them for them. That answer pleased the Marquis, and they unanimously prepared to go to Argyle. The army marched from the Brae of Athole, and they went to the Menzies in Appin, which they burnt, and from thence they went to the head of Loch Tay, and burnt both

7 tainic cl*ann* Griogoir 7 cla*nn* anaba a chucha do chungna*m*h le h*á*rm an rí do chui*r*edh Eoin m*u*ideordach 7 amui*nn*tir fein 7 fir an bhrághad a*r* slighidh a*r* leith ón chuid eile do na*r*m do ghenamh creachadh a*r* fedh g^c^ tire ioñ*us* nar tha*rr*la re muntróas e go rangadar Cill martain anglasr*adh* 7 tug an crechta[1] sin mile bó a*r* aonfiubh*adh* do chreith astech go campa mhuntróas ni fuil re rágh a*i*r acht g*ur* chreach*adh* 7 do losg*adh* tior*r*tha m*i*c cailín uile do*n* toisgs*in*, 7 g*ur* marbhadh 800 7 ceithre fich*et* 7 cuig fir dég sna tiorruibh g*an* bhlá*r* g*an* machuir*e* do thabha*i*rt ionta. Do ghluais an tár*m* ahear Ghaoidh*eal* ta*r* an chonguil Ladhá*r*nuigh ag siubhal g^c^ tíre go rangad*ar* inb*er* Lochuidh an Loch habar ni roibhe mac cailín diomhaoin oir do chuir se ia*rr*a*idh* a*r* thige*r*na achadh na mbreac as Eiriñ chuige, oir do bhi se aneir*inn* o thosach a*n* choguidh 7 duith*adh* 'Ia*rr*la aont*r*om aige 7 abailte mó*r*a a*r* aláim*h* 7 a*rm* na sheasa*mh* aige ioñta. Do chúaidh a*n* ma*r*cos féin go Dún éidin da chasáoid re comhuirle na halba*n* n*a*ch roibh muntrós no Al*a*sd-a*ir* m*a*c colla ag fuirech ris do chu*m* catha do thabha*i*rt doibh 7 do chuireda*r* reisiment chuig c*é*t leis do shoighdeiribh m*a*r chungna*mh* 7 m*a*r fiadhain, Tainic tige*r*na achuidh na mbreac as Eir*inn* chuca 7 do ghabh mir 7 dása*cht* é m*a*r fua*ir* se a*r* na losgadh 7 a*r* na creachadh a dhuth*aidh* a*r* a chioñ, Do chruiñigh se cl*ann* mhég Dhúi*m*ne go lionmhur ler thionoilte 7 do trialladar a*r* lorg ana*irm* si*n* mui*n*tros 7 Al*a*sda*r* m^ic^ colla, a*cht* a*r* te*cht* do mhu*n*tróas go hinb*er* Lóchaidh, tainic Sir. Lochliñ m*a*c Giolla eoin chuca añ 7 aongh*us* m*a*c m^ic^ Al*a*sda*r* tige*r*na Gliñe ga*r*adh, a*cht* do bhi daóine m^ic^ m^ic^ Al*a*sda*r* sa*n* na*rm* roimh si*n* do ghnath 7 ar nglúasa*cht* as inbh*er* Lóch*aidh* don taobh túath ni fada do chúada*r* amua*ir* tainic sgela chuca go ttainic m*a*c Cailin 7 a*n* mho*r* shlúagh si*n* go hinbh*er* Loch*aidh* 7 g*ur* loisgeada*r* bráigh loch haba*r*, do fhilladar a cill chuimín anoba*ir*thairbh an ta*rm* sin riogh sérlus sa muarsin 7 ma*r*cos m*u*ntrós na geniler aca 7 Al*a*sda*ir* m*a*c colla m^ic^ Giolla esbuig na maigheor ginirel 7 na huasle si*n* chloiñe raghnuill 7 chloiñ Domhnaill .i. Eoin múideordach m^c^ Do*mh*n*ull* m^ic^ ailin 7 a mb*a*c Domn*a*ll 7 aongh*us* m*a*c m^ic^ Al*a*sda*r* tige*r*na Gliñe ga*r*adh 7 a cciñedh 7 an daóine mui*n*tire féin leó 7 na trí Reisimento eireñacha do dherbh dháoine muiñtire 'Ia*rr*la aontroma, Do bhi añ acciñfedhna fein ro*m*ptha .i. corneil Sém*us* m*a*c Somhui*r*le m*i*c Sem*u*is na baña m*i*c Shomui*r*le bhuighe 7 rag*a*ll óg m*a*c al*a*sda*r* m*i*c all*a*sda*r* mic aong*u*is Uai*m*bhrigh, 7 Mághn*us* m^c^ a*n* Giolla dhúibh í chathan derbh chomalt Ia*rr*la aontro*m*. Do thaobh m^ic^ Giolla eóin Sir Loch*ainn* ni roibhe do dháoinibh na fhocha*ir* a*cht* tua*i*rím d*a* fher dhég da muiñtir da choimhide*cht*; Do bhi duine maith añ duaslibh alban .i. morbha*ir* Oglabí 7 amh^c^ duine gasda .i. sir Tómós. Do ghlúaisda*r* o chill chui*m*in ta*r* láire thurraid 7 astech

[1] fechta? cuidechta? [reading doubtful].

sides of it. The Clans Gregor and Mac Nab came to them to assist the king's army. John Moydartach and his own party and the men of the Brae were sent in a separate direction from the other part of the army to make a preying throughout the country, so that Montrose did not meet him until they came to Killmartin in Glassary. From that single preying expedition they brought in a thousand cows to the camp of Montrose. In short, all the territories of Mac Cailin were spoiled and burnt on that occasion, and eight hundred four score and fifteen men were killed in these countries without battle or skirmish having taken place in them. The army marched from Argyle over Connel of Lorn, traversing every country until they came to Inverlochy in Lochaber.

Mac Cailin was not idle, for he sent to the laird of Auchinbreck to come to him from Ireland, for that man had been in Ireland since the beginning of the war, on the Earl of Antrim's estate, and having its large towns in his possession, with a standing army in them. The Marquis [Mac Cailin] himself went to Edinburgh to complain to the Council of Scotland that Montrose or Alaster did not wait for him to give them battle, upon which they sent with him a regiment of five hundred soldiers as an assistance and force. The laird of Auchinbreck came from Ireland to them, and he was seized with fury and rage on finding his estate burnt and plundered before him. He gathered the Clan Campbell numerously and extensively mustered, and they went in the track of that army of Montrose and of Alister, son of Colla. When Montrose arrived at Inverlochy, Sir Lachlan Maclean came to them there, and Angus, son of the son of Alister, laird of Glengarry; but the men of Mac Alister's son were always in that army. Having marched from Inverlochy, they had not gone far when news came to them that Mac Cailin and his large army had come to Inverlochy, and that they had burnt the Braes of Lochaber. The army of King Charles returned from Fort-Augustus in Abertarff, at that time commanded by the Marquis of Montrose, their general, and Alister, son of Colla, son of Gillespie, major-general, and these nobles of Clanranald and Macdonalds, namely, John Moydartach, son of Donald, son of Allan, and his son Donald, and Angus, son of Alaster, son of Donald, son of Angus, laird of Glengarry, along with their own kindred and friends, and the three Irish regiments of the true men of the people of the Earl of Antrim, led on by their own commanders, namely, Colonel James, son of Somerled, son of James of the Bann, son of Somerled Buighe, and Ranald Og, son of Alexander, son of Alexander, son of Angus the Proud, and Magnus, son of the Giolla Dubh Mac Cathan, foster brother to the Earl of Antrim. Maclean, Sir Lachlan, had only about twelve men of his people to attend him. There was a good man there of the nobles

go Gleñ ruaigh 7 tairis an sbethain 7 tarrla pártuidh don namhuid dhoibh añ soin 7 do leansad iad 7 do marbhadh anurmhor 7 an droing do chuaidh as diobh tugadar sgeala don champa 7 do bhi anmach día sathraiñ ar techt orrtha an tra rangadar ar comhuir anamhad . do chúaidh an slúaigh m^ic Cailín ar accoimeid 7 do bhi foraire gac sluaigh dhiobh ag lamhach ar achéile ar fedh na haóiche, Do chúaidh mac cailín féin na luing 7 do fhágaibh tigerna achuidh na mbrec re haghaidh na hiorghaile, acht a bfhior thós^c na maidne do cóirghedh na catha aneagar 7 anórdughadh Día dómhnaigh la féile bríde an cét la dearach año domini 1645. Do cuiredh amach a harm an rí cuidechta 7 Magnus mac an Ghiolla dhuibh í chathain rompa, 7 do cuiredh cuideachta eile na naghaidh as arm m^ic Cailín, 7 Giolla asbuig mac Giolla esbuig óig tigerna na mbingingedh tug an da Phártuidh troid da cheile nior fada gur brisdedh ar añ partuigh sin airm m^ic cailin gur cuired na corp féin go haimdheónach íad do chuaidh corp anairm tríd a cheile dhe sin tugadh anaduañsa orrtha 7 do brisedh uile, Do marbhadh úrmhor an tslúaigh 7 do báthadh iliomad diobh ar bhun neimheis, do marbhadh tigerna achaidh na mbrec 7 tigherna cháraduil 7 Próvisd Chilli muña do ghabhad tigerna an Bharrbhric, tigerna óg Charadail, mac 'Iomhair na Piñginge móire, do gabhadh an chuid nar marbhadh do chinedh m^ic Cailín uile an la sin. Easbadh airm an ri .i. Tómos m^c morbhár oglabi Capdín Brain 7 seisir do soghdeiribh. Gluaisis muntrós tar eis an catha sin 7 árm an rí don taóbh atúath 7 tainic mac coiñidh .i. Iarrla Sithphort chuca 7 tug abhríathar go tiocfa féin 7 adhaóine leis a nairm an rí da chuidighadh do chuir se tionol 7 tiumsachadh ar a mhuiñtir aleóghus 7 as gach tíre oile do rabh aige ; iomthós muntrós do chaith se an terrach añsa taobh atuath ag nertughadh ahairm fein 7 tainic na Gordonuigh da ccommoradh 7 morbhar Górdon mac marcos huntlí 7 do bferde iad. Fa námsin tainig arm na comhairle Albañ as an taobh adeas; 7 tainic mac Coiñidh 7 a arm fein o thraigh fir Leoghuis 7 anoirire a tuath a se ni do riñe m^c coiñidh féin 7 a mhuinntir dol dioñsaigh airm na Parrlameinte 7 fhocal do bhrisdedh ar muntrós 7 ar arm an rí. Tarla ag alta eiriñ muntrós 7 arm an rí ma namsin 7 morbhar Górdon 7 amhathshluagh 7 ashluagh coisi. Tanic Natanial Gordon on foraire chuca 7 tug sgela dhoibh go rabha an námhuid

of Scotland, namely, Lord Ogilvie, and his son, a good man, *i.e.*, Sir Thomas. They marched from Fort-Augustus over Lairethuirard, and into Glenroy and over the Spean, where they were met by a party of the enemy, and they killed the most of them, and such of them as escaped brought intelligence to the camp. Saturday evening was coming on them when they arrived before their enemy. Mac Cailin's army went on their guard, and the sentries of both armies were firing at each other during the night. Mac Cailin himself took to his ship, and he left the laird of Auchinbreck to face the fight. At the very beginning of morning the battalions were put into arrangement and order, being Sunday, the Festival day of Bridget, and the first day of Spring, A.D. 1645. A party was sent out from the King's army, headed by Magnus, son of the Giolla Dubh O'Cathan, and another party was sent from Mac Cailin's army to oppose them, headed by Gillespie, son of Gillespie Og, laird of the Bingingeadhs. The two parties having given fight to each other, it was not long until that part of the army of Mac Cailin gave way; having been forcibly driven back on its own main body, the main army became confused, they were roughly handled and defeated. The greater part of the army were killed, and a very great number of them were drowned at Bun Nevis. The laird of Auchinbreck, the laird of Caradale, and the Provost of Kilmun were killed. The laird of Barrbreck, the young laird of Caradale, [and] Mac Iomhair of the Pingin Mor were taken prisoners. All those of the kindred of Mac Cailin that were not killed on that day were taken prisoners. The loss of the King's army was Thomas Lord Ogilvie, Captain Brain, and six soldiers.

Montrose marched to the north with the King's army, and Mackenzie, Earl of Seaforth, came to them and pledged his word that he himself and his people along with him would join the King's army to aid it; he collected and gathered his people from Lewis and from every other country which he possessed. As to Montrose, he spent the spring in the north strengthening his own army; and the Gordons, with Lord Gordon, the son of the Marquis of Huntly, came to congratulate them, and they were pleased with it. About that time the army of the Scottish Parliament came from the south, and Mackenzie, with his own army came from the Coast of the men of Lewis and the northern borders. What Mackenzie himself and his people did was to join the army of the Parliament and break his word with Montrose and the King's army.

While Montrose and the King's army lay at Auldearn, Lord Gordon with his good force of horse and foot being with him, Nathaniel Gordon came to them from the advanced guards and

angar doibh, marcach maith an fearsin lamh fhuiltech áthasac an Gordonach caoch ainm oile dó. Do cóirighedh catha glesda glanairmmach Gaoidhel ar chomhair a nescharad 7 tugadh an lamh dhes don mharcsluagh ghloiñmhir Górdonnigh 7 da morbhair 7 sdiuradh cuirp an chatha don mharcus mhear mhórdhalach muntrós, 7 gabhus sir alasdair arm dherg écht mhinig .i. mac calma churañta colla chiotaig mic Giolla easbuig mic Colla mic allasdar mic eoin cathanaig lámh chlé anairm chuige fá chomhair laimhe deisi na námhad, 7 ar mbeith dallasdar ag córughadh amhuiñtire, tainic dúine úasal ón mhorbhair le techtairecht chuige 7 do labhair san bfoirmsi, Do chualamar amhic Domnaill go rabha coimhcengal 7 caradradh ag ar siñseruibh re chéile 7 nar bhuailadar buille anaghaidh a chéile ge be ar bioth ceñarc do bhiádh eter an chúid eile dalbanachibh 7 iad 7 nar mhó clú chrúadáil ar threabhibh oile na ortha, ar a nadhbhar sin dathnuaghadh an coimhcenghuil budh mían leam a chónadh dfaghbhaill úaibhsi 7 asi siñ malairt choisighadh an chét lá dom sheirbhis dom rí saogalta, ase sin mo shluagh coisi féin do ghabhail chugad 7 do choisighesi do chur chugam. Do riñedh go hathlamh le hallasdair mac colla an ni sin, do chuire deichnemhar 7 ceithre fichét dioñsaigh mhorbhar Górdón dona señ soighdeoribh, ar na nderbhadh go minic amor dhochribh aniomad daitibh 7 tainic chuige na náit sin trí chét coisidhe do mhuiñtir bhug na gaoithe 7 srathabhalgaidh 7 bhraighe an mhachuire nar chlecht cumaisg nacrúaidhe comhlañ na torann treathangharbh troda. Acht gerbh olc dallasasdair an mhalairt sin, fa maith do muiñtir í oir ni rabhadar am blar no an sgeirmis riamh fa saóire dhaoibh na é, tar leó nach roibh do curuim ar mharcsluagh na nGórdónach acht abheith ag tesairgin na ccoisigedh o nuile chuñtabhart. Iomthus allasdair tairnges amuiñtir amach agarrdha ina ttarrladar 7 nior choñaibh aige da gnáth mhuiñtir féin acht teachnamhar 7 da fhichet da daoinibh úaisle 7 cuiris cuiger ar fhichet diobh sin san chet ranga 7 cuiger ar fichet san ranga dheighenach dhiobh 7 do tarruing athri cet coisighidhe Górdónach na meaghóin 7 do ghluais féin romptha 7 is iad daóine tarrla ar accomair reisiment thigerna Labhair daoine trénailt denta 7 daóine uaisle Leóghuis na accuidecht a cheile do thionsgañ torañ na troda amhuil is gnath sanuile mhachuire 7 nior mhaith fullann sin ag na coisighibh do bhí an diaigh allasdair mic colla, oir ni cluiñfedh cuid diobh sioñsa sóighde no fed peileir nc dénadh cromadh ciñ no iomrall aisdir ; ase fa cosnamh dallasdair nuairsin ag imdhecht an diaigh achúil ag smeidedh alaimh ar amhuiñtir misnech mhaith 7 meirseil athlamh do dhenamh 7 gan dfheidhm ag a dhaoinibh uaisle da ghénidh acht a coñmhail acuidechta na nordughadh no

informed them that the enemy were near them; that man was a good knight and a fortunate warrior; Gordonach Caoch was another name for him. The trained and well-armed battalions of the Gael were arranged in order opposite the enemy, and the right hand side was given to the dread knight Gordon and to his lord, and the command of the body of the battalion to the active, arrogant Marquis Montrose. Sir Alaster, the red-armed horse-knight, *i.e.*, the brave and courageous son of Colla Ciotach, son of Gillespie, son of Colla, son of Alaster, son of John Cathanach, took the left wing of the army to him against the right of the enemy, and while Alaster was arranging his party, a gentleman from Lord Gordon came with a message to him, and spoke in this manner:—"Mac Donald, we have heard that there was an agreement and friendship between our ancestors, and that they did not strike a blow against one another, whatever strife might have been between the other Scots and them; neither was the fame of any other tribe for valour greater than theirs; therefore, by way of renewing the agreement, I would wish to receive a favour from you, and that is an exchange of foot on the first day of my service to my earthly King, viz., you taking my foot forces and you sending me your foot."

That affair was quickly performed by Alaster, son of Colla. He sent ten and four score of the veteran soldiers, who were often tested in great dangers in many places; and there came in their stead three hundred foot of the men of Bog of Gight, Strathbogy, and the Braes, who were not accustomed to skirmishing, hard conflict, or the loud, harsh noise of battle. Although that was a bad exchange for Alaster, it was good for his men, for they were never in any battle or skirmish which was cheaper [safer] for them than it. It seemed to them that the cavalry of the Gordons had no duty to perform but to defend the foot from every danger. Alaster drew up his men at the place where they had come to, and found that there remained with him of his own men but ten and two score of his gentlemen; he put five and twenty of these in the first rank, and five and twenty of them in the last rank, and drew up his three hundred foot of the Gordons in their midst, and marched before them. The men who opposed them were the regiment of the laird of Lawers, well trained men, and the gentlemen of Lewis along with them. The clamour of the fight began as is usual in every field of battle, which the foot who were behind Alaster, son of Colla, could not well endure, for some of them would not hear the sough of an arrow or the whistling of a ball without bowing their heads or flying about. Alaster's defence then was to go backward, beckoning to his party with his hand to be of good courage and march quickly, while his gentlemen were

gur sháruidh orrtha do baithnigh damh daoine no riñe marbh*adh* *ar* na coisighibh Gordonach da ccoñmhail o brisdedh dc ghabhái m*ar* do choñaic an nám*h*uid an ni si eibhghed*ar* anioñsuigh 7 *an* tasalt do thabha*ir*t. Tug al*a*sda*ir* ordugh a*n* ga*rr*dh*a* as a*r* th*ri*allad roi*mh*e si*n* do thabhart orrtha 7 tangu*s* or*r*tha faoi si*n* le pícibh 7 le sóighdibh do bághas ag dena*mh* m*a*rbha ortha a*r* gach taobh do*n* garrd(h)*a* ma fua*ir* a*n* chuide*ch*ta astech añ, do bhris cloidhe*mh* al*a*sdar 7 fua*ir* se cloidhimh oile na lai*mh* 7 ni roibh cui*mh*ni aige féin cia tug do é a*cht* daoine ag tabha*ir*t bara*mh*la *gur* be achliabhai*n* m*a*c cáidh a*ir*d na croisi tug dhó a chloidhimh féin, 7 do thuit m*a*c cáidh sa nua*ir*si*n* 7 fer dírch[1] mág aodha 7 daoine uasle maithe oile ma dhoras a*n* gha*rr*dh*a* do bhí ag fanmuiñ re halasdar do ch*ur* astech ro*m*p 7 a*r* ndul dal*a*sda*r* astech sa*n* ga*rr*dh*a* do chui*r* glés trod*a* a*r* a*n* roibh astigh añ do thabha*ir* relífe do mhuiñt*ir* do bhí amuigh, 7 fa diobh rag*na*ll m*a*c Domnuill m^ic^ Aong*ui*s mhuil*aigh* me ceanain[2] ni leigim thoram an bhegansa do cur sios da ghrio*m*harthaibh do rala dho a bheith a*r* siubh*al* ameasg na ngordonach 7 ni hionañ taobh don gha*rr*dh*a* gus a*r* ghabh e 7 an chuid eile do dhaonibh uaisle alasda*ir* do bhi ameasg na ngordonach ar siubh*al* no gur mhothuidh se an teapar do chur ma na sliñénaibh aige do iompáigh a agh*aidh* re na namhaid do bhi a chloidhemh ma bhraghuid 7 sgiath a*ir* alaimh chle 7 guña glaice na laimh dheis do chuir se an gu*nn*a riu 7 do sdada*r* cuide*cht* do lu*cht* pícedh do bhi na dhiaigh m*ar* ta*rr*la slighe cu*m*hang ro*m*pa les si*n* ni rabha dui*n*e da chuide*cht* fei*n* do bhi na dhiaigh ga*n* dul roimhe do bhi marbh*adh* tiugh ag lu*cht* bóghadh ga dhéna*m*h a*r* na coisidhibh Gordonac ma nám si*n* ta*rr*la dfiorbogha a bheith ag rioth seachad a*r* ragh*nall* 7 é ag chur soighed ar Ghordona*ch*i*bh* tug súil ta*r* a ghualui*nn* 7 do coñaich an fuirech do chuir raghnall a*ir* lu*cht* na bpiced 7 do iompaigh ala*m*h on bfer do bhi roimhe do shéol a shoighed ar raghnall do bhuail sa*n* pheirceall do chui*r* dorn dí amach a*r* an bpeirceall oile aiñsi*n* do sgaoil ragh*nall* an turch 7 ni a*r* fer an bhogha teilgis an gu*nn*a úngha 7 cui*r*is lám*h* acceñ a chloidhimh do bhí a sgeithe abfad ñagh amach da im dhíden a*r* phícibh tug ia*rr*a*idh* da chloidhimh ni tháinic leis oir do rioth an crios[3] timcheall leis 7 ni thainic an dhimh amach tug an dara fe*cht* leagadh a*r* lai*m*h na sgeithe fa gail a*r* truaill an chloidhimh 7 tugadh amach é Giodhedh uiredh cúig píce *eder* an chíoch 7 an smeig añ leis anbfolbh-*dh*sin a*cht* ni rabha orrlech ar doi*m*hne anen ál*adh* da dar a*ir* ansoin . seal ar an seol soin ag gerradh phícedh 7

[1] R. B. has : doirch. R. B. reading is doubtful.
[2] Next 35 lines are not in the R.B.
[3] 7

entirely engaged in keeping their companies in their order, but they failed to do so; I knew men who killed some of the Gordons' foot to prevent their flight, which when the enemy perceived they prepared to attack them and to make the charge. Alaster ordered them to gain the enclosure which they had forsaken before, but they were attacked with pikes and arrows, and many were slain on every side of the enclosure before the party got into it. Alaster's sword broke, and he got another sword into his hand, and he did not himself remember who gave it to him, but some persons supposed that it was his brother-in-law, Davidson of Ardnacross, that gave him his own sword. Davidson, Fear Doirche Mackay, and other good gentlemen, fell at that time at the entrance of the enclosure, who were waiting to have Alaster in before them. As soon as Alaster got into the garden, he set all those in it in fighting order to give relief to those of his party who were outside; one of them was Ranald, son of Donald, son of Angus Mac Ceanain of Mull. I do not omit to set down this small part of his deeds. He happened to have been walking among the Gordons, and it was not the same side of the garden that he took and the other party of Alaster's gentlemen who were walking among the Gordons, when he felt the Teapar having been put on his shoulders. He turned his face to the enemy, his sword was at his breast, his shield on his left hand, and a hand-gun in his right hand. He pointed the gun at them, and a party of pike men who were after him halted. There happened to be a narrow passage before them, and on that account there was not one of his own party that had been after him but went before him; there was a great slaughter made among the Gordons' foot by the bowmen. It happened at that time that a bowman was running past Ranald and he shooting at the Gordons; he looked over his shoulder and saw the halt which Ranald brought the pikemen to, and he turned his hand from the man who was before him, and aimed his arrow at Ranald, which struck him on the cheek, and he drove a fist's length of it out through the other cheek. Then Ranald fired the shot but not at the bowman; he threw the gun away and put the hand to his sword, while his shield arm was stretched out to defend himself against the pikes; he made an effort to get the sword, but it would not draw, for the cross hilt whirled about and the sword did not come out; he tried it the second time, but it did not come; he tried it the third time by holding the scabbard of the sword with the hand of the shield which he put under his arm, and it was drawn out, but five pikes pierced him between the breast and the chin on account of that process; however, not one of the wounds they then inflicted on him was an inch deep. Having been engaged for some time cut-

an méid do churtháoi an sás na sgeithe díobh. Do tharr se adhruim ris angharrdha do chúm a choimhéta 7 do bhi ag dénamh imechta ar eigen dioñsaigh an doruis. Do bi lucht na mpicedh ag dol anédánacht air ón mhét do bhí ag gearradh dhiobh acht aoinfer do bhí da thuargain go harrañta iomarcach tar leis an bfersin go ccoiméthadh a píce gan gherradh 7 go tuitfedh afher comhloiñ leis. Do bhi raghnall ag esdecht re halasdair ag gabhail do bhaṭha ar Ghordonachibh fa olcas an lámhadh do bhádar da ghenammh do thabhair relif dho fein as a nionadh ina roibh acht do bhi se ag triall go dorus an gharrdha céim ar chéim 7 anuair do shaoil bheith angar don dorus tug léim ard athlamh ó fher na píce 7 tug a chul dó 7 aghaidh ar an dorus 7 do chrom a cheñ, lenais fer na pice é gur chróm a cheañ fein faoi an dorus, do bhí alasdar san úairsin do bfeithimh 7 tug buille dfior na píce, 7 ger bathlamh do chum iompóigh arís is edh tarrla ceñ anógláigh da bhualadh fa na heasgadagh ar Ragnall on bhuille tug Alasdair dhó, tuites achorp san dorus 7 acheñ san gharrdha, ar ndírghedh adhroma do ragnall 7 ar namharc na dhíaigh ar an dorus ag sin mar coñaire achompánach ; Do gheradh an t-soighet do bhi an Ragnall 7 tugadh as i 7 fúair as i 7 fuair a thenga go maith 7 comus labhra ni nar sháoil.

Do burusd a rágh n[e] go tím-diomháoin do bhadar an chuid oile dárm an rí sanuairsin .i. Marcós mer mennanach misnech mhór muntrós 7 morbhair cródha curannta gasda galañta gasgemail Gordón goma anaislibh na fharrad. 7 an cuid oile don droing dhána dháchtuidh[1] Domhnallaigh 7 don reimh runbhuirbh ro chalma reachtaigeñtaigh raghnallaigh . acht tugsad a naghaidh anámbad go harracht urronta gan uamhan gan imeagan buille na urchaire. Et tarrla do muntrós a gionarál go rabha re na shluaigh 7 é ar árd chnoic, 7 do coñaire an guasacht 7 an gábhadh an rabha Alasdair, 7 ase ni do riñe do léig gláodh mor as ag brosnughadh na núasle 7 an tsluaig do bhí an ait eisdecht a dó 7 isedh duibhert, is mor anáire duiñ an daon duine ag tabhair ar clú dhiñ do ghnáth mar bhrisder ar nuile namhuid romhuiñ ag sin alasdair ar breith búagha ar an mhuiñtir do bhi as achomhuir fein don chatha 7 tuguibhsi anadbhansa go glésda gradathlamh ; Do fregradh go furachar an fhogra sin ó nard geinirél, ioñus nach rabha marcach nar teñ a sháil re haisgail eich . no coisidhe nar chruaidhigh a chéim go talemhor troighesguidh 7 go sanntach solamhagh ioñus go ndechadar ameasg anamhad don ruatharsin, 7 do brisedh ar mathshlúag na namhad gur chuiredh amesg na ccoisighed iad ; iomthus alasdair, do mhothuidh do mheirge mhóir

[1] thtápuidh ?

ting off the pikes, some of which stuck in the boss of the shield, he set his back to the garden to defend himself, and he was forcibly endeavouring to go to the door. The pikemen became deterred on account of the great number of them that were being cut off, except one man, who was striking at him desperately and severely, for it seemed to that man that if he could preserve his pike from being cut off, his combatant man should fall by him. Ranald was then listening to Alaster complaining of the Gordons for the bad exertion they were making to rescue himself out of the place in which he was; but he (Ranald) was advancing towards the garden door, step by step, and when he considered to be near the door he gave a high quick spring away from the pikeman, he turned his back to him, with his face to the door, and stooped his head; the pikeman followed him, and stooped his own head under the door. Alaster was at that time watching them; he gave the pikeman a stroke, and although he might have been inclined to return back again quickly, what happened was that the young man's head was knocked against Ranald's shins from the stroke which Alaster gave him; his body fell in the door and his head in the garden. When Ranald straightened his back and looked behind him at the door, it was then he saw his companion. The arrow which was stuck in Ranald was cut and pulled out of him, and he got the use of his tongue and power of speech, which he did not expect.

It may be easily conjectured that the rest of the king's army was not idle all this time, viz., the active, intellectual, and courageous Marquis of Montrose; the brave, heroic, active, gallant, warlike Lord Gordon, along with his gentlemen; and others of the bold and warlike Clan of the Mac Donalds, and of the truly fierce, very brave, powerfully spirited band of the Clanranald, and they faced the enemy manfully and bravely without the fear or terror of strokes or shots. Montrose their general, being with his army, stood on a high hill, and saw the great danger and jeopardy in which Alaster was, and what he did was to call out loudly to encourage the gentlemen and the army who were within hearing of him, and said, "It is a great shame for us that one man should always carry off our fame from us by conquering every enemy before us: there is Alaster gaining the victory over the party that were opposed to him in the battle; therefore lead on this army in good order, zealously and quickly." This order of the chief general was carefully responded to, so that every horseman pressed his heels to the flanks of his horse, and every footman's step moved on vigorously, light-footedly, anxiously, and nimbly; and in that charge they went among the enemy, when the enemy's forces were routed and were driven among the foot.

an ríogh ag techt ar cúl an reidsiment do bhí ag tabhair trod dhó, ain sin do chuir gles ar amhuiñtir do tarraing amach as an ghardha do chum troda 7 tainic marcach o Muntrós chuige faoí sin, tug alasdair adhaóin as an ghardha, in mhéid do bhi infhedmdha diobh, giodhedh do fháguibh secht bfhir dhég do bhí búailte astigh do dhaóinibh uaisl nar fhét techt a mach tairis ar marbhadh dhiobh do chuir gles troda ar an ccuidechta 7 do ioñsaigh anamhuid an fecht tanaisde 7 do ioñsaigh muntrós ar an laimh oile íad, ioñus gur thuit an reidsiment sin tigerna Labair 7 úrmhor fher Leoghais mar aón riu naránggadh, do lenadh an ruáig orrtha gur theisirg Inber nis an chuid do tharr as diobh 7 is ar eigen do chuaidh mac Coiñidh as ar each ar call adhaoine 7 achlú. Do biomdha lamh áthasach do Dhomallachibh 7 Ghordonchibh do bhi san lathair sin gan iomrágh ar a heaghnamh na ar hard chosgar . amhuil adeir muntrós ag techt ar an lá anáit oile, gur abh aige féin do coñaic an seiser as mo do ghabh mire 7 dásacht cath go marbhadh daoine da faca se aige féin na ag duine oile roimhe no na dhiaigh 7 fa dhiobh Nataniel Gordon 7 ragnall óg mac alasdair [1] mic aonghuis uaibhraigh 7 morbhair Gordon féin 7 triuir oile ge be íad . an tús samhraidh tugadh an chathsa uilt eirinn san bliadhna 1645. Tar eis cur an bhláir do lèig [2] síad an sgíos tamall an dúthadh morbhar marsail do bhí na chóvenantair 7 na cascarad dhoibh. Tainic alasdair mac colla go tràigh do thógbhaile daóine ar Ghaoidheltacht 7 diarraidh mic Giolla eoin 7 eoin muideórduigh, is añ do chuir an comhuirle albanach arm ar achois 7 Sinireil Beillidh rompa 7 mac cailin na ccuidecht, do bhi sgela acca sin go raibh alasdair ag tráigh, do chuiredar romptha coiñe do thabhairt do muntrós ni is taosga na thiocfa Alasdair 7 an chuid oile do Ghaoidhealuibh da chungnamh 7 tarrla an ní sin ; tugadar coiñe do chéile analphort .i. Sinireil Beillí 7 mac cailín 7 arm na comhuirle albanuigh go liommhor leir thionoilte, 7 is íad so do bhi abfarradh muntrós darm an ri .i. morbhar Górdón 7 a mhareshluagh ghléasd groidhéghadh Gordonach na fhochair, 7 aonghus mac mhic alasdair tigerna Ghliñe garadh sa nuair sin 7 an rabha do chloiñ Ragnaill na fhochair 7 fir Bhaidineach 7 páirtuigh dfheruibh afall 7 ar bfaicsin acheile dona sluaghadh, do chuiredar glés fiachdha fuathmhur fiorathlamh orrtha leith ar leth, do cuiredh ó arm an ri buighin dferuibh Baaidineach dfógra na deabhtha 7 do thionsgnamh na troda 7 do chuiredh buighen oile na naghaidh sin ó arm na Parlamainte añ sin do labhair

[1] R. B. has after alasdair : mic alasduir.
[2] For leig, R. B. generally has leig.

As to Alaster, he perceived the great standard of the king advancing to the rear of the regiment who were fighting against him there. He put his party in order to bring them out of the garden to fight, and a horseman came from Montrose to him concerning that. Alaster brought his men out of the garden as many as were serviceable, for seventeen of his gentlemen were disabled, who could not come out, besides those of them that were killed. He set his men in fighting order, and attacked the enemy the second time, and Montrose attacked them on the other hand, and that regiment of the laird of Lawers fell, and the greater part of the men of Lewis along with them in their ranks. They were pursued in the rout, and such of them as escaped were saved at Inverness, and it was with difficulty that Mackenzie escaped on horseback after losing his men and his honour.

Many were the warlike feats performed on that battlefield by the Macdonalds and the Gordons, without mentioning its casualties and great slaughter, as Montrose had stated in treating of that day in another place, that he himself saw the greatest feats performed and the greatest slaughter by six men that he had ever seen performed by himself or by any other person since; and of these six were Nathaniel Gordon, Ranald Og, son of Alaster, son of Alaster, son of Angus Uaibhreach, and Lord Gordon himself, and three others whoever they are. It was in the beginning of summer this battle of Auldearn was fought, in the year 1645. After fighting the battle they rested for some time in the estate of the Lord Marischal, who was a Covenanter and an enemy of theirs.

Alaster, son of Colla, came to the Coast to raise men among the Gael, and to seek for Maclean and John Moydartach there. The Scottish Parliament raised an army, commanded by General Baillie, and accompanied by Mac Cailin. They had intelligence that Alaster was at the Coast, and they resolved to give Montrose battle before Alaster and the rest of the Gael should come to aid him, and so it happened. They met at Alford, namely, General Baillie and Mac Cailin, and the army of the Scottish Parliament numerously and completely mustered. And those of the king's army along with Montrose were Lord Gordon, with his excellent and well-equipped cavalry of the Gordons; and Angus, the grandson of Alaster, laird of Glengarry at that time; and such of the Clanranald as were with him, and the men of Badenoch, and a party of the men of Athole. When the armies came in sight of each other, both sides put themselves into a defiant and very active position of fighting. A party of the men of Badenoch were sent from the king's army to give a warning of the skirmish, and to begin the fight; and another party was sent against them

aon dona covinenterse re na arm féin 7 is edh adubhairt, Is gnáthach leis na daónibh ata inbur naghaidh tús gach ioñsuighe do bheith aca oruibh 7 na tuguibhsi an tosach sin doibh aniugh, acht ioñsuigibh íad go hathlamh aigentach; 7 do labhair fer oile an arm anarm an rí .i. morbhar Górdón na bíadh faitches ar aon aguibh n^c tíubhra misi Beillí chuguibh ar mhuinel a meghoin a chuidechta; as añ soin tug an da cuidechta sin da rúathar rechtmar roithiñisnech a gcert chomhdhail acheil, baoi do luás na mársala do rónsad go ndechaidh cuirp an da airm na céile sul loisg an da phairtuigh do chúaidh uatha do dhusgadh na troda aon urchar air achéile gur ab é ni do róñsad béil an guñadh diúmpúg ar chorp anairm 7 an lád do bhí ioñta do thabairt doibh 7 is úatha tainic an turchar tupaisdech ler thuit morbhar Gordon 7 é ag cur alaimhe san chrios cloidhimh do bhí fa bhrághaid Shinireil Beillí, do bhadar na sluaigh an dosanuibh acheile sanuairsin an mathsluagh 7 angruaga andornuibh cléi acheile 7 iad ag gabhail da mpiostaluibh a ccloignibh aroile 7 ansluagh coisi gan fios aca crét do gheindis o bhuaighradh anech do bfhiaghain ar sin alasdair m^c raghnaill m^ic ailín oir is e féin 7 ailín óg m^c m^ic alasdair do bfoifigidh don chloiñ raghnaill do bhi san lathair si oir do bhi m^c m^ic alasdar féin san turpa farre múntrós . adeir alasdar mac Ragnaill go rabha féin tamall 7 biorrdhías achloidhimh re lár gan fios aige cia ar ambuilfedh buille gan aithni aige ar caruid sech namhuid, do bhadar mar sin no gur sgairt an toificech tapaidh maiger Lidas san tenguidh bherla na heich uile do shearrughadh. nior chuala an focalsin aon marcach nar glan aech féin amach o na coisighibh . o sin amach fuair anuile dhuine comus feadhma do dheanamh le na laimh 7 lena loiñ . 7 nior léigedh ath iompsogh do mharcsluagh na cóvenenters acht a leanmuiñ ar an druim do sior mharbhadh. Do chuir tuitim mhorbhar Górdon do chrádh orrtha, gur fhogradar gan cethramh do thabhairt do dhuine ar bioth an la sin, nior fhill duine ar bioth on rúaig do mhathshluagh muntrós no gur sgith anechradh, 7 do bhí tigerna Ghliñe garadh san ruaig aige ar marcos Earrghaoidheal no gur sgithigh ech faoi 7 é anaite fraghairc dho ghnáth gur mhalair(t) an marcos trí heich an la sin ag teichedh roimhe go ndechaidh as le lúas a eachraidh.

Iomthós Alasdair m^ic Cholla do ghlúais se ó thraigh 7 o na Garbh chriochaibh 7 cuidechta mhór mhaith leis; an rabha ag baile ag Eoin muideordach do dhaoinibh óga a dhúcha 7 a chiñidh 7 Dommhnall ambac rompa 7 clañ Giolla eoin omhuile 7 Stiubard-

from the army of the Parliament. Then one of the Covenanters spoke to his own army and said—"It is customary with the men who are opposed to you to begin the attack before you; let them not have that lead to-day, but attack them briskly and courageously." Another man in the king's army, namely, Lord Gordon, said—"Let none of you be afraid that I shall not bring you Baillie by the neck from the midst of his party." It was then that these two armies made a strong and very violent rush directly against each other, and their march was so quick that the forces of the two armies encountered each other, before the parties who had been sent out from them to skirmish fired a shot at each other. And what they did was to turn the muzzles of their guns against the main forces of their armies, and give them the contents that were in them; and from them came the unlucky shot by which Lord Gordon fell, while he was putting his hand in the sword belt which was round General Baillie. By this time the armies were in close conflict with each other, the cavalry seizing each others' heads with their left hands and striking one another on the heads with their pistols, and the foot forces did not know what to do for the raging of the horse. Alaster, son of Ranald, son of Allan, is a witness to that, for he and Allan Og, the grandson of Alaster, were the officers of the Clanranald in that battle, and the grandson of Alaster himself was in the troop guarding Montrose. Alaster, son of Ranald, says that he himself was for a time and the point of his sword to earth, not knowing on whom he would strike a blow, not knowing a friend from a foe. They continued in that manner until the active officer Major Lidas called out in the English language to withdraw all the horse, and every horseman who heard that command brought out his own horse from among the foot. From that forth every man was at liberty to use his hand and his blade as best suited him, and the cavalry of the Covenanters were not allowed to return to the charge, but were closely pursued and continuedly killed; they were so mortified at the fall of Lord Gordon that they ordered that no quarter should be given to any man that day. Not a man of Montrose's cavalry returned from the chase until their horses became fatigued; and the laird of Glengarry was in pursuit of the Marquis of Argyle until his horse became fatigued under him, and always within seeing distance of him, and the Marquis changed three horses that day fleeing from him, and escaped by the swiftness of his steeds.

As to Alaster, son of Colla, he came from the Coast and from the Rough Bounds with a great number of men, namely, all the young men that John Moydartach had at home of his country and kin, and commanded by Donald his son; and the Clan Maclean

uigh na hapa*n* 7 clañ Ghriogoir 7 foireñ oile. Ar[1] rioc*ht*ain doibh campa múntros do bhí failte mor 7 luathair ag muntrós 7 ag cách oile rompa do thaisben*adh* g^c^ cuide*cht* a*r* leath diobh do*n* Ghinireil 7 tug an chuide*cht* sin m^lc^ eoin mhuideordaigh .i. Domhnall fer mainda chrothach narach taisb*adh*[2] nemhshodalach abfiaghnaisi acharad an fer soin 7 e nertmh*ar* nemhsgathmh*ar* a*r* agh*aidh* a eascar*ad* 7 acceñ afhich*et* bl*iadh*na da aois fa na*m* soin. Tar*r*la co*m*ragh anoichthesi*n* an teint an Ghinireil 7 an Ginireil et an maigeir gionar*a*l .i. Alasdair m^c^ Cholla go ndubhair muntrós nar mhor an chuide*cht* do chaipdín chl*oinne* ragnaill ga*n* lion creichthe do tabha*ir*t astech go ha*rm* an rí do chur le na mhac chuige do fhrega*r* alasdui*r* g*ur* cuir se sin leis do eiridh alasda*ir* as an teint amach 7 rainic an lóisdín ina rabha Do*m*hnall 7 do raigh ris a Dhomhnaill am^lc^ a*r* se dein ullmhughh[3] do mhui*nn*tri do chum creach do tabhairt do*n* champa 7 bidísd réigh agad go gluasa*cht* ar madain amárach 7 ni racha leat a*cht* do mhuiñtir fei*n* 7 luc*ht* eoluis do*n* tír ambí a*r* nordugh*adh*. Do fuaradar nordughadh a*r* maidin na diaigh tugadar creacha mora don cha*m*pa anai*m*sir athghoirid do do thaitinsi*n* le muntrós 7 leis ana*rm* uile ioñus g*ur* be Domnall 7 mhui*nntir* is mo do roiñ chrechuibh do raibh sa*n* na*rm* uile. Cuid daghbha*r*uibh na creach sin do thuit a*ir* tardaoinibh oile do bhíodh morán do Ghaoidhe*al*uibh oile do churrthaoi do thogmháil chreach ag imdhe*cht* leis na crechuibh do nídis dioñsigh an ttiredh fei*n* ga*n* ched da nginiral ni ghénadh m^c^ Eóin mhuideord*aigh* an ni si*n* oir ni leigfedh nech da mhui*nntir* le creich na la cobha*r*ta*c*h úadha 7 adhb*har* oile na*r* bhurusda da mhui*n*tir dfer*u*ibh na noilen te*cht* le creach*aibh* dioñsuigh an tiorrtha féin on mhacha*ire* ghalda ó na hadhbha*r*aibh-si do thuit *t*rom na creach do chur do*n* champa ráighthe an tsha*m*hr*aidh*sin air . tug se creach mhór a dúth*aidh* mhorbha*r* mharsal 7 chreich omachar aongh*uis* 7 is e do chrech na mhaoirne a ta*rr*la señduine onórach dhoibh 7 iád a*r* an chreichsi*n* do bhi ag iñisin sgéala 7 is senchais doibh acceñ g^c^ sgéil eile dar iñis doibh a dubh*er*t na*r* chreachadh an mhaoirne o náimsir do creachadh le Do*m*hnall a híle í an bhliaghain tug se cath garbhthec do diuibhche murchagh 7 saoilim ógánaigh g*ur* a*r* slio*cht* na ndoine ata sibhsi masa sibh chaipdin Ch*loinn* raghnaill.

Ma namsa do chruiñidh co*mh*uir*l*e na halba*n* acceñ acheile, do mios siad g*ur* na*r* 7 sganal*a*ch dhóibh partuigh bheg a*irm* do Ghaoidhe*al*uibh do chiosach*adh* na rioghac*ht*, uime si*n* do

[1] The rest of this paragraph is wanting in B. B.

[2] This word is on the margin, and may come in after *mhuideordaigh*. The reading of both *mainda* and *chrothach* is doubtful.

[3] The word *ar* is deleted. The text should be : ullmhugh*adh* ar.

from Mull, and the Stewarts of Appin, and the Clan Gregor and others. When they reached Montrose's camp they were joyfully and gladly welcomed by Montrose and all the rest. Each party of them were separately presented to the general, and the party of the son of John Moydartach, *i.e.*, Donald, was brought forward. That man was a harmless, bashful, affable, unpresuming man in the presence of his friends, but powerful and undaunted before his enemies, and was in the twentieth year of his age at that time. A conversation happened that night in the general's tent between the general and the major-general, namely, Alaster, son of Colla; and Montrose said that it was not much help for the Captain of Clanranald without having brought in a large prey to the King's army, which should have been sent with his son to him; Alaster answered that he had sent that with him. Alaster went out of the tent, and came to the lodging in which Donald was, and said unto him—"Donald, my son," said he, "make ready your men to bring a spoil to the camp, and have them prepared to proceed to-morrow morning, and none shall go with you but your own men and those to guide you to the country to which you will be ordered." They received their orders the following morning, and they brought great spoils to the camp in a short time, which pleased Montrose and all the army, and Donald and his men made more preys than any others in the entire army. Some of the reasons why those spoils fell to his lot more than other people were that many of the other Gael who were sent to collect spoils carried away the spoils they raised to their own country without the permission of the general. The son of John Moydartach would not do any such thing, nor would he allow indeed any of his men to go away from him with a prey or spoil; another reason is that it was not easy for the men of Isles that belonged to his party to come with spoils to their own country from the Low Country. On these accounts it fell to his lot to send the great bulk of the spoils to the camp during the quarter of that summer, for he carried away a great spoil from the estate of Lord Marischal, from Angus, and it is he that preyed the Mearns.

When they were engaged on that spoil they met an honourable old man who was telling them stories and historical affairs, and along with the other stories he told them, he said that the Mearns had not been spoiled since the time it was spoiled by Donald of Isla, the year he fought the battle of Garioch or Harlaw against Duke Murdoch; "and I suppose, young man, that you are descended of him, if you be the captain of Clanranald."

About this time the Parliament of Scotland met together, and they observed that it was a shame and a scandal to them that a small armed party of Gaels should harass the kingdom. They

chui*r*eda*r* cruiñiugh*adh* a*r* slúaghaibh na ríogh*acht*a uile a*n* mhéid do bhí iona*ir*m dhíobh, do glúaisad*ar* a*n* díaigh mu*n*tros 7 Ghaoid*heal* an mhorshluagh si*n* na halban . anuaisle 7 anoificidh a marrsceñuidhe 7 amair*n*eal*aidhe* io*nnu*s go raibhe cúig míle maruighe na cuide*cht*a na*r* throid ar tír ria*m*h gus a nuairsi anua*ir* do mothuigh an beg sl*uagh* sin riogh bretan 7 Ghaoidh*eal* an ni sin do chuiredar glés coi*m*hé*t*a orrtha fein da ndiden o thír go tír 7 ratréta orrtha g^e^ aon la 7 imghe*cht* a*r* eigen acasa*n* ga ghenamh go hurruñt eolgh*a*sach. La do dhoibh o choill mheadhoin 7 ratréth go teñ 7 imghe*cht* a*r* eigen aca, do be la fa mo an tá*rm* na*m*had do chongada*r* ria*m*h na ndíaidh. Ta*rr*la do m^e^ Eóin mhuideorduigh 7 da mui*nn*tir abheith sa*n* rír*ar* anla 7 an maigheir sinireil ag seasa*m*h aposda fein a*r* aon riu 7 troid do ghnáth aga namhuid do chuñmhail orrtha. Do bhi aon mharcach a*rr*a*n*ta roi*mh* chách ag te*cht* astech do shíor ioñta ioñ*u*s n*a*ch tegmhadh bél átha no abhuiñ riu n^e^ cui*r*fedh an marcach sin buaighr*adh* mór ioñta 7 tar le mhui*nn*tir 7 leis fein g*ur* bhe aon lamh fhed*m*a na halhañ é (*sedh* b*udh* ain*m* dhó Coir*n*ila*r*) [1] tug se a 3 na 4 do*n*a hechaibh bagaisde diobh a*n* la sin. Do bhi aongh*us* m^e^ ailin duibh a*r* deiredh a chuide*cht*a féin a*r* muin eich gan phillín ga*n* diallad 7 guna fada trasda na·u*cht* a*r* a bhélai*mh*, ni do mhuin eich fa gnath leis congnam do ghe*n*amh a*cht* da chois tar leis g*ur* mothh*aigh* a*n* marcach ag dena*mh* uai*r* no dho air uair duairibh d*a* ndainic an diaigh aonguis tug aonghus an chos re lár 7 do léig a each fein uaidh do chui*r* a ghu*nn*a ar cloich go hathla*m*h, 7 do loisg a*n* turchuir, 7 do thuit f*er* a*n* trusgain dhéirg fo chosaibh a eich le asga*r*buib sróil 7 le lásduibh a*ir*gid, tug mhuiñtir gáir mhó*r* d*o* chaoinedh do faobhuighedh é 7 fágbhadh añ si*n*, 7 ní hainig a*n* na*mh*aid ni b*udh* dána na si*n* orrtha an lá si*n* na a*n* la na dhiaigh do bhada*r* a*r* nordugh*adh* si*n* a tri dég na ceithir dég do laoithibh [2] ga*n* suamhnes ar bioth a*cht* ruaig do ghnath orrtha · Mu*n*tros ag dena*mh* díchill gliocais dfechuiñ a*n* fé*t*adh a*n* ta*rm* mór do bhí na dhiaigh do sgithiugh*adh* a*r* bhara*mh*ail go sgaoil*eadh* cuid diobh uatha a*n* doigh go fé*d*ad blá*r* do thabha*ir*t doibh g*i*dhedh do bhí na soigdeire d*a* sgithi*ugh*a*dh* le dith bídh 7 codalt, a*r* te*cht* an ga*r* do chill saoif doibh a*r* siobhal óidhche do ghabhad*ar* ca*m*pa 7 long-phort sa nionadh si*n*; moch na maidni a*r* n*a* mhárach cré*t* do chídis a*cht* anta*rm* mór *et*er mharcsl*uagh* 7 coisighe . ase ni do bhi añ g*ur* beigen da*rm* an rí a*n* ca*m*pa dfhágbhail ga*n* fheoil ga*n* ara*n* do chaithemh ma bhí se aca 7 gles trota no teichidh do chur ortha . a*r* ta*rr*uiñg na cuide*cht* do chuada*r* anuaisle 7 anofigh*eadhe* acco*mh*-a*ir*le cia aca do gheinidis blár do thabhairt no a*n* rát*r*é*t*, do iarr Mu*n*tros a*n* chúis do leigen faoi breithemhn*us* na soighdeóire 7

[1] R. B. has here: Coirnilar do bain*m* 7 do boific dho.
[2] For the last seven words, B. B. has: caocis, "fortnight."

therefore collected the whole forces of the kingdom, as many as were fit to bear arms, and that large army of Scotland marched after Montrose and the Gael; their nobles and their officers, their marching kerns and their marines, so that there were five thousand mariners along with them who never fought on land before that time. When the small army of the King of Britain and of the Gael knew that, they formed a means of watching for themselves to protect them from country to country, and a retreat on them every day; and escaping with difficulty perseveringly and stealthily.

One day as they were urgently retreating and escaping with difficulty from Methven Wood was the day on which the greatest army they ever saw was pursuing them; John Moydartach's son and his men happened to be in the rear, the major general being at his post along with them, constantly skirmishing with the enemy. There was one bold horseman before the rest who constantly attacked them, so that there was not a ford or river they came to but that horseman gave them great trouble, and it seemed to his men and to himself that he was the chief champion of Scotland; Colonel was his name and his office; he took three or four baggage horses from them that day. Angus, the son of Allan Dubh, was in the rear of his own party, on horseback without a pillion or saddle, having a long gun across his lap before him; it was not on horseback he was accustomed to fight but on foot. He thought he heard the horseman coming once or twice, and at one time that he came after him. Angus dismounted, and let his own horse go away from him. He quickly set his gun on a stone and fired a shot, and the man of the red coat fell under his horse's feet, with satin trappings and silver lace; his men gave a great cry lamenting him; he was stripped and left there, and the enemy did not press them more boldly than that on that day or the day following. They continued in that state for thirteen or fourteen days without any rest, but always retreating, Montrose using his best ingenuity to see if he could weary out the great army which pursued him, hoping that by some of them separating from them he would be enabled to give them battle, but the soldiers were fatigued from want of food and sleep. Coming nigh to Kilsyth, after a night's march, they pitched a camp and stronghold in that place. At early morning of the following day what should they see but the great army, both horse and foot. The king's army had no choice but to leave the camp without eating flesh or bread, if they had them, and prepare themselves for fighting or retreat. Having marshalled the army, their nobles and officers held a council to determine whether they should give battle or retreat. Montrose requested to have the

anairm uile, ase ni adubhair an sluagh uile daitheasg aoinfhir gur bferr blár do thabhair ar mhéd achuñtabhair no ruaig do bhi orrtha do ló 7 doichthe do ghnáth . Cuires Muntrós trompadair dioñsuigh anairm mhóir le sgéla go bfaighdis machaire do choñmail riu, mur do chúala an mhórshlúagh ani sin, budh mór ameanmna, ioñus gur léigedar garrtha móra áoibnis 7 luaithaire os áird asda, do choirgedh anegar 7 anordughadh iad, do cuiredh trí mile do lucht picedh 7 mhosgadh ar mbelamh ar trí sgoñsuibh 7 do tárnedh aon mile dég fer na mpataillenuibh air chúl sin, 7 tar leat budh crúaidh anobuir do bhegan buigne aghaidh do thabhairt orrtha manámsin. Do coirighedh cath cosañtach cruaidh chroidhech glanarmach Gaoidheal 7 isé anuibhir ceithre míle coisighe 7 cuig cét marcach asc iñcal do chuiredar ortha coslomnocht 7 an leinte angobhal g^e aon aca, 7 leinte geala ar uachtar earradh amarcsluaigh.

Do ghlúaisadar na foirne feramhla fergaibhsech siñ anaghaidh mhosgadh 7 mhór ghuñadh bádar re na nucht san uair sin, do thiongsgain an troid le togha reisimente do Gaoidhelaibh eireñach 7 albanach, do bhi tiúnta ar lámhach 7 teghmha ar troid 7 máidseoir Lachañáin rompa 7 Alasdar mac colla ga seoladh 7 ga ngresacht do bhí da reidsiment oile re relif do thabhairt dalasduir 7 den bhuigin da chuadh sios ar ttús .i. reidsiment m^ic Giolla eoin 7 reidsiment Dhomnaill m^ic Eoin muideortuigh, acht do bfhoisge do throid da thabhair clañ Giolla eóin do thaobh anorduighe na clañ Ragnaill 7 do bhi do thes na troda ar máidseoir Lachanan gur sgairt alasdar m^c colla go deifirech relif; tarrla cáil fheichemhnuis san nuairsin eter Domnall m^c Eoin muideorduigh 7 Domnall m^c Eachuin óig m^ic gillicáin um thosach dul síos, giodhedh gerruis clañ Ragnaill antslighe tar bhrághuid clann illeóin 7 do ioñsuighe na sgoñsuig ar arabha an namhaid, Domnall m^c Eóin muideorduigh re na a muiñtir 7 Pádraig caoch m^c Griogoir 7 a mhuiñtir anaon reidsimeint 7 clann raghnuil tugadh an tasalt daoin réim le harm rathmhor ri breata sa nuairsin 7 is é amacsin Eóin mhuideorduigh chét duine do léim sgoñsa na naomhad diobh 7 a mhuinntir na dhiaigh do cuiredh na rúaig mhadma ameasg an tsluaigh mhóir do bhi re na ceúl iad 7 do leanadar cách go díon dasachtach iad, 7 do bhrisd ar an tslúagh mhór uile, go rabhadar fedh an laoi an rúaig orrt da leadairt 7 da lán chosgair 7 ar ceriochnughadh ar cur an bhláir do ghabhadar camp in hamaltdún 7 tainic eochracha an chaislin mhóir ó Dhuneiden chuca 7 do sdríoc alba uile dhoibh.

Do gheibhiñ moran re na sgriobhadh do sgeluibh ar gnoidhibh

opinion of the soldiers and of the whole army on the case. The whole army unanimously replied that it would be better to give battle, even with the greatness of its danger, than to be constantly pursued by day and night. Montrose sent a trumpeter to the great army to inform them that they should have a field of battle to fight with them. When the great army heard that their gladness was so great that they gave loud shouts of delight and joy, and they were dressed into rank and order. Three thousand pike and musket men were placed on three bulwarks in the front, and eleven thousand men were drawn up in battalions in the rear of these, and you may suppose what a hardship it was for a small force to encounter them at that time. The defending, hard-hearted, clean armed army of the Gael were arranged, and their numbers were four thousand foot and five hundred horsemen, appearing barefooted, every one of them having his tunic between his legs, and the cavalry having white shirts over their garments.

These heroic, very fierce bands marched to the attack in the face of the musketry and great guns. The fight began by an excellent regiment of Irish and Scottish Gaels who were expert at shooting, and inured to fighting, and Major Lachanain before them, and Alaster, son of Colla, directing and encouraging them. There were two other regiments to give relief to Alaster and to the party that went down first, viz., the regiment of Maclean and the regiment of Donald, son of John Moydartach, but Maclean's men were nearer the fight as regarded their order than the Clanranald, but the heat of the fight was so great upon Major Lachanain that Alaster, son of Colla, ordered him immediate relief; some difference happened then to arise between Donald, son of John Moydartach, and Donald, son of Hector Og Maclean, about the precedency of engaging, but, however, the Clanranald made their way in front of the Clan Maclean, and rushed at the walls on which their enemy were. Donald, son of John Moydartach, with his men, and Patrick Caoch Mac Gregor and his men in one regiment with the Clanranald. The assault was then made simultaneously by the fortunate army of the King of Britain, and the first man of them that leaped the enemy's wall was that son of John Moydartach, followed by his men; they were driven back in a routing defeat among the great army which was behind them, and all pursued them impetuously and fiercely, and the entire of the great army were routed, and were pursued during the day, cutting them down and slaughtering them. After the battle was ended they encamped at Hamilton, and the keys of the great Castle came to them from Edinburgh, and all Scotland submitted to them.

I had many stories to write on the events of the times if I

na haimsir da ccuirfin romham e acht as e tug oram anuradsa fein do sgriobhadh mur do coñairc me gan iomrágh air bioth ar Ghaoidhealuibh ag na sgriobhnoiribh ata ag techt ar gnoidhibh na haimsire an mhuinntir do riñe an tseirbhis uile.[1]

Iomthos mharcuis mhuntrós do ghluais 7 cuid do árm leis ar sligidh dul go Sagsan do tabhair relíf don rí 7 é a neigen ag sagsanachuibh sanuairsin, 7 do bhrisedh ag Fhilipfach air 7 nior fhéd furtacht do thabhairt don rí. Tainic Alasdair mac colla o champa hamalton go ciñtíre 7 do ghlan do féin í 7 do fhógair aisde clañ mhég dhuimhne, do thóguibh Dún ábhairtuigh mar dhaingen Tainic Domnall mc Eóin muideorduigh on champa sin hamaltun do thir féin 7 do bhí muñtros ar techt ón bhriseadh Filipfách san taob atuath 7 ar mhair aige do dhaoinibh ar an seol sin dhoibh seal daimsir · Muntros san taobh túait dalban 7 Alasdair mac colla aciñtíre ag cor dithe ar Earr ghaoidheal 7 ar chomhghall 7 air na chriochaibh 7 coin muideordach sna Garbh chriochuibh an teañta re tráigh. Do chuaigh coin muideordach 7 amhac Domnall go híle 7 afecht féin leó 7 do fhógradar eisde an rabha do chloiñ méig duimne iñte. Fa namsin [4] tainig Iarrla aontrom a heiriñ do chiñtire dfhios anairm sin do bhi aige féin innte 7 do chuir fios ar an raibh mar aon re Muntros 7 tangadar sin chuige don chéid iarruigh . Tainig dhe sin muntros do dhul as an rioghacht diarruigh coñgañta ar righibh 7 ar phrionsuibh oile do chonghnamh le rí Serlus 7 ar filledh do on turus sin do milleadh go heasonorach le comuirle na halban leis na covenenters é féin 7 marcos huñtlí 7 moran duaislibh oile do bhí ar táobh an ríogh; do chruiñidh cuid mhaith duaislibh Iñsigall go hiarrla aontrom mar ta clañ Giolla eóin 7 clañ Ragnuill, do bhadar ar tí airm do chur ar achois arís a leith an rí, sa naimsir chetna tainic ordugh an riogh go hiarrla aontrom sgaóileadh do leigen don nárm, oir do bhi an rí san nam sin ar laimh aga naimdibh .i. Parlameint Shagsan 7 alban daonlaimh na aghaidh. Do léig Iarrla aontrom sgaoileadh do nárm, 7 do chúaidh féin deiriñ do an Alasdair mac colla an ciñtire 7 do roighnidh [2] daighneach iñte, 7 aníle. Do fhuidh na Gaoidheal oile do bhí an leith an riogh antiomchel a bferañ féin ga seasamh ar namhuid.

Tangas ma ccuairt orrtha fa dheoigh le harm mór Sir Dábhad Leislí 7 mac cailín go ciñtire dhoibh gan bhrath dfhaghail ar ambheith [3] ag techt no go rangadar an learg áite ina raibh Alasdair 7 mhuiñtir sgaoilte o na cheile, do cuiredh as acheile an chuidecht sin Alasdar, do gabhadh Ragnall óg mc alasdair mic aonghuis

[1] This paragraph is not in B.B.
[2] R. B. has for roighnidh : leas.
[3] R. B. has : ambhét ; or ambhí.
[4] R. B. has : Fa na haimsirsin.

undertook to do it, but what induced me to write even this much was, when I saw that those who treated of the affairs of the time have made no mention at all of the Gael, the men who did all the service.

As to the Marquis of Montrose, he marched with a part of his army intending to go to England to relieve the King, who was sorely pressed by the English at that time, but he was defeated at Philiphaugh, and was not able to give assistance to the King.

Alaster, son of Colla, came from the camp at Hamilton to Kintyre, and cleared it for himself, and he drove out of it the Clan Campbell, and he erected Dunaverty as a place of strength. Donald, son of John Moydartach, came from the camp of Hamilton to his own country. Montrose proceeded to the North from the defeat of Philiphaugh with all those that survived of his men, and they continued so for some time. Montrose was in the north part of Scotland, and Alaster, son of Colla, in Kintyre, spoiling Argyle and Cowal and the territories; and John Moydartach in the Rough Bounds near the shore. John Moydartach and his son Donald went to Islay, and their own forces with them, and they drove out of it all the Clan Campbell that were in it.

About this time the Earl of Antrim came from Ireland to Kintyre to enquire after the army that he himself had in it, and he sent for those that were with Montrose, and they came to him at once. In consequence of this Montrose left the kingdom to solicit assistance from other kings and princes to aid King Charles. On his return from that journey, he was dishonestly destroyed by the Parliament of Scotland by the Covenanters, together with the Marquis of Huntly, and many other nobles who were on the side of the King.

A good many of the gentry of the Hebrides flocked to the Earl of Antrim, such as the Clan Maclean and the Clanranald, intending to set an army on foot again on behalf of the King; meantime the King's order came to the Earl of Antrim to disband the army, for the King was at that time in the hands of his enemies, viz., the Parliament of England and Scotland united against him. The Earl of Antrim disbanded the army, and he himself went to Ireland.

Alaster, son of Colla, remained in Kintyre, and made a stronghold in it and in Islay. The other Gaels who were on the side of the King went about to their own lands to protect them against the enemy. They were at length surrounded by a large army. Sir David Leslie and Mac Cailin came to Kintyre, without any notice being obtained of the time they would come till they came to Largie, where Alaster and his men were separated asunder. Alaster's party were dispersed; Ranald Og, son of Alaster, son of

uaibhrigh, 7 do chuiredh go bás aninbher ághráth é tamall na dhíaigh sin.

Do chúaidh alasduir mc colla go heiriñ 7 do marbhadh accnoc na ndos é 7 morán duaslibh oile do chloiñ Domnaill san cath tug Murchadh o Bríain dhoibh san bliadhna ·1647·

Tainic an tárma morsa Dhábhad Leisli 7 mc cailin leo go hile 7 go muile 7 do sdrioc anuile dhuine dhoibh acht Eóin muideordach na aónar 7 ar ghabh leis

[Follows eulogy on Donald of Moydart, by Cathal Mc Vurich].

Iomthós Eoin mhuideortuigh mic Domnaill mic ailín tigerna chloiñe Ragnaill ar na threigsin do muile dhuine tar éis muntrós 7 mhareois huntli do chur chum báis 7 ar mhair beo dona huaislibh do bhi a leith an ri ar dhiobra acceriochuibh ciana comhuighech. Do bhi seisin na áonar ag fanmuin a muigh on rioghacht 7 an tiarsma do mhair don mhuinntir do bhi a leith ariogh ar tional mathiomchall. Do bhi techtairecht le cumhada do ghnath ag techt chuige on rioghacht da atach um reite riu 7 nior ghabh . acht do chuir amhac Domhnall go heiriñ [1] 7 ar mhair aige deireñchuibh 7 cuid da daoinibh uaisle albanach leo 7 do fhan fein 7 an chuid eile don muinntir ag sesamh a dhuthcha. Iomtos Dhomhnaill do ghluais se a huibisd ar fligert glésda do luing ghalda do bhi aige 7 ar luing fhada Ghaoidhealach an timchell tri chet do soigdeiribh dénta dulchañacha . san bliadhain 1648 . as asin doibh go chaol muile go colbhañsaig 7 go cáol ile tarla long mhor doibh añ 7 do ghabhadar i fa na lucht do shiol cerna do ghlacadar long oile san chuan ni fuarsad edail ar bioth iñte do leigadar uata i do sheolsad go heiriñ rug sdoirm orrtha ar anoirir ioñus gur sgaradh o cheile anardruidhe ráinic cuid aca cúas na ceeallbeg do chuaidh Domhnall 7 ar lean ris ar tir ar chorrán áird mhegiollagain do leig uaigh na hardradh go halbain. Do ghluais go hachagh dacharad ait ina tarla geiresdion caindemhail doibh as sin doibh go cuñtaol an chabhain ait ina tarla Filip óraibhill riu .i. tigerna na tire sin 7 cara dhoibhsion do ghluais as asin go muilen cerr na midhi 7 do fhaguibh amhuinntir ar chethramh san bhaile sin 7 do ghluais se fein go cill choiñigh baile ina raibhe comhuirle na heirin na suighe. fuair se orlugh e fein 7 muiñtir do dhul astech anarm na comhuirle fa chumanda Sinirel Priosdon. ase sin arm ina raibh Alasduir mc Iarrla aontrom 7 ar mhair dalbanachibh 7 deireñachuibh do chuaidh le halasdair mc

[1] The voyage to Ireland is omitted in B. R.

Angus Uaibhreach, was taken prisoner, and was put to death at Inveraray some time after that.

Alaster, son of Colla, went to Ireland, and he was killed at Cnoc-na-n-Dos, with many other gentlemen of the Clan Macdonnell, in the battle which Murchadh O'Brien gave them in the year 1647.

This great army of David Leslie, and Mac Cailin along with them, came to Islay and to Mull, and all submitted to them except John Moydartach alone and those who joined him.

[Follows Eulogy on Donald of Moydart. See Elegies, &c.]

With regard to John Moydartach, son of Donald, son of Allan, laird of Clanranald, being forsaken by all after Montrose and the Marquis of Huntly had been put to death, and such as lived of the gentry who were on the King's side had been banished to strange foreign countries, he alone stood out from the (Rulers of the) Kingdom; and the few that lived of the party on the King's side were gathering round him. Messages were constantly sent to him from the Rulers of the Kingdom requesting him to make peace with them, but he did not accept them. However, he sent his son Donald to Ireland, and all those who remained with him of the men of Ireland, and some of his Scottish gentlemen along with them, and he himself and the rest of his men remained to defend his inheritance.

As to Donald, he set off from Uist in a rigged low-country frigate which he had, and in a long Gaelic ship, with about 300 soldiers, composed of veterans, in the year 1648. From thence they went to the Sound of Mull, to Colonsay, and to the Sound of Islay, where they fell in with a large ship, which they captured with her full cargo of barley corn; they took another ship on the sea, found nothing in her, and they let her away. They sailed for Ireland, they were overtaken by a storm on the coast, so that their ships were separated. Some of them reached the harbour of Killybegs in Donegal. Donald and those who were along with him landed on the point of Magilligan in County Derry, and they sent back the ships to Scotland. He went to Achagh Dacharad, where there was a garrison favourable to them. From thence they went to the County of Cavan, where they met Philip O'Reilly, chief of that country, and a friend of theirs. They went from thence to Mullingar, and he left his men quartered in that town, and he himself went to Kilkenny, where the Council of Ireland were sitting. He received orders for himself and his men to join the Council's army under the command of General Preston. That is the army in which was Alexander, the Earl of Antrim's son, and those who lived of the Scots and Irish of the Mac Donnells and their friends, who went over with Alaster,

colla go heirin, do chloin Domhn*uill* 7 da ndaoinibh muin*ntir*dha. Ni roibhe an reidsimeintsi gan chúig *cét*-deg do thogha daoine uaisle inte. Domn*a*ll m*a*c eoin mhuiderd*uigh* na liftenant coilineil inte, 7 aóng*u*s m^c^ Alasdai*r* tighe*r*na na Lergan ceintiridh na ch*ét* chaipdin inte; seal sa nar*m* si*n* fa chlú 7 fa onóir ag tabhai*r*t bhailte móra amach ona naim*h*dibh no g*ur* bhris siad amach [1] a h*a*r*m* a*n* Priustúnidh go rugadh orrtha san chuñd*adh* riabhuigh. Do bhi buigen mhó*r* déirenach*uibh* do cháomhanach*uibh* maille riú, 7 iad fa luc*ht* eolu*is* doibh 7 anua*ir* rangad*ar* si*n* eolus accrioch fein 7 fraghar*e* coilledh do bhi a foisge dhoibh do theich*edar* 7 do fhágsad ris cách, ioñ*u*s go tainic a*n* namhuid na miosg astech orrtha g*ur* chu*i*redh as a cheile iad g*ur* gabhadh Dom*n*all tig*e*rna chloiñe Rag*n*all, 7 aonghus tig*e*rna Ghliñe garadh, do cuiredh a*r* lai*mh* do chill coiñidh iad, do bhad*ar* sin seal an priosun, no go fuair Marcóis aontrom slighe a*ir* a bfuasgl*adh*. Is luaithe tainic m^c^ m^ic^ alasduir amach na m^c^ Eoin mhuideorduigh 7 do thriall m^c^ m^ic^ Alasdar nuñ a*r* faiige a*n* dhaigh a*n* ri; 7 [2] do fhág Domhnall san prisun 7 do bhi seal añ no go ndechuidh tuill*edh* airgid da fhuaigh*adh* [3] o Duitses Bucingea*m* .i. ben phósta mharcóis aontrom no chuaidh se as si*n* go loch gárman do cuiredh long le Marcus Aontrom leis no g*ur* chu*ir* fa thir acáolas sdaláigh anuibhisd e 7 aonghus m^c^ m^ic^ alasdair tighe*r*na na leargadh m*ar* aonfris fa luath ghairech a chairde fana tec*ht* da nioñshuigh. Tangador adhaoine uaisle go grod na dhiaigh a*r* luing do ghabhad*ar* a*r* anoirir eireñach do biad na daoine si*n* do chuaidh leis deiriñ .i. murch*adh* m^c^ m^ic^ neill bharraigh duine mor maisech 7 e treighech deghthabhartha suas, alasduir m^c^ Eoin m^ic^ ailin na bhuailiog Domhnail gorm m^c^ ailin Domhnall ruagh m^c^ Domnuili meic Lechluins m^ic^ muiredh*aigh* Eoin mac Domnuill Faghlach meig beth*adh* aonghus m^c^ alasduir m^ic^ m^c^ Gothfr*aigh* tainic Eoin mac brisir mheig mhuiridh 7 cuid oile dona daoini*bh* a*r* slighidh eile doibh fein a*r* tec*ht* do Dhomnall on turus si*n* do charth athair 7 e fein anaimsir ag seasa*m*ai*n* a duthcha no go bfhuair siad siothain on riaghair Gaidheal do bhi ainbhfhuacha ag teasaidibh ag fas orrtha fedh na hamsire sin, g*ur* fhagaibh fa letrom do ghnath iad fein 7 an sliochd na mhaigh.

Atho domhni 1670 an bhliadhna d[illegible] Eoin m[illegible] aneirisgaigh anuibhisd [illegible] Thoga[illegible] fagbai. son m^c^ .i. Domnall [illegible] Mor [illegible] Catrona baintigerna [illegible] Alla [illegible] Domnall m^c^ Eoin m[illegible] [illegible] a bhas do charth se na se [illegible] [illegible]

[1] K. K. has here [illegible] are the [illegible]

[2] The word meant [illegible] fhasgaigh. The MS. has a [illegible]

son of Colla, to Ireland. This regiment had not less than fifteen hundred chosen gentlemen in it, Donald, son of John Moydartach, being lieutenant-colonel of it, and Angus, son of Alexander, laird of Largie in Kintyre, being first captain.

For some time this army were esteemed and honoured for their taking of great towns from the enemy, until they broke away from the army of Preston, but were overtaken in the county Riabhach. They had a large number of Irishmen with them of the Cavenaghs, who acted as their guides, and when these came to the places they were acquainted with in their own country, and on a border of a wood which was near them, they fled and left all there, so that the enemy rushed in among them and dispersed them. Donald, laird of Clanranald, and Angus, laird of Glengarry, were taken and sent prisoners to Kilkenny; they remained there for some time in prison until the Marquis of Antrim found means to release them. The grandson of Alaster came out sooner than the son of John Moydartach, and he went over sea to the king, and left Donald in prison, where he remained for some time until more money was given for his ransom by the Duchess of Buckingham, namely, the married wife of the Marquis of Antrim. He then went to Wexford; a ship was sent for him by the Marquis of Antrim to convey him to land at Caolas Sdálaigh in Uist, and Angus, the grandson of Alaster, laird of Largie, came along with him, and his friends were joyful at his return to them. His gentlemen soon came after him in a ship which they took on the Irish coast, namely, Murcha, son of Mac Neill of Barra, a great, handsome man, accomplished and well educated; Alexander, son John, son of Allan of Buaill og; Donald Gorm, son of Allan; Donald Roy, son of Donald, son of Lachlan Mac Vurich; John, son of Donald of Benbecula; Angus, son of Alexander, son of Godfrey. John, son of Brian Mac Vurich, and another part of the men, came another way for themselves.

After Donald returned from that expedition he and his father spent their time in defending their country until they obtained peace from the rulers of the kingdom; their enemies, however, held them in debt which increased upon them during that time; this left themselves always in distress, and also their posterity.

Anno Domini 1670, the year in which John Moydartach died at Eriskay, in Uist, and his body was interred in Howmore, leaving one son, viz., Donald, and three daughters, Mor, Lady of Coll, Katherine, Lady of Barra, and Anna, Lady of Benbecula. Donald, son of John Moydartach,—sixteen years intervened between the death of his father and his death. He spent these sixteen years in affairs of peace, sometimes attending at Court, full of respect and honour through the excellence of his disposition

abés 7 adegh iomchuir 7 seal oile ag baile re diol ainbhfiach do ég se accanaigh año *domi*ni[1] 1686, an bli*adh*uin chetna t*easda* an dara rí Serl*us* do chuiredh corp an Do*m*hnuillsi an Togh mór anaonleabuigh re a atha*ir*, a*r* fágbhail dias m^c^ 7 triur inghen na dhiaigh .i. ailín a*n* tigh*er*na 7 Ragn*a*ll mór 7 seonóid 7 maire na hinghena, Mór inghen Eoin m^ic^ Leóid amatha*r*, 7 Mór ingen Ruaigrigh mhó*ir* m^ic^ Leóid matha*ir* anatha*ir* .i. Do*m*hnall. Fa mor an t*r*uime 7 an turrdhubhadh do chuir bás andeigfhirsi ar iñsi gall amhuil thaisben*tar* na ma*r*bhnuidh.

[Follows elegy on Donald, son of John of Moydart; thereafter one on his son Allan, who fell in 1715].

O heña do riñe so deoin a híle[2]

Ceñ*us* Ghaoidh*eal* do chl*ann* cholla, coir a fhógra
  síad arís na gcath*ibh* cét*n*a, fla*th*a fodla
Ceñ*us* eireñ 7 albuin a*n* fhuiñ ghría*naigh*
  ata ag an dréim fhuilidh fhaobhr*aigh* cuiridh cliaruidh
Fuair ceñ*us* na haicme uile, coin a híle
  fuair Al*as*da*ir* flath na feile, rath na righe
Dom*na*ll coin 7 da aong*us* ma nfhial fháoilidh
  cethrar do bhen riar do righibh, sda*r* ghiall Gaoidh*eal*
Dom*na*ll is Rag*na*ll don ríoghr*adh* ria*mh* na*r* tughadh
  Somuirle na*r* mheall amol*adh* ceñ na ceuradh
Cethra*r* ó Shoma*ir*le shúl ghor*m*, suas go Suibhne
  ceathra*r* si*n* nach foill ninbhe, coir ageu*m*hne
Seisior o Suimne rio*mh* rathm*ar*, go righ colla
  fioil aca fa bhruach baña, a cuachuibh corra
Da na*ir*fiñ an ttainig ui*m*e, dúaslibh Ghaoidh*eal*
  bei*m* a*r* enghluin úadh go hadhai*mh* ni fuair aoinfh*er*

[1] R. B. has for anno domini: san bhli*adh*na.

[2] Here resumes on a new sheet of MS., after some blank pages. Cathal's (supposed) handwriting. This is the only poem given in the B. B. in regard to Macdonald History.

and good behaviour, and sometimes at home to pay debts. He died in Canna in the year 1686, the same year that King Charles II. died; the body of Donald was interred at Howmore, in the same grave with his father. He left two sons and three daughters, namely, Allan, the laird, and Ranald; Mor, Janet, and Mary were the daughters. Mor, the daughter of John Macleod, was their mother; and Mor, the daughter of Rory Mor Macleod, was the mother of their father, *i.e.*, Donald. Great was the sadness and excessive gloom which the death of this good man brought over the Isles, as is shown in his elegy.

[Follow elegies on Donald and on Allan, which see].

O'Henna made this on John of Isla.

The sovereignty of the Gael to the Clann Colla,
It is right to proclaim it;
They were again in the same battalions,
The heroes of Fodla.
The sovereignty of Ireland and of Scotland
Of the sunny lands
Was possessed by the sanguinary sharp-bladed tribes,
The fighting champions.
The government of the entire tribes was obtained
By John of Isla.
Alexander, the lord of hospitality, obtained
The profit of kings.
Donald, John, and two Angus',
Who were hospitable and joyful,
Four that gained tribute from kings,
And to whom the Gael submitted.
Donald and Ranald to kings
Never did give;
Somerled, who was not deceived by flattery,
The chief of heroes.
Four from Somarled of the blue eyes
Up to Suibhne;
Four whose dignity was not obscure,
It is right to remember them.
Six from Suibne before mentioned
To king Colla;
Wine they had on the banks of the Bann
In angular cups.
Were I to enumerate all those connected with him
Of the nobles of the Gael,
I might give every generation up to Adam,

Ag so tres do ginealach Ghâoidheal mar do ghellus
an dremsa ris nar chóir coimes, sdar choir ceñus.

[Follows in R. B. the prose poem describing the Arming and Army of John, 4th Earl of Ross. See Elegies and Eulogies].

Aois ar tigerna ·1473· an bliadhna fuair Giollasbuig m^c alasdair ahíle bás 7 do hadhnaigadh achorp an ros mhaircni .i. brathair deoin ahíle m^c alasduir a híle 7 athair alasdair m^ic Ghiollaasbuig do mharbhadh le m^c cenain anorbhañsâigh colbhañsaigh 7 inghen m^ic duibhsithe a lochabar máthair an Ghiolla asbuigsi m^ic alusdair a híle.

Aois an tigherna ·1437· an bliaghuin do marbhadh Ri alban .i. an cét ri Sémus ambaile Phert go fealltach le derbhrathair a athar .i. morbhair athfall sa náimsir cétna tésda Aonghus esbuig Iñsi gall .i. m^c Domhnuill a híle m^ic Eoin m^ic aonghuis óig ro hadhnaicadh a chorp lan uasal le bhachaill 7 le chuladh esbag san chruisde as ttaobh des don chor uidh mhóir amhuil do thogh fein dho re na bheó. Do bhí m^c oile ag Domhnall ahile na manach 7 is re na liñ do broñadh baile an mhanuidh anuibhisd do neagluis Año Domini ·1440· san bliaguisi teasta máire Leislí Bánmhorbhair Rois 7 Bainthigherna Iñsi gall .i. ben phósta Domhnaill ahile.

Tugas [1] cuntas duit sgach ní is ríasdanas duit fhios do bheith agad do chraobhsgaoladh Chloiñ na ccolladh 7 chloiñe Domhnaill · go bás Dhomhnuill duibh an droichet áta .i. an liñe direch do shealbhaigh Iñsi gall 7 ros 7 gairbh chriocha na halban

Ase an Domnallsa m^c aonghuis do mharbhadh añinbhernis le na chlairseoir fein (m^c í chairbre) mac eoin a híle m^c alasdair m^c Domhnaill a híle m^c eóin a híle m^c aongus óig, 7 ni bfuil fios agamsa cia da chinedh no da chairdibh is oighre dlesdanach air, acht an cuiger m^csa Eoin m^ic aonghuis óig do cur sios duit .i. Raghnall 7 Gothfroigh, dís mac inghine m^ic Dubhghuill Lagharna 7 Domnall 7 Eoin mór 7 alasdair carrach triuir m^c Mairghréide Sliurord Iarrla Fif 7 goibhir(n)eir no ri alban. Sliocht Raghnaill tigerna chloiñe Raghnuill .i. tigh anoilen tirim 7 tigerna Ghliñe garadh, ni fhuil sliocht ar Ghothfri acht began do dhaonibh bocht ata san cheñ túath duibhisd. Sliocht Domhnuill a híle cét mhc Mairghréide Sdiubhord alasdar a hile Iarrla rois 7 morbhar na noilen, do phós an talasduirsa mairgréd Lívisdon ingen Iarrla

[1] Here begins Niall Mc Vurich's handwriting again.

Such as no other man has attained.
This is a sketch of the genealogies of the Gael,
As I have promised ;
This tribe with whom no comparison should be made,
And to whom sovereignty was due.

Age of our Lord 1473, the year that Gillespie, son of Alexander of Isla, died, and his body was interred at Rosmarkie, viz., the brother of John of Isla, son of Alexander, and the father of Alexander, son of Gillespie, who was killed by Mac Ceaain in Oransay of Colonsay ; and the daughter of Mac Phee of Lochaber was the mother of this Gillespie, son of Alexander of Isla.

Age of the Lord 1437. In this year the King of Scotland, viz., King James the First, was treacherously killed in the town of Perth by his father's brother, viz., the Earl of Athole.

At the same time died Angus, bishop of the Hebrides, son of Donald of Isla, son of John, son of Angus Og. His full noble body was buried, with his crozier and his episcopal habit, in the transept on the south side of the great choir, which he selected for himself while alive.

Donald of Isla had another son, a monk, and it was in his time that Baile-an-Mhanuidh in Uist was given to the church, anno Domini 1440.

In this year died Mary Leslie, Countess of Ross and Lady of the Hebrides, viz., the wife of Donald of Isla.

I have given you an account of everything you require to know of the descendants of the Clanns of the Collas and Clann Donald to the death of Donald Dubh at Drogheda, viz., the direct line who possessed the Hebrides, Ross, and the Rough Bounds of Scotland. This Donald was the son of Angus (that was killed by his own harper Mac IChairbre), son of John of Isla, son of Alexander, son of Donald of Isla, son of John of Isla, son of Angus Og, and I know not which of his kindred or friends is his lawful heir. Except these five sons of John, son of Angus Og, whom I set down to you, viz., Ranald and Godfrey, the two sons of the daughter of Mac Dugall of Lorn, and Donald, and John Mor, and Alexander Carrach, the three sons of Margaret Stuart, daughter of the Earl of Fife, and governor or King of Scotland.

The race of Ranald, Lord of Clanranald, viz., the House of Oilen Tirim, and the laird of Glengarry.

Godfrey left no offspring, except a few poor people who are in north end of Uist.

The offspring of Donald of Isla, the eldest son of Margaret Stuart, was Alexander of Isla, Earl of Ross and Lord of the Islands. This Alexander married Margaret Livingston, daughter

litcú 7 do rug dho Eoin a*n* tia*r*rla. Clañ oile ag al*a*sda*ir* .i. Huisdiu*n*, inghen Ghillepadraig rúaigh m^ic^ ruaighri m^ic^ anaba uaine m^ic^ Ia*r*rla rois dona rosach*aibh* a shloiñeadh 7 trían Leogh*uis* abhetha 7 fearui*nn* oile a*r* tír mór 7 is é do marbhadh sna ra*nn*uibh gallolach an gcuidecht m^ic^ Do*m*nuill .i. Do*m*hnall ahile oir cethra*r* do chuada*r* amach as anárm roimh chuide*cht*a no phá*r*tuigh do tslúagh do chúaidh leó .i. Tormód m^c^ Leoid 7 Torcuill a bhratha*ir* · Lochlui*nn* mac Giolla mhaoil Giolla Pádruig mac ruaighri do marbh*adh* Giolla Padruig mac ruaighri 7 Lochluiñ m^c^ Giolla maoil 7 tainic Tor*m*ód 7 Torcuill as an rúaig slán · Año · D ·

Ase an tuisdiunsa m^c^ al*a*sdu*ir* do creach arcu*m* 7 uillia*m* mac Leoid na hea*r*adh 7 ogmhuigh Iñsi gall na fochuir a*r* an siubhal si*n* do riñe huisdiui*n* Domhnall gallach m^c^ huisdiui*n* re hingi*n* chrui*n*eir ghall 7 do ghui*nn*ech*ibh* a sloiñeadh clañ mhaith oile ag huisdiui*n* .i. Do*m*hnall hea*r*ach m^c^ huisdiui*n* 7 inghen m^ic^ Leoid na hea*r*adh do mhatha*ir* aige 7 Eói*n* mac huistiui*n* 7 ingen m^ic^ cea áin aird na murchañ do mhathair aige 7 ni roib slio*cht* a*r* a neoin si*n* 7 dobi seal na tigh*e*rna Giolla asbuig m^c^ huisdiuin 7 m^ic^ oile nach a*ir*fight*er* añ so Do*m*hnall grua*m*ach mac Domhnuill ghalluidh 7 Domhnall gor*m* m^c^ Domnuill grua*m*ich 7 catriana inghen al*a*sda*ir* m^ic^ ailin tig*e*rna Chl*oinni* raghnaill do mhatha*ir* aige 7 is ar asliocht ata an tig*e*rna*s* fós.

Giolla easbuig m^c^ al*a*sda*ir* a hile inghen m^ic^ Duibhshithe a lochaba*r* a mhatha*ir* 7 al*a*sdair mac Giollacasbuig do chuaidh an sealbh*adh* ia*r*rla*cht* rois 7 Domhnall amhac sin fua*ir* se bás ga*n* slio*cht*.

Eoin mó*r* m^c^ eoin m^ic^ aongh*uis* óig .i. tanaisde m^ic^ Dom*nuill* do phós se Máire Bíséd 7 is lé tainic na sea*cht* túaithe gliñeach go cloiñ Domh*nuill*.

Al*a*sduir carrach an treas mac · Do phós sé iñghen mhorbhair Leamhna 7 ni rug si clañ dho aongh*us* m^c^ alusda*ir* is i fa matha*ir* dho inghen mh^ic^ Duibh shleibhe 7 ni roibhe si posda aige al*a*sda*ir* m^c^ aonghuis o fuil slio*cht* al*a*sdu*ir* mic aonguis san bhraighe an Loch haba*r* ag sin agad slio*cht* an chethra mac si*n* Eoin mhic Aonghuis óig.

[Follows elegy on Sir Norman Macleod, by Niall Mc Vurich, elegy on James Macdonald, and poem on Exile of Ranald. See Elegies, &c.]

of the Earl of Linlithgow, to whom she bore John, the earl. Alexander had other children, viz., Hugh, by a daughter of Gilpatrick Roy, son of Rory, son of the Green Abbot, son of the Earl of Ross, whose surname was of the Rosses. He had for patrimony the third part of Lewis, and other lands upon the mainland. It is he that was killed in the parts of Garioch when along with Mac Donald, viz., Donald of Isla. For there were four that went out of the army before any part of the main force went with them, viz., Norman Macleod and Torquill his brother, Lochluinn mac Gillemhaoil and Gilpatrick mac Rory. Gilpatrick mac Rory and Lochluinn mac Gillemhaoil were killed, but Norman and Torquill escaped safe from the pursuit.

It was this Hugh, son of Alexander, that plundered Orkney, and William Macleod of Harris and the youth of the Hebrides were along with him in that expedition. Hugh had Donald Gallach, son of Hugh, by the daughter of the Coroner of Caithness, and she was of the Gunns. Hugh had other good children, viz., Donald of Harris, son of Hugh, and the daughter of Macleod of Harris was his mother; and John, son of Hugh, and the daughter of Mac Ceaain of Ardnamurchan was his mother; but that John left no issue, and Gillespie, son of Hugh possessed the lordship; and other sons who are not mentioned here. Donald Gruamach was son of Donald Gallach, and Donald Gorm, son of Donald Gruamach, and Catherine, daughter of Alexander, son of Allan, laird of Clanranald, was his mother, whose descendants still possess the lordship.

Gillespie, son of Alexander of Isla, whose mother was daughter of Mac Phee of Lochaber, and Alexander, son of Gillespie, who obtained possession of the earldom of Ross, and Donald, his son, died without issue.

John Mor, son of John, son of Angus Og, the Tanist to Mac Donald, married Mary Bisset, and it was with her the seven Tuaths of the Glens came into the possession of the Clan Donald.

Alexander Carrach, the third son, married the daughter of the Earl of Lennox, but she bore no children to him. Angus, son of Alexander, whose mother was a daughter of Mac Phee, but she was not married to him. Alexander, son of Angus, from whom are descended the race of Alexander, son of Angus in the Braes of Lochaber.

There you have the descendants of these four sons of John, son of Angus Og.

[Here in R. B. come three poems, as detailed on the opposite page].

Cuirfed[1] añ so sios duit a leightheoir gach aón ata an tighernas san naimsirsi ar sliocht Eóin mhc aonghuis óig, re nabarthaoi mc Domhnaill 7 morbhair na noilén 7 rí Fioñghall.

Silocht Raghnaill cét mc Eóin mar a dhubhramar roimhe tigherna chloinne raghnaill.

Ailín mc Domhnaill mic Eóin mhúideorduigh mhic Domhnaill mic ailín mic Eóin mhúideorduigh mic Alusdair mic Ailín mic Ruaighri mic alín o nobartar siol Ailín, mic Ragnuill on raither clañ raghnaill mhic Eóin mhic Aonguis óig

Tigerna Ghlīne garadh

Alusdair mc Ragnaill mc Domhnuill ghuirm mc Domhnaill mc Aonghuis mhic Alusduir mhic Eóin mhic Alusduir mhc Domhnaill on dubhradh síol Domhnuill mhic Raghnuill mic Eóin mhic aonghuis óig.

Tigherna Mhóiróin

Ailín mac ailín mhc ailín mhóir mic Alusdair mic ailín mhóir mhic Dubhghuill mhic Raghnaill bháin mhic ailín mic Ruaighri mhic Ailín mic Ragnaill mic Eóin mic Aonghuis óig.

Tigerna Bhīne Bhághla

Domnall górm mac Ragnuill óig mhic ragnuill mhic ailín mhic Eóin muideorduigh mhic Alusdair mic ailín mic Ruaighri.

Ni fhuil doshliocht ferrdha agam re na chor sios ar sliocht Dhomnaill a híle aga fuil tighernas acht

Sior Domhnall mac Domhnaill mic Sr Sémuis mic Domnaill guirm óig mic Giolla easbuig mic Domhnuill ghuirm Shagsanuigh mic Domhnaill guirm do marbhadh ma oilén Doñain mhic Domnaill ghruamuidh mic Domnaill Ghalluidh mic Huistiúin ó raiter síol Huistiuin mic Alusdair a híle mic Domhnuill a híle .i. cét 'Iarrla Rois do chloiñ Domnuill mic Eóin mic aonghuis óig

[1] This appears on page 97 of B. B. and on 266 of the R. B., near the end of the purely Macdonald portion.

[Macdonald and Macleod Chiefs contemporary with the writer, Niall Mc Vurich].

Reader, I shall here set down for you every one who is a landed proprietor, at this time, of the posterity of John, the son of Angus Og, who was called Macdonald and Lord of the Isles and King of Fingall.

The Posterity of Ranald, the first son of John as we have stated.

The Laird of Clanranald.

Allan, son of Donald, son of John of Moydart, son of Donald, son of Allan, son of John of Moydart, son of Alexander, son of Allan, son of Rory, son of Allan, of whom are named Siol Ailin or the Race of Allan, son of Ranald, of whom are named Clanranald, son of John, son of Angus Og.

Laird of Glengarry.

Alexander, son of Ranald, son of Donald Gorm, son of Donald, son of Angus, son of Alexander, son of John, son of Alexander, son of Donald, from whom the Siol of Domhnaill, or Race of Donald, were called, son of Ranald, son of John, son of Angus Og.

Laird of Morar.

Allan, son of Allan, son of Allan Mor, son of Alexander, son of Allan Mor, son of Dugald, son of Ranald Ban, son of Allan, son of Roderick, son of Allan, son of Ranald, son of John, son of Angus Og.

Laird of Benbecula.

Donald Gorm, son of Ranald Og, son of Ranald, son of Allan, son of John of Moydart, son of Alexander, son of Allan, son of Roderick.

I have no male descendants to set down of the race of Donald of Isla, or Donald, Lord of the Isles, who has a Lairdship, except Sir Donald, son of Donald, son of Sir James, son of Donald Gorm Og, son of Gillespie, son of Donald Gorm Sagsanach, son of Donald Gorm, who was killed at Oilen Donnain, who was son of Donald Gruamach, son of Donald Gallach, son of Hugh, from whom Siol Huistiuin, or the Race of Hugh, are called, son of Alexander of Isla, son of Donald of the Isles, viz., the first Earl of Ross of the Clann Donald or Macdonalds, son of John, son of Angus Og.

Marcós Aontrom

·l· Raghnall óg mac

Ragnaill arañuigh mhic Somuirle bhuighe mic alasduir mic Eóin chathanuidh mhic Eóin mc Donnaill bhalluidh mic Eóin mhóir mic Eóin mic aonghus óig ; 7 mc a dherbhrathar na oighre anois ar an mharcos .i. Ragnall óg mac Alasduir mhic Ragnaill. Ni faicim do shliocht aga fuil inbhi dar ghin o Eóin mór acht Iarrla aontrom 7 tigerna na Lergan ceiñtirid ar sliocht Ragnaill bháin mhic Eóin mhoir tigerna na bpinginged a ciñtire ar sliocht aonghuis 'Iligh mic Eóin chathanuidh do chaill ceñ na ttreabhsa aninbhe an sliocht .i. Sémus mac Alasdair mic Eóin chathanuigh 7 Aonghus a mhac uachtarain anoirir ades go huilidh acht amáin fior bhega do fháguibh días mc Giolleasbuig duibh mic Aonghuis mic Semuis .i. Alasduir mac Eóin 7 Giolleasbuig 2 mac Eóin 7 aonghus 7 semus días mc Huisdiuin 7 na firsin ar na maithriughadh go huasal

Fuair Sémus óg mac Aonghuis mic Semuis oighre dlightech shlechta Eóin mhoir bás an Lunduiñ san bliagain daois ar tigerna 1626.[1] San bliadhain chédna fuair ruaighri mór mc leóid bás san chanánuigh an ros fa mór an sgél eter Gaoidhealuibh sa nuairsin iad sin .i. bás Semuis óig 7 bás mic leóid na hearadh.

Tormód óg mc Eoin mic Eóin mic .i. Ruaighri mor mc Tormóid mic alasduir mic uilliam mic Eóin mic uilliam mhic Giolla choluim mic Tormóid on raiter siol Tormóid mic Leóid o raiter siol Leóid mar ta mc Leoid Leógais 7 mc Leoid na hearadh

Do beolach dhuiñ cuiger mc an ruaighri mhoir sin .i. Eoin an tigherna 7 ruaighri 7 tormód uilliam 7 Domnall · Isibel inghen Domhnaill mic Aonghuis do mathair aca .i. tigerna an tróim 7 ghliñe garadh

[Follow poems on Rory Mor Macleod and Allan of Clanranald. See Elegies and Eulogies, the last two poems].

ELEGIES AND EULOGIES OF THE RED BOOK.

Marbhna Ailin 7 raghnaill . Mc muiredhuigh ·csin7

Alba gan díon an diaigh ailín
oighrecht ragnaill na rosg ngorm
mo chor ar nég an da fhersoin
crodh da mét nach esbhuidh orm

[1] Here B. B. text ends.

Marquis of Antrim.

Randell Og, son of Randell of Arran, son of Sorley Buy, son of Alexander, son of John Cathanach, son of John, son of Donald Ballach [the Freckled], son of John Mor, son of John, son of Angus Og. And his brother's son being now heir to the Marquis, namely, Randell Og, son of Alexander, son of Randell.

I know none of the descendants of John Mor, who have a title, except the Earl of Antrim and the Laird of Largie in Kintyre; nor of the descendants of Ranald Ban [*i.e.*, the Fair], son of John Mor, Laird of Pingina in Kintyre; nor of the descendants of Angus of Islay, son of John Cathanach. The heads of these families lost their possessions in the posterity of James, the son of Alexander, son of John Cathanach; and Angus his son [lost] the superiority of South Oirear entirely, except a very small portion left by the two sons of Gillespie Dubh, son of Angus, son of James, namely, Alexander, son of John, and Gillespie, the two sons of John, and Angus and James, the two sons of Hugh, and these men had noble mothers. James Og, son of Angus, son of James, the lawful heir of the race of John Mor, died in London, in the year of the age of our Lord 1626. In the same year Rory Mor Macleod died in the Chanonry of Ross. The death of James Og and the death of Macleod of Harris was greatly deplored among the Gael at that time.

Norman Og, son of John, son of John, son of, namely, Rory Mor, son of Norman, son of Alexander, son of William, son of John, son of William, son of Gilliecalum, son of Tormod, from whom are called Siol Tormod [the Race of Tormod], son of Leod, from whom are called Siol Leoid, such as Macleod of Lewis and Macleod of Harris.

We were acquainted with the five sons of that Rory Mor, namely, John the Laird, Rory, Norman, William, and Donald, Isabel, the daughter of Donald, son of Angus, being their mother, daughter of the Laird of Strome and of Glengarry.

ELEGIES AND EULOGIES OF THE RED BOOK.

The Elegy of Allan and Ranald, Mc Vurich composed it.[1]

Alba is without protection after Allan,
The heir of Ranald of the blue eyes;
My disposition since the death of these two men is such
That the greatest wealth is not coveted by me.

[1] See pp. 170, 171, above.

Laoch ler cothuidh*adh* clár monuidh
mac ma*ir*gréide ca mó béd
ni haghur lé díoth b*udh* doilghe
giodh é *cri*och gach oighre ég

Ailín ler coisn*adh* clár Fio*nn*ghall
fine cholla fa chnes mín
go tainig bás oighre ó nech*adh*
nior chás oirne a*n* dech*aidh* dhiñ

'Eg raghnaill as a*n* rei*m*h ché*t*na
ceñ*us* Ghaoidh*eal* do ghabh súd
fua*ir* tre ég urrui*m* g^e aoinfhir
géig do*n* choilligh fhaoil*idh* úd

Caoinedh raghn*aill* na reñ ccorcra
cor mo chroidhe ni céi*m* soirbh
ge be la is lugha d*a* egn*a*ch
ata achu*m*ha a nege*r*uth oirn

Ni ferr fhuilim ta*r* éis ailin
oigh*adh* raghnuill ni roi*nn* mhín
ciñ a*r* slóigh a*r* cconchl*ann* ccur*adh*
comhthro*m* bróin do bhun*adh* bhim

Cu*m*ha na deisi dáil cho*m*hth*r*om
ceñach dui*nn* a*r* dáil aséd
ni da*m*hna dfhaigsin a ha*r*dm*a*dh
gabhla gaisgidh alba*n* deg

Tásg raghnaill do ro*cht*ain inbhe
deis ailín do boirdh*er*e nós
do chaith aré riñ atesdha
truagh n*a*ch siñ do theasda a*r* tós

Raghnall a*r* ndul an díaigh ailín
dég einfhir ni fhuil mo sbéis
rainig atheisd ta*r* ghnio*m*h Ghaoidh*eal*
ni ceisd diobh aoinfher da éis

Ainbreath * an bháis ni bert chothro*m* * Ambreath ?
a*r* chloiñ colla na*r* ghabh geis
a ég is aoighre aneine*cht*
gég moirne gan leire*cht* leis.

Can tar uaim re tu*cht* mar eala
a ua ruaighri na reñ ngorm
mo mhui*rn* réd chois a dhed dhaith gheal
tég anois d*a* aithfer orm

A hero by whom the the board of monks (?) was maintained,
The son of Margaret of the greatest renown ;
No loss more lamentable could be told,
Although it is the final lot of every heir to die.

Allan by whom the plain of the Fingalls was defended,
Of the race of Colla of smooth skin ;
Until the death of the heir of O'Eachadh occurred
All that departed from us did not concern us.

Ranald departed from the same power,
He assumed the leadership of the Gael,
He received, through death, the respect of every man,
He was a branch of that bountiful wood.

The lamentation for Ranald of the purple blades
Is not an agreeable course for my heart's disposition ;
Whatever day he is regretted least,
Our grief for him is a sickness to us.

I am not better off after Allan,
The heir of Ranald, not a pleasing comparison ;
The leaders of our forces, our chieftain clan of warriors,
My sorrow for the family is equal.

The lament for the two is an equal proportion,
It is a trouble for us to treat of their jewels ;
It is not the departure of relatives from her high plains,
But the united branches of the valour of Alba that have died.

The fame of Ranald has gone to decay
After the death of Allan whose manner was noble ;
He spent his time with us in fervor,
Pity it were not we that died first.

Had Ranald departed after Allan,
But in the death of any man I have no liking ;
His fame excelled the deeds of the Gaels,
No man after him is of any concern to them.

In the judgment of death there is no even decision
Over the Clann Colla who took no refusal ;
His death and that of his heir also,
The branch of Moirne is without perfect sight.

Let me sing of you in silence like the swan,
Thou descendant of Rory of the blue blades,
My affection be with thee of the white coloured teeth,
Though thy death now reproves me for it.

Do theisd go brách biaidh a*r* cui*m*hni
*con*chl*ann* teinigh ard an clú
tég na cháraid re hég ailín
gég n*a*ch ráinig taibhei*m* tú

A cheiñbhile chloiñe cobh*adh*
cr*i*och b*ur* naisdir anba an b*ét*
an d*err*na sibh urra da*r*gain
t*ru*ma na sin dalbui*n* tég

'Uir ga*n* ioth ahaithle aéga
oighre*cht* raghnaill ni roiñ mhion
m*ar* táid a*r* ccroiñ chno ga*n* toradh
coill da ló fola*m*h gach fiodh

Tarrla a*r* an ghréin do ghlais cu*m*hadh
na*r* chuir blath t*re* ba*rr*uibh gég
ánfadh na síon añ ga nio*m*láoid
g*ri*obh barr go nioñmaoid a ég

Na áimser fa ghor*m*fhoñ Ghaoidh*eal*
nior ghuth gort angeall re sín
go fuil d*a* ég as a aithle
g*ur* bhrég mui*r* a tairthe ó thír

Crioch Fhioñghall anaimsir ailín
oirdh*er*c do chách ancéim rug
fua*ir* re ré t*re*all da g*a*ch ta*r*adh
tar lea*m* ni hé an tala*m*h tug

Foisgel aga*m* a*r* choin cculuiñ
sa*r* chathf*adh* draoi diochra anlén
a cheinél ni fhuai*r* g*a*ch aoinfher
deigheol úai*m* sgaoileadh asgél

Cu cul*ann* do cha*ir*des ullt*a*ch
olla*m*h temhra a*r* ar thuit brón
an tég a*r* aon ag a sga*rr* thain
nior fh*ét* gáol chathfuigh do chlódh

Urchra anéigsi ta choinchului*nn*
crioch ambróin ni beg a*n* cheisd
ni cu*m*han gedh cian o thám*ru*igh * * tháin*a*righ ?
cur*adh* ria*m*h ta*rr*uigh a theisd

Brón chathf*aidh* nior chuirthe aniongn*adh*
doighedh na co*n* cnes m*ar* thuiñ
m*ar* ta m*ét* treisi mo thoirrsi
dég deisi don chloñsi chuiñ

Your fame shall ever be in remembrance,
The comparison of thy hospitality shall attend that fame;
Death will be a friend to us since the death of Allan,
Thou art a branch never blamed.

Thou head tree of the Clann Cobhadh,
Thy career has terminated, great was the destruction
You inflicted upon them by preying,
But more severe than that to Scotland is thy death.

The land is without corn in consequence of his death,
The inheritance of Ranald is not a small portion;
Nuts, if on their trees, are without kernels.
The woods are decaying, every tree is bare.

The sun has indicated thy deep mourning,
It has not put blossom on the tops of branches;
The seasons are stormy without a change,
Superior signs that his death was supremely lamented.

In his time impressive was the song of the Gaels,
It was not a harsh tone on that account;
That thy death is a consequence
Is false, as thou art away from the country.

In the territory of the Fingall in the time of Allan
Noble to all was the dignity he bore,
He obtained during his time of all its products,
It seems to me that it is not the earth that gave him.

A little story I have about Cuchullain
And of Cathfadh the Druid, intense the woe,
The like of it everyone has not received,
I give good information by relating their story.

Cuchullain the beloved of the Ulstermen;
The Ollamh of Tara on whom sorrow fell;
Death separated them both asunder,
It could not subdue the love of Cathfadh.

The excessive grief of the learned man for Cuchullain,
The end of their sorrow is no trifling question;
It is not remembered, though long it is since he flourished,
That any champion ever excelled him in fame.

The grief of Cathfadh was not to be wondered at
For the death of the Cu whose skin was like a wave;
But the greatness of my sorrow exceeds it
For the death of the two of this race of Conn.

Toirsi chathf*aidh* fa choinchuluiñ
ga mhes rer ccor ni céim tnúith
urchra da gheig fheiñeadh añla
enfher dég ni da*m*hna dhuiñ

Samhuil anbhroin bhi a*r* chathf*aidh*
crioch na chumh*adh* ler thuit si*nn*
teid a chu*m*ha ta*r* cheill cu*m*tha
sni lugha abpéin urchra iñ

Ta*r* chu*m*ha cháigh do chui*r* cathf*adh*
cei*m* tar g*a*ch bróin borb an g*r*ádh * * *gná* [illegible] ?
rán ag m*ar* soin uaiñ afhulañ
fua*ir* fa c*hon* al*ann* * achrádh * arl*ann* ?

Nior bferr cuchul*ann* do chathf*adh*
caidtreabh raghnaill na rosg ngor*m*
na*r* mui*rn* on chloiñsi dfuil fhiach*adh*
do chuir tuirrsi dfiach*abh* orm

Cuchul*ann* nar eitigh iomghui*n*
eiges fodla fath ga*n* bhréig
cathf*adh* do chuaidh dég da orchra
geg m*ar* sduaigh tholcha nior thréig

Da mesda dhui*nn* tre dhioth einfhir
ég na deisi doirbh an lén
ni faghthar ba*rr* broin a*r* chathf*adh*
am chóir re sg*arr*thain asgél

Ni fhuil na ndiaigh dermad cumh*adh*
na*r* chui*m*hnigh dhui*nn* dáil as*ét*
t*r*om liñ acclaisdin ga ccaoinedh
da riñ ghaisgedh Gaoidh*eal* greg

Cuchul*ann* feithfeoir na fodla
feidh*m* oirrdheirc anua*ir* do mha*ir*
díon a threabh tar chach a ccliath*aibh*
do ghabh g^c^ tráth dfhiach*aibh* air

An cúsin ag coi*m*h*ét* alban
ailin ec*ht*ach anba anbéd
ag díon a hoinigh sa hardm*hagh*
gnio*m*h doil*igh* dalban a eg

Raghnall a*r* nég tar cis atha*r*
aithris na *con* ga chnes seng
ag coimh*ét* c*ri*och chlair na gcolla
ni frith dhaibh orra b*udh* fherr

The grief of Cathfadh for Cuchullain,
In comparing it with our case it is no degree of envy ;
His deep sorrow for his mighty Fenian hero,
That any man should die is no object to us.

The like of the grief which was on Cathfadh
Is the extreme of the grief which has fallen on us ;
Grief goes beyond settled sense,
And our grief is not less painful.

Beyond the grief of all persons, that of Cathfadh exceeded
A degree above every sorrow, intense was his love,
It became our lot to bear with such a grief ;
His anguish for Cuchullain was excessive.

Cuchullain was not better towards Cathfadh
Than the friendship of Ranald of the blue eyes was ;
Our pleasance from this clan of the blood of Fiachadh,
It has compelled me to be sad.

Cuchullain who did not refuse a combat—
The learned man of Fodla—'tis sooth—
Cathfadh died of sad grief for him,
He died as one of the flock of the hill, he did not forsake him.

Were we to judge by the loss of one man,
The death of two is a painful woe ;
The grief of Cathfadh would be exceeded,
It is a fit time to leave off his story.

There has been no forgetfulness of mourning after them ;
The relations of the story are remembered by us,
It is oppressive to us to hear them lamented,
The two brilliant stars of the valour of the Grecial Gaels.

Cuchullain, the guardian of Fodla,
A noble champion when he lived,
The defence of his tribe against all in fighting
He took upon him every time as his bounden duty.

This Cu defending Scotland,
The mighty-deeded Allan, prodigious the loss,
Protecting her hospitality and high plains
His death is a melancholy case for Scotland.

Ranald died after his father ;
Dressed in a fine coat of mail,
He protected the territory of the Plain of the Cellas,
They could not find a better chieftain.

Eaghna*m*h ailín m*ar* choin ccul*ann*
cródha*cht* raghnuill na ruaig ndíon
ba*rr* a*r* bás gach fhir a oighre
ag sin cás is doilge dhiobh

Mairigh go brach búan a chui*m*hne
cu*m*ha a cha*r*ad gedh ceim doirbh
deg an da fersain dfuil ei*m*hir
ni chui*r* easb*hadh* einfher oirn

Ta*rr*as a raghnuill rin cumh*adh*
dod chomañ a chnes m*ar* bhláth
crioch a*r* aclódh nir chui*r* murchra
ni fhuil a*cht* bron cumpta a*r* chách

Beo blagh a*n* aithle g^e^ aoinfhir
a ailin na*r* iongai*m*h ngliaidh
ge fíor tég is tu n^e^ tesda
fech do chlú b*udh* deasda ad dhiaigh

Lión catha na chaidtreabh teghl*aigh*
timcheall ailín na nar*m* sen
iongn*adh* e anuaigh ina aon*ar*
sm*ar* fua*ir* se an saogh*al* re sel

Cathal m^e^ mui*r*igh do ri*nn* so do Do*m*hn*all* m^e^ ailin

Foraois éiges iñsi gall
ni thréigter aninbhe is fherr
do bhreith aoidhed déis a*r* bhroñ
léisi ta*r* fhoñ Ghaoidh*eal* geall

Mac ailín on tior*m* fhoñ tuaidh
ni rairéidh a iodhlañ áigh
tug tuairím ar tegh an trír
sleagh shídh ar luaighill na láimh

Títhe dearga o thrágh go tráigh
an láibh sealga agcíghibh cuáin
m*ar* b*ádh* iñtseed é o eón
se le ceol ag imdh*cht* uaidh

Allan was dexterous like Cuchullain;
The valour of Ranald of the vehement pursuits;
The severest death for every man is that of his heir,
This is the saddest case of all.

A remembrance of him endureth for everlasting,
He is the grief of his friend, it is a sad affair;
Those two men of the blood of Eimhear died,
On which account we feel not the loss of any other man.

For now, O Ranald, I have lamented
For thy society, thou fair skinned like the blossom;
My grief does not put an end to their loss;
The grief for all others is only feigned.

There exists a fame after every man,
O Allan who wast not harmless in the conflict;
Although thy death is true, thou art not dead,
Behold thy fame shall endure henceforth after thee.

Many battalions, always attending him, marched
Around Allan of the old arms;
A wonder he should be alone in a grave
Since he spent his life as he did.

Cathal Mc Vurich composed this for Donald, son of Allan.[1]

Ye antiquaries of the learned men of the Hebrides,
The best nobleman shall not be forgotten;
We must record his death after all that was bestowed
By him over the land of the fair Gaels.

The son of Allan of the north Tiormfhonn,
His prosperous career is no easy subject;
He made his way to the house of the Three
With a fairy spear wielded in his hand.

Keen pursuings from strand to strand,
On the days of the chase in the woods of the coast,
As he had come from shooting birds,
And accompanied with music on his departure.

[1] See above pp. 172, 173.

A lion fedhma ar tt*ch*ta a ttír
gach d*é*rna ag doñadh ab*ru*aigh
do adai*m*h sníom*h* na nedh nóir
an fedh do chóidh ó chígh cuain

Aithfer ag míl*eadh* ar mhnaoi
munaice*cht* do dhiridh dhí
fáth nach guaill*edh* dinghin é
imridh sé a*r* ua*i*ribh is í

Síol gcolla le agconfadh nglíadh
an dornch*air* ag doñadh lámh
cuma séla an re*cht* riogh
go te*cht* do shíol éña ó nágh

Laoich chródha n^e meallfa móid
treabhth*adh* na bóchna a*r* ambíd
íul doirche n*á* tui*nn*e a ttéid
bréid luinge ni thoir*n*fe thríd

Clañ raghnaill ag triall sg*a*ch tír
da bfághlai*m* an gr*í*an g*a*ch gleóidh
síad ó ia*rr*uidh chen agcein
na mathuibh féin ga*n* fher neóil

Laoich da*r* conclañ táin na tráoi
u*m* Dhomhnall sa*n* bháirce ambí
an ttiobhr*adh* si*n* dfoghl*adh* e
do fholuigh se t*r*eibh dh*a* thí

Na*r* beithe ag tégar threabh naoil
más férbhoith do thegh a ttráigh
gaoi ga bfighe a*r* faithche fúa*ir*
bur tige suain daithle anáigh

Dámr*adh* re doidheinmhe síoth
ag coi*m*he rge o chlár*n*sgáoth
le gaoith bfeirge ós tféin a*r* áth
snáth ga bhéine ameirge máoth

Treigth*er* libh na leaptha clúimh
do thoil dea*rht*ra a*r* neimghedh sídh
sibh m*ar* fher foghla go foill
do chóir cholbha na sreab sídh

Siubhal mall ag eigni úadh
féige na geall m*ar* do chláon
snadh*m*thar leat an riaghal ríogh
lión re mbreac do chíabh*ibh* craobh

The number of his forces on coming to land,
All hands being hard at work,
In making of golden garment for his people,
The time he went out of sight of shore.

Thousands find fault with a wife
For the connections that arise about her ;
The cause of his not championing the girl was
That he and she occasionally played together.

The race of the Collas by whom the battle raged,
The hilt of the sword was grasped by their hands ;
They were the seal of the regal law
Until the coming of the race of Enna from the battle.

Valiant heroes that an asseveration would not deceive,
Ploughers of the sea on which they are,
On the dark front of the wave they rise
Through which an inferior ship could not pass.

The Clanranald are ready to march into every country,
For whom the sun produces every splendour,
They seek affection from afar off
In their own plains without a guide..

Heroes to be compared to the hosts of Troy
Accompanied Donald to the battles in which he engaged ;
All that had been plundered from him
He afterwards recovered the flocks.

Be not erecting lime houses,
Let grass huts be your dwelling at the shore,
Let your spears be stacked on the cold field,
These are your abodes of rest after the battle.

Be like men in a proper order of quietness,
Rising up together like a swarm on the field,
With a furious wind on a ford,
And the threads torn from the smooth standard.

Let feather beds be given up by you,
Prepared for your march, and not wishing for peace ;
Be like the huntsman, watching his opportunity
At the proper banks of the calm streams.

The salmon swims sometimes with a slow motion,
He leaves the pools when he bends ;
Let the regal rule be followed by you,
A net for trout of the fibres of branches.

Smúal ro bhras dod ghor*m*loi*nn* ghéir
a Dho*m*hnaill fa dhoras dúin
ceilter ré os cholbha cúain
do chuaidh dé na foghla fúibh

Gruaidhe aghnadh ioñta fein
re nguasa*cht* na*c*h gabhuidh dhiaigh
ni he si*n* do ghoir do gh*ru*aidh
abfua*r* sibh do ghoil angliaidh

Bró mhíledh do bheñuibh bhárc
um thiribh ag tabhair cúart
grís s*luaigh* na aghuidh mu*nécht*
a*r* ghabh cre*cht* od tfoghuil *fuacht* *

* *fruacht* ?

Rioghan ni reighidh a huaim
on díor*m*a teighe re ataoibh
crú améruibh a*r* maighre sróil
do chóir aiñre ar ndena*mh* dhaoibh

Ni brath síthe adheiredh dháibh
na críochtha o theine do théigh
berthaoi arís um cholbha cúain
a ghrís smuail b*ur* foghla féin

Síol ailin is ésguigh náigh
eigin an raireir do rígh
teid a*r* faghluibh na iath fein
giall le bfeiñ go hádhbhuigh nír

Cláon o chnuas a bféigibh fiodh
giodh suas do éiridh anta*r*
ceol o theduibh nior bferr dfhior
sriubh seang tre geg*uibh* do ghabh

Ferthain meala an tíre thúaigh
de riñe feacadh afeoir
o shin a*r* eitil ni éir
idh do cheir fa eitibh eóin

Ar dhéna*m*h na mbogha bhias
g^c geigfiodh ag dola a*n* dlús
seóid abui*nn*e na bha*rr* súas
chnuas a*r* chall na th*ru*ime o thús

Slat roireigh go niñeal náigh
m^c ailín thilleas gach tóir
dearbh*adh* feidh*m* í earca anuai*m*h
búain na healta as an fheilm oir

A spark flew from thy sharp blue sword,
O Donald, at the fort's gate;
The moon is hidden above the banks of the coasts,
The smoke of the plunder rose to it.

The cheeks are usually red in their natural colour
Not by danger for which they seek,
That is not the cause which reddened thy cheeks,
But all thy prowess in battle.

A spoiling host from the poops of ships
Into the country which they visit,
The burning force which came to oppose thee
Received their wounds from thy preying parties.

A queen whose weaving harness cannot be arranged
By the great numbers who attend her;
The blood of her fingers on the web of silk,
Which is set in proper order by the girls.

The end of it is not a prospect of peace for those
Of the territories heated by fire;
Again shall be carried along the shore
Your own preys with smouldering fires.

The prosperity of the race of Allan has quickly increased,
It is necessary to state that they have been ennobled;
All those he left of them in his own country have been free,
Not having been made hostages by any other forces.

The branches of trees are bent by the fruit,
Although it is upwards the source of it goeth;
Man could not wish for better music from chords
Than that of a narrow stream flowing through a shrubbery.

The rain of honey of the northern country
Has caused its grass to bend;
Out of it, by flying, could not rise
The birds by expanding their wings.

In the form of boughs usually are
All the branches of the wood which increases in density;
Its united branches at the top are as jewels
There are nuts on the natural hazel tree from the beginning.

A very straight wand of sound body
Was the son of Allan who repelled every onset;
It is a proof of the usefulness of O' Erc of the cave,
Tearing the plumes from the golden helm.

Fios aignidh inghine ríogh
braiter a*r* siubhl*aidh* asul
ben bhias tar leat ga*n* aluagh
grís a gruadh do reic arún

Le loiñ tana teighidh lai*m*h
m*ar* fheiñidh nach ana ag cóir
do ni si*n* ríghe da rei*m*h
bein an liñe as anidh óir

Mna ler dhóigh athe*cht*a ttír
a*r* e*cht*uibh do chóir an chúain
ben ag deilbh atigh attráigh
do chaidh an deilbh oighe uaidh

Sgáoth doñlaoch dar ao*m*h ga*c*h iul
le Domhnall sa*n* caob (?) attriall
cré*t* fa mbéradh grís a gr*u*aidh
sgís an chúan is dena*m*h dhiagh

Gur lionadh geimhil da ngliaid
nior dheil*eadh* re diorma slói*gh*
giall biodhbhadh na*r* beñuidh dhaibh
iongnadh le mnaibh ea*rr*uidh óir

Triall oidhche ni locthair leo
ge madh dorcha o dortadh clá
soillsi an reñ do chur agcrú
ni ferr le crú logha an lá

Cré*t* n^c^ forrla*nn* dfaiñibh óir
Do*m*hnall ngnaith mbeilt angliaidh
sleadh d*a* cur asttegh an tóir
anedh óir ag dul na díaigh

Go tabhach na mbreth fa mbíodh
ga nech le no*cht*ar abháigh
teid amhér asdegh na taobh
slegh chaol í éña sa nágh

Aoidhe brogha anna si*n* eói*n*
fuaidter abfocha*r* an tsáil
cupla fogha re fedh sl*úai*gh
tegh suain í logha na lai*m*h

Sgeith doña len dluthaid gliaidh
a*r* dhúthchas ó colla is cóir
a ga*ir*m os na tiribh thúaidh
fua*ir* an línibh ana*ir*m óir

The knowledge of the disposition of a king's daughter
Is contemplated by the sparkling of her eyes; [about her,
Thou mayest select a woman accordingly without enquiring
The blush of her cheeks discloses her love.

When a herd of cattle is secured, they are kept in confinement,
Just as soldiers are who do not observe justice;
That enables a king to rule;
Take the chord out of the chain of gold.

Women who were accustomed to livelihood
From exploits on the sea,
A woman who daily sets her house in order,
The maiden appearance has left her.

A host of brown heroes, to whom every science yielded,
Accompanied Donald wherever he marched;
Why should the flush of his countenance cause
A rest from the shore, which he might do in the end?

Until deeds-doing soldiers were satisfied with conflicts
He did not withdraw from his large forces;
The hostages of enemies did not salute them;
Golden wares are a wonder to a woman.

They were not balked in a nocturnal incursion,
Although it were dark and pouring sleet or snow,
The light equal that of the star is emitted by the horse-shoe;
The horse-shoe requires not a better light.

Is not Donald full equal to rings of gold
Whose lips are generally ruby?
The sword-blade is driven in at the pursuit,
And the golden hilt following it.

The enforcing of judgments under which they were;
The dart of a person by which terror is disclosed;
His finger goes into her side;
It is a slender spear effective * in the battle. * of O'Enna?

That is a web of straw by Anna for John,
Which is stitched near the sea-shore;
A couple of charges while with an army,
It is a house of repose, a pay in his hand.

Brown shields by which the conflict is made close,
Through the descent from Colla is proper;
Having been called from the northern countries
These descendants received their golden arms.

Guidhthe mathair de dar ndíon
go lathair chuiridh sé slógh
lor méd amiorbhuile duñ
gég úr is priomh ghloine pór · for

Ionghen aonghuis rosg mar réogh
le caolbhois do chosg gc cúan
do chuir sí tes in gach trágh
o mbí daimh sgc leas ga lúagh

Lor dhísi do thuillemh tol
na chiche nc curra an tugh
ciabh naoidhe go nilmhét negh
tirmdhéd geal is caoine cur

Fuil chuinn do ghabhladh na gruaidh
na tuiñ gan anfagh mar fhion
lór do chleir do sgaoiledh sgél
aoinfhiodh afrémh san reim ríogh

Maire on chleir gan bernadh mblagh
ag leanmhuin don chré or chin
si fa mhelá uaidh ni fhuil
séla don tsuibh na gruaidh ghil

Cathal cétna · ccn7·

Cumha cethrair do mheasg mé
dom dhercuibh ni ceilt ar chaoi
ga truime chumha dom chlí
sí ag dula aluiñ gc laoi

Cum da dheisi ar mbrath búan
is meisi trath ga ttúr
tuar tesda an chumha dom chrádh
mo shlán feasda acur ar gcúl

Easbhadh na ndeaghaidh ar dhaimh
cethrar nc gabhtha re ngliaidh
daithle accorp do chor anuir
olc dhuiñ gan ar ndol na ndiaigh

Meic ríogh do ghabhadh angréim
o earrach gan diol don dróing
nior chuir an samhradh lámh liñ
ámghar siñ dar ccrádh fan ccloinn

Invoke the mother of God to protect us
That he may send a host to the battle-field;
Sufficient is the greatness of his miracles to us,
A new branch of the original purest seed.

The daughter of Angus, whose eye is like an icicle,
With slender hands that excelled all others in every coast;
She put warmth along every strand,
By which kindred and every house talked of her.

Sufficient for her to have drunk enough
From the beast, rather than milk from the udder;
Youthful hair of very great beauty,
A white firm set of teeth most evenly set.

The blood of Conn flows in her cheeks,
The waves are without storm like wine;
It appertains to the clergy to relate stories,
One tree is her origin in the regal line.

She lives through the clergy without a particle of imperfection,
Having a tendency to the earth from which she sprang;
She acquired no blemish from it,
A seal of the raspberry is on her fair cheek.

The same Cathal sang: [1]

The grief for four hath confused me,
My eyes do not conceal my weeping,
Still the grief is more oppressive in my breast,
Which becomes more intense every day.

It is on account of four who have been taken away for ever,
And I every day lamenting them;
The continued testimony of grief is torturing me,
My health in future will decline.

The loss of those good men is felt by their kindred,
Four who could not be taken prisoners in the battle;
Since their bodies have been interred in the earth
It will be bad for us not to follow them.

They were the sons of princes who took the hold;
From spring no payment is made to the people;
Summer gave us no hand (*i.e.*, relief);
We are sorrowful, we are pained for the clan.

[1] See pp. 172, 173, above.

Teasda na toinech uaiñ b*udh* dhéin
  ga*n* dúas na ndegh*aidh* ag dáimh
  tugsad leo anfheile sanuaigh
  buaigh gleo is buaigh cheille chaigh

Dera o nadhbhra ag to*cht* omthui*nn*
  dena*m*h marbhna is leus*g* liñ
  beg u*m*hla na ndiaigh do*n* droing
  ar ccoill chumhra a ceriaidh sa*n* chill

Daithle tui*r*si an bhuaidhr*idh* bhuirb
  ni luaight*er* suighe go seilg
  mo chíos bh*r*óin rem chois do*m* chailg
  ma*ir* anois dochóidh rem cheird

Crobhuing cha*r*rmogal chloch mbúadh
  ni dherrnad*ar* olc fa óir
  a*r* gach taobh dalbain fá rior
  ni laghduigh fion braon do*m* bhró*n*

Brón m*ar* sin da*r* ghabhadh grei*m*
  cóir anois alabha*ir*t liñ
  toñ tuisligh fan mbhanbha ag lui*n*g * * buing !
  fa chloiñ uisnigh ámhra fhiñ

Marbhais conchobha*ir* séimh sáor
  tre éd anbfosuidh fa ól
  mic uisnech b*udh* damhna dér
  sgél dar tuismidh banbha abrón

Naoisi is aiñle is ardán úr
  do marbh*adh* an gabhl*adh* gliadh
  tug si*n* do chréidhím sdo chrádh
  a lán deiriñ soir is síar

Aniodh a*r* fhedh iñsi gall
  medh do*n* chaoisi chlair na bfioñ
  cuirth*er* gach laoi go léir lóm
  a*r* ccaoi thróm céim osa achioñ

Gan fáth t*ét* acc*ru*itibh ceoil
  teid an tui*r*si ata nar ttír
  roilein is cumh*uin* do*n* chléir
  céi*m* ta*r* chumh*adh** oilein ír * chumh*al* ?

'Eg chloiñe raghnuill farior
  or bhanbha*nn* a*r* ccoiñe accúa*n*
  is gerrún tuile go trágh
  crádh anélúgh uile uaiñ

The generous men have departed from ourselves,
The learned men receive no rewards after them,
They brought the hospitality with them into the grave,
The victory of battle, and the sway of the good sense of all.

Tears on their account come in floods,
We are unwilling to compose their elegy,
Very little obedience is yielded by the people after them;
Our beautiful wood in the earth in the church-yard.

After the sadness of the excited sorrow
No one is called to the chase;
My tribute of grief attends me to beguile me,
As if it were now I went to my trade.

A cluster of carbuncles of precious stones—
Illiberality about gold they did not practise;
In every part of Scotland, alas!
A pen-drop of my lamentation is not decreased.

Such sorrow as this which has taken root
Should now be stated by us,
A ship having met with a stumbling wave at Banba,
That concerning the sons of Uisneach, wondrous, fair.

They were killed by Conchobar, the mild, the free,
Through rude jealousy in drinking;
The sons of Uisneach, the powerful heirs presumptive,
A story by which Banba acquired her sorrow.

Naoisi, Ainli, and Ardan the generous,
Were slain in the thick of the battle;
That brought a great deal of pain and anguish
Unto Ireland both east and west.

To-day throughout the Hebrides
There is much of this lamentation of the plain of the Fians;
Every day in its full entirety increases
Our deep melancholy by a degree.

Without the aid of chords in musical harps
The grief which is in our country is expressed;
With deep sorrow the clergy remember
In a degree exceeding that of the bond maid of Ireland

The death of the sons of Ranald is melancholy,
On which account our opposition at the shore is feeble;
Like the moaning of a flood towards the strand
Is our lamentation because they have all fled from us.

An balsui*m* tug cod ar chúan
uch n^{c} fuil aguin*n* fa rior
coill oinidh do a*o*m*h* an téol
sbraon ambeol g*a*ch deighfhir dhiobh

An dágha a*r* eitill sg*a*ch aird
do thairsia leighis le aluir*g*
ni dhuin*n* na*r* chosmhuil ga*n* cheilg
tnuth re ceird anbhosghoin bhuir*b*

Teasda cur*adh* cloiñe chuiñ
roineimh d*a* ccu*m*huidh fa*r* ccóim
na ndeghuidh ni saoghlach siñ
baodhlach liñ deagh*al* on droing

A nédach nior cheilte a*r* chleir
asdéda no neasgra óir
a*r* ttreagdagh acchleit fa chríaidh
bheith na ndiaigh is biodhg*adh* bróin

O do fhol*aigh* anúir íad ·ga*n*
ga*n* dúil re toradh ag tréd
coillte folbha súas m*a*r súd
ni lúb an cnuas gabla gég

Da nég ni torcha*rtach* traigh
seis le searbh ghoth*aibh* ag sín
beg a tarbha a*r* fhedh a hóil
an fhleadh bhroin ta*r*la na*r* ttir

Foghar cáoic ansrothuibh sliabh
faoidhe gola angoth*ibh* én
ga*n* soca*r* o liñ ag líon
do mhill sion fochañ is fer

No cha fes turadh na*r* ttir
an chumha dom chur o cheill
caoi na sgol o cheilt do chóidh
o mbeirt bhróin do chur fa chleir

Ar naibhne gan iasgach ttróm
ga*n* fhiadhach um ghabhl*uibh* gl*eann*
beg tor*adh* ata a*r*g^{c} foñ
do cná an toñ go bonuibh beñ

Umptha ni sgui*r* confadh cuain
gach mui*r* ga*n* torcha*r* na thràigh
fa fhíndigh anám anóil
ba*rr* broin ag ml*ádh* * a*r* mhnaibh

* inl*adh*?

The balsam which brought healing over the land
Oh! that we had it, alas!
From the bountiful wood in which the learned got it,
That a drop might be in the mouth of every good man of them.

The Daghda having fled to every quarter,
Brought cures into all places along in his track;
Unto us it was not so, without deception,
To covet the art of fierce wounding hand.

The heroes of the Clann of Conn have departed,
With severe grief we lament them in our breasts,
After them we cannot be longlived,
It is dangerous for us to be separated from the party.

Their garments were not refused to the clergy,
Their steeds or chains of gold;
Having abandoned their feathers they are under earth,
To be after them is lasting sorrow.

They were lightly covered in the earth,
Without an expectation of produce by the people:
In like manner the woods are unproductive at top,
The fruit does not bend the united branches.

By their death the strand is not productive,
The storm moans with grating tones;
There is little pleasure while drinking at
The feast of sorrow which has happened in our country.

There is a sound of wailing in the mountain rivers,
A voice of crying in the notes of birds,
The net derives no profit from the pool,
The storm has destroyed the corn and grass.

Dry weather is not known in our country,
The grief is depriving me of my senses;
The lamentation of the schools has gone beyond concealment
Since the clergy have assumed their mourning garments.

Our rivers are without profitable fishing,
We are without hunting in the winding glens,
There is little produce in all the land,
The wave has stripped it bare to the bases of the bens.

The waves never cease roaring on the shore,
Every sea is without driving its produce on its strand;
When taking wine at the time of drinking,
The warriors grieve more than the women.

Fua*cht* na ninbher lor da*r* lot
ga*n* uain inghealta ag eon mbrioc
is áth g^{c} abhañ lan leac
ni lamh a*nn* breac snámh ag sioc

Doimen*ma* abfuighlibh le fíoch
ni chlui*nn*ter ceileabhr*adh* cúach
nert ga*n* cheill do ghabh a*n* gháoth
sreabh os fhraoch ag béin * a bruach * bém ?

Tre chloiñ raghnuill dhímthe*cht* uaiñ
dfhoghlui*m* ni hiñleanta dhui*nn*
trath do nolla*m* dul nan diaig
biaidh broñadh ga chur accúil

Crioch a*r* ccomhraidh uaiñ fa fhód
a*r* norgháin is ar nuaill líag
drong ga*n* chás do cháochludh séd
tréd do fhás a haonphór íad

Uaiñ ge dheach*aidh* go día
a*r* nuaithne gaisgidh angleo
na deghfir g*a*ch tráth fa ttú
mairidh acclú go brách beó

Grás anatha*r* on tigh thall
do*m* thabha*ir*t a*r* nimh anuñ
nech is doilghe cor na cheañ
ferr toil an coimhdhe ro*m* cúm
cuma cethrair do measg

Cathal Mc Mui*r*edh*uigh* · cn7 ·

Coir failte re fer do sgéil
a fhir ttangus on tráigh
sgela liom os iseal uaibh
da ttiosadh muaill os cioñ cháigh

Biñe na ceol crot do sgél
aghilli ga*n* lot ga*n* león
a taoi m*ar* orgháin os fhíon
mas comhrágh fíor do bhi ad bheol

Rom feirde aneisde*cht* rem bhéo
an sgelsi*n* le attanag tú
do mheaduigh cert lem gach lá
teñ o ta mo nert a nú

The cold of the Invers is enough to wound us,
The gray birds have no opportunity of feeding;
Every river is fordable being full of ice-flags,
The trout does not attempt to swim on account of the frost.

The wolves are truly ill-disposed,
The notes of the cuckoo are not heard,
The wind has assumed a maddened force,
The rivers run over the heath carrying away the banks.

On account of the Clann Ranald having departed from us
We cannot pursue our studies;
It is time for the Ollamh (doctor) to go after them,
Making presents will be discontinued.

The end of our converse is away from us under the sod,
Our organs and our echoing sounds;
A party who freely bestowed jewels,
They were a flock that sprang from one seed.

From us departed unto God
Our pillars of valour in the fight,
They were always good men as you know,
Their fame liveth for ever.

May the grace of the father from the abode beyond
Convey me over to heaven,
He is a personage difficult of access,
The will of the Lord is best to guide me.
The grief for four, &c.

Cathal Mc Vurich cecinit (sang):[1]

It is right to welcome a man of thy news,
O man with whom it has come from the shore;
I have news privately from him
Over which my pride should excell all.

Sweeter than music of harps thy tale,
Young man without wound, without blemish;
Thou art like organs when we are over wine,
If true be the statement of thy lips.

It is most agreeable to me during my life to hear
That news with which you have come;
Justice has more abounded every day with me,
Powerful is my strength to-day.

[1] For the place of the Eulogy in R.B., see above, pp. 204, 205.

Mo ghenar do riacht amriocht
deisdecht réd bhriathruibh go becht
od sgél sídh ni thagruim thort
tribh a nocht caidlim go cert

Fríth leat do nuaighidhecht náoi
a buachuill is gasda gné
séla ler cengladh mo chlí
sgela on tí ler meadhradh mé

Domhnall mc cóin cúl na ccladh
rún do sgeoil a gasda ghloin
techt tar chúan iomlán do nfhior
cion da iomrágh is dual damh

A thecht slán go hárnadh óg
fáth sin dom mhenain ar méd
slat accoimhlios * crann nach lub
ag súd maoibhnes añ ghom ég

* acaoimhlios ?

Da fhéchain tiaghaim ar tús
do riaghail ma ghébhaim gnás
mc am leím go chadremh gan chrúas
scéim súas re maignemh ag fhás

Do chim é ga fhosgladh súl
an té ler bhronnadh mo bhriogh
do ním tar muir daithne úaim
a ghruaidh garrtha dfuil mar fhíon

Créd nc naithniñ achúl cas
do dhul re mhaicne do mheas
grádh troim inghen rioghna ó ros
bos mhiolla dhoiñinguedh ndes

Aithneocad féin briathra a bheoil
san déd mar neimiñ ar neimh
nach nochtar go duilbhir dhuinn
san tshuil shuilbhir sholta shéimh

Aithnighimsi fhedh nurchair uaim
an malagh geert ceumpa geaoil
giolla saor re andecair dreim
san taobh reigh mar eatail aoil

Do aithneochuinn céim achos
go hathlám ag leim na lios
do bhrég croidhe na mbuadh mbras
glas mo thoile uam gan fhios

I delight in thy coming, in my condition,
To listen to thy words attentively ;
From thy story of peace I do not dissent,
Through it I sleep rightly to-night.

Thou has brought with thee thy recent news,
Young man of the most skilful countenance ;
A seal by which my breast is confirmed,
News from the personage by which I have been gladdened.

Donald, son of John, the defender of the trenches,
Is the secret of the excellent news which you have,
The safe arrival of the hero over the sea,
Love to tell it is due from me.

His safe arrival armed and young
Is a cause of increase to my pleasure ;
A scion of the united house, a tree that does not bend,
I will take delight in him unto my death.

To visit him I go at once
By the rule if I follow custom ;
I am in haste to his society without restraint,
His beauty will bloom in accordance with my expectation.

I behold him opening his eyes,
The personage by whom my substance was bestowed ;
I recognise him at a distance beyond the sea,
His countenance flushed with blood like wine.

Why should I not know his ringleted hair
Corresponding with my expectation as I judged ?
The deeply beloved of the daughters of the queens of Ross,
With round hands and beautiful brown nails.

I will know the words of his mouth,
And his teeth like pearls in brightness,
Which are not disclosed uncivilly to us,
And the cheerful eye of mild lustre.

I know, though a gun-shot from me,
His eyebrow neat, shapely, narrow ;
A free young man with whom it is difficult to contend,
And his smooth side like the floating of lime.

I would know the steps of his feet
While leaping nimbly over the fence ;
The heart of him of the victorious bands has taken away
The lock of my mind from me secretly

Ua Domhnuill mo meisnech mhór
mo sheisi comhlai*nn* rém chúl
mo shéd e da ngabham grádh
mo re lán is mabhall úr

Mo bile bugha fa mheas
mo chridhisi an cuaña cas
m^c flatha a*ir* nár foilghedh fes
mo chrios catha an boiñ gheal bras

A*r* nuisge tobui*r* n*a*ch tráigh
ar nurra coguidh do chlód
fáth ar uire a*r* muir*n* sháor
a*r* cuir*m* daor ga hibhe a hór

Mo chloidhemh mo chaoil shleagh chorr
mo thogha Ghaoidh*eal* is Ghall
a ta ag taisgadh * arún riúm *sgaoil*adh deleted.*
smo mioñ súl re fhaicsiñ añ

Siñ ria*m*h re duth*us* ag dréi*m*
do nim as do dúra*cht* dóigh
mo nert ni cheilim ód chím
tríbh do gheibhim ceart is cóir
Coir failte re fer do sgeil

[On Donald, son of John Moydartach, who died in 1686. By Niall Mc Vurich].

Deiredh daoibhnis Iñsi gall
ég aoinfhir an losgadh lóm
tosach cumh*adh* g*idh*edh añ
dubhadh n^c fedh na bfoñ

'O bhás fhéiñidh fhola chuiñ
ni fhoil croidhe ga*n* chneidh tiñ
ga*n* onóir o chách do*n* chloiñ
soirbh go brach gabhail angill

Mac Eoin mhúidéorduigh mhóir mhir
giorra aré is gér romguin
truagh mo thoisg an deoigh anfh*ir*
do loisg si*n* mfeoil 7 mfhuil

No cha nac*as* aon m*ar* é
a*r* gasdac*ht* a*r* gloine a gne

O Donald, thou art my great courage,
My supporter in combat when at my back ;
My jewel in whom I take delight,
Thou art my full star and my new apple.

My victorious tree who art esteemed,
My own heart is that elegant man with curled hair ;
The son of a prince from whom knowledge was not concealed,
My battle belt is that intrepid fair drop.

Our water fountain that never runs dry,
Our arms of war to subdue,
The cause of our mirth, our freedom of joy,
The precious ale which is drunk out of gold [goblets].

He is my sword and my rare slender spear,
My choice of the Gael and the Gall ;
He has in keeping a good disposition towards me,
And the desire of my eyes is to see him there.

By hereditary descent we have been with his people,
We have done our best endeavours through hope ;
I deny not that my strength is from thine ancestry,
Through thee I obtain right and justice.
It is right to welcome a man of thy news.

Elegy on Donald of Moydart, who died 1686.[1]

There is an end to the pleasures of the Isles,
The death of one man causes a burning bare ;
It is, however, but the beginning of sorrow,
Causing melancholy throughout the bounds.

Since the death of the champion of the blood of Conn
There is no heart without a sore wound,
Without honour from others for the clan,
Easy ever to accept their pledge.

The son of John of Moydart, the great, the active ;
The shortness of his life is my bitter pain :
Sad is my condition after the man,
'Tis that has consumed my flesh and blood.

I have not seen one like him
In affability, in purity of nature,

[1] See above, pp. 208, 209.

a*r* fhéile a*r* fheabhas um ní
sréighe a*r* rí mo chrech sa*n* chré

Analtra e is oide a*r* sgol
a*r* nantro*m* a dhé adhul
do ghéd ashaoghal mo shegh
ciodh ac*ht* béd baoghail na*r*nibu*n*

Leo*m*han é a*r* gháirge a ghríomh
ac*ht* n^e^ taghl*adh* ni b*udh* nár
fer ceñ ag seol*adh* na síodh
mañsa díon dheóradh is dhámh

Leon a*r* mo chroidhe ga cháoi
deóiruidh is dui*n*e ga*n* ní
misi a*r* buile ge be mé
a dhe mam ruire sman rí

Mer amhenma ar ghort ghlíadh
ceñ fedhna ga*n* eitech náigh
la*m*h na*r* thais sa*n* co*m*hlañ chruaidh
Do*m*hnall go mbuaigh na bhais bhái*n*

A*r* ionchuibh rodhái*m*he ariogh
ar*m* dio*m*chur o nuair do aó*m*h
b*udh* freslach a*r* fraoch na mblár
laoch m*ar* mo ghrádh sesmh*ach* sáor

Coiñle budh braisi sgach blár
budh soirbhe thaisi re truagh
ag so an croidhe budh cert *grá*dh
na loighe a*r* lá*r* serc na súagh

Eó seile sa bradan bras
is deiredh na riogh o ros
so an tírsi tíar na ngea*nn* nglas
mo gheall as is cían do clos

On chorpsa cuiredh a núagh
is bo*ht* mfui*r*ech a*r* bioth bán
nach féighim g*ur* lém a luagh
ceñ na sluagh da ndeinim dán

Iomdh*a* fer anuibhisd fhiñ
7 ben ambuile bhróin
ma triath do chleith is in chríaidh
sgiath na bfaian na*r* teich o thóir

In hospitality, in practical goodness—
The favourite of our king is, alas! in the earth.

He was a fosterer and patron of our schools,
Our grievous loss, O God, is his departure,
His life commanded my esteem,
There is but the usual casualty in our death.

A lion in the fierceness of his exploits,
But he would approach to nothing base;
He was a leading man in making for peace—
My beloved was the protection of strangers and friends.[1]

There is a wound in my breast lamenting him,
A pilgrim am I and a man without substance;
I am mad whatever I am,
O God, it is about my chief and king.

Active was his mind on the field of battle,
A leader of an army who refused not an encounter;
A hand not feeble in the hard conflict,
Was Donald, the victorious, the fair-handed.

At the friendly request of his king,
He carried arms from the time he could wield them;
He was an encounterer of the fury of the battle,
A hero was my staunch and free-born darling.

A most active scion was he in every battle,
A most liberal bestower on the poor;
He was the heart of true affection—
He is now laid low, the beloved of the learned.

King-fish of his race, the rapid salmon,
And the last of the princes of Ross,
He was the prosperity of this western land of grey swords,
I pledge myself about him, long since I heard it.

Since his body has been put in the grave,
My stay in this wan world is miserable;
For I cannot, though his praise is my duty,
Find the chief of the people to whom to make my song.

Many a man in fair Uist
And woman, too, are in madness of grief;
On account of the chief that is hid in earth,
The shield of warriors who fled not pursuit.

[1] Doctors?

Nior bhac Do*m*hnall díom re dhul
ni riamh do mhaoidhfiñ mar mhogh
a mbeirn baogh*al* ni bhiaidh lemh
mo ghrian gheal nar cao*m*uin c*r*odh

[On Allan of Clanranald, who fell at Sheriffmuir, 1715].[1]

Do ttuirliñ seasui*m*h sioll ccuiñ.
sdi ratha a*r* degh fhuil Do*m*hnuill
le ccradh ag bfasgn*adh** abfhear, * bfasgñ, MS.
1 a brisd baire a*r* gcaisgadh Gaoidheal

Disligh solás cloiñ a colla,
dfairigh foir*m* a bfeagh moña
ata na chás doiligh don droing
2 bás hoighir riog clañ raghnaill

Sioll chuiñ fa chuam croidhe,
a neasbhuigh haoibh en duiñe,
slaoic fa brón ambailtibh bregh
3 mag gloir gaisgedh na Gaoidheall,

Seasbhuidh a*r* uaislibh a bheañ breagh
as baire a*r* gaisgadh na Gaoidheall
bualadh i chuiñ don cosgar
4 uabhan liñ is lomlosgadh.

Bas ailin san bhlar do bhrisd,
na har ar fhearuibh uighisd,
go beac*ht* o cradh a chneaduibh,
5 gan neart mña na*r* miladhuibh.

Ar morthír gan lúaigh a leas,
na ceañ sluaigh seile fearguis,* * searguis, MS.
gac haon da cradh da cu*m*a,
6 sglaodh gach mña ar mearuigh*adh*

O mhaoil go harcuibh ni fhail
fear gan hacuin da hiarguin
sliath gach bhan da niarmuisda*r*
7 na thriath uighisd na haonar

Gaoidheal o ghaisgadh do chuir
ttuiti*m* a*r* triath san lathuir
fag * breith sealbh do narm oile * rag? ag?
8 o bheith marbh san machoire

[1] Here begin the coarse handwriting and poor spelling.

Donald did not prevent me to visit him—
I never boasted like a slave—
In the gap of danger he was not feeble,
Such was my bright sun, who spared not wealth.

Elegy on Allan of Clanranald, slain at Sheriffmuir 1715.[1]

There has fallen a pillar of the race of Conn ;
'Tis a misfortune to the good blood of (Clan) Donald,
Their men are confused with anguish,
Which has completely broken the warriors of the Gael.

The light of Clan Colla has been lowered,
Which watched the course of their exploits ;
'Tis a cause of melancholy to the people,
The death of the heir of the lords of Clanranald.

The race of Conn are in heart consumption
For the loss of the courteous presence of one man ;
There are heroes in sorrow in the towns of Brigia[2]
For the glory of the valour of the Gael.

'Tis a loss to the nobles of Ben-Brigia
And death to the valour of the Gael—
This death-blow to the descendant of Conn in the fight ;
Terrible it is to us and a burning bare.

The death of Allan in the battle he gained
Was a slaughter on the men of Uist ;
Through thinking on the pains of his wounds
There is not the strength of a woman in our warriors.

Our Mainland does not treat of its interest
On account of the leader of the army of the race of Fergus ;
Every one is in pain lamenting him,
And the call of every woman is confused.

From the Mull of Kintyre to Orkney there is not
A man that is not deprived of power from his pain ;
Every fair one enquired after has become gray
Solely on account of the Lord of Uist.

The fall of our chief in the battle
Has deprived the Gael of bravery ;
Victory was gained for a time by the other army
On account of his being dead in the field.

[1] See above, pp. 208, 209. [2] Fine Towns.

O seis ar uaislibh alba,
bas mheic Domhnuill deag chál*m*a
go sneidh síth no ccuis ccoguidh,
9 o si an fhaill do fhuaraduir.

Da fhuil fein is ttuair ttime,
a bheith ag luagh ghrio*m* ghaisgan * da *?
a loic nar choigil baigh re bo*cht*
10 mur hobuir haigh is innhla*cht*.

A neagna do chuaidh tha*r* ccúl,
orrtha do bhsioll a fortun
laoich ghlañ har*m*hach a cloiñ cholla
11 as do men*m*nach ccaoith acco*m*cu*m*a

Na sleithra ag silladh fa sech
sne*cht*a fua*cht* agus flic*r*ea*cht*
sgan bláse a fearthuin fesda
12 o bás hailin shior chreasda

An gaoth go garbh gelorach gcas
smuir da freagra go fhiorbhras
ttro*m*gairr na ttuiñe ag ttuitu*m*
13 slo*m*lan ttuill ag tior*m* bhailtibh

O bas oigre an fuiñ ghrianuigh
ccui*m*ne ar ccor na dogh bliaghna
sn^e bfuigh do chuas ar choilligh
14 a*cht* fiog suas ar sior ghabail.

Eigne a lintibh na luige,
a lar na lea*cht* noighrighe,
ccur seir gach fearuin gan fás
15 sn^e clañuigh ein o nuabas.

Da fheart o ranuig ar riogh
nert rod saruigh g^e soghníomh
sar ttoradh na ttalbhañ haire
16 steire ár harbha*r* o imeire

O bás cor*m*uic chaoi*m* mheic hairt
do bhi ciriñ gan furta*cht*
ga shior cu*m*a feagh na foñ
17 slan hoirchradha a iath cirroñ

Do chuir Flathri mc Fithill,
a miané * fa mhaith grio*m*e, * mianen ?
an diaigh uath ccuin ar ccui*m*ne
18 o fuair roiñ da riogh iñbhe,

'Tis an impediment to the nobles of Scotland
The death of Macdonald, the goodly and brave;
To the ratification of peace or a cause of war
Was the only leisure time they obtained.

To his own blood it is a matter of pride
To have his heroic deeds spoken of;
Their heroes refused not kindness to the poor,
They were like wells of comfort and humbleness.

Their wisdom went behind [*i.e.*, is lost],
On them fortune has turned her back;
Pure armed heroes of the Clann Colla,
Unlively is the wail of their lament.

The mountains are issuing one by one
Snow, wind, and frozen sleet;
And warmth shall not be in our land henceforth
On account of the death of Allan, the ever honest.

The wind blows fiercely, noisily, steeply,
And the sea responds to it very briskly,
The loud roaring of the waves falling,
And pools are flooded at dry towns.

Since the death of the heir of the sunny land,
Memorable has been our condition in the bad year;
For in it there was no fruit in woods,
But the trees bare up to the very tops.

The salmon were in the pools lying,
In the centre of the frozen flags of ice;
The well-sown seed [grass?] of every land without growing,
And birds did not bring forth young through dismay.

Since our chief has gone to his grave, there exists
Highway violence, the opposition to every good act;
And from the fruits of the bountiful land
Little has been obtained on account of his departure.

By the death of the mild Cormac, son of Art,
Ireland was without consolation,
Constantly lamenting him throughout the territories,
And there was deep anguish throughout Ireland.

Flathri, son of Fitheall, put on record
The dispositions and good acts
Of the grandson of Conn after his death,
As he obtained a share of his Royal Bounty.

Orruiñ na fhiachibh dlighach,
o bhás na riogh raghuallach
ccull re cceoll gan ccodlagh cceart
19 sleon na*r* nagn*idh* g*a*n fhurta*cht*.

Sdoilghe na dol na naithrech
ég na noighre deighoñach
a chuir ccruasach mo croidhe a*r* chall
20 agcluasa*cht* slighe na senrañ

Mian chormuic o thigh temhraich
a chuir uath eoin go deagh mean*m*ne
na mheabuir go mhed mean*m*na
21 ag mallairt séd suathcheña

Cuid do mhianuibh mheic moire,
uaislean an ttrath tteanola,
a bheith deigh bhriathrac seim socuir
22 coi*m*riarech reigh riaghalta

Mian oile na*r* chora cheilt,
a baig cceañ sluaigh na ac*cht** noirder * nec*ht*?
ria*r*r gach maithe re mean*m*a
23 slion catha luc*ht* lean*m*a na

Seirm ciuill is dea*cht*adh dána,
clea*cht*adh uird gach eallana,
slusghreagh a*r* e*m*rleabhraibh laoch,
24 scoin go feid*m** dearbhtha a*r* fiagh * feidh? fei*m*d?

A dhuiñe ni subhach ar seal,
sdubhach ar suil re siorghal
bás i chuiñ na nearradh nóir
25 do dhealigh ruiñ a*r* riaghloir

Iñ uile a neithribh ége .
o dhul cciñ ar ccoi*m*h éde .
ar nion*m*uin an fath ma bhfuil .
26 sar nar anionmuir peafruigh

Io*m*da ccruadal is ccliocus .
feile uasle agus hoirdhearc*a*s
ata siñte na leic loighe,
27 ar naire ciñthe an co*m*hluitghe

O dhruit brat a*r* chneas i chuiñ
a thuit a*r* neart gan doigh dich
c*cht* Ghaoidheal na ngleas ghaiscigh
28 ndeis haonfhir ni hairisdir.

By us are due the lawful debts,
Consequent on the death of the Clanranald chief:
We abandon music, we sleep not aright,
And the wound in our heart cannot be comforted.

More lamentable than the departure of their fathers
Is the death of the last heirs;
Hearing the purport of the ancient verses
Hath set the recollections of my heart astray.

The desire of Cormac of the house of Tara
Possessed the descendant of John of good mind;
He is remembered with great pleasure
Exchanging jewels of singular price.

Some of the wishes of the son of Moire were,
When nobles assembled,
That they be well worded, modest, peaceful,
Agreeable, quiet, and well-ordered.

Another desire that should neither be concealed,
Was to be at the head of a glorious host,
To satisfy every chief's mind,
And his followers to have plenty battles.

Playing music and inditing poems,
Practising the order of every art,
The attentive study of the military books of heroes,
And dogs fully effective for deer.

To us our time is not cheerful,
Mournful is our eyes continually weeping;
The death of Conn's descendant of the golden armour
Hath separated from us our ruler.

Every one is in the pangs of death
Since the chief of our protection departed;
Our beloved, the condition he is in,
And our slain in Inverpephry.

Many an act of danger and ingenuity,
Of hospitality, nobility, and excellency,
Are entombed in his resting-place,
Our sure ark of the united party.

Since the garment closed round the body of O' Conn,
Our power has fallen without hope of recovery;
The deep sorrow of the Gael of the deeds of valour,
The like is not related for any one man.

Ar mac Feighlimigh mhoir mheir .
a cualas sgela a*r* na sgriobhadh,
mas fior as ccoisbuil go cceart .
29 re grio*m*h ccosguir a*r* cceñmuith

A cceñ deich bliagna deirthar
gluais mac hoirdeirc Fheighleimigh
ga ccoiñibh re ccaithir mór
30 gan bharath feille na fainóid

Bhrisdear ar ccaithair le ccoñ
a magh haga na ccre*cht* * cco*m*tró*m* * ccrés?
ler thuit Laighnigh na buighe
31 o haibhreigh huilc iorrghuile

Fuair mac Feighlimigh re*cht*mhuir
buaigh sgac blar le cruadh cosgha*r*
fa ched ambliagna a bcathe .
32 o méd riaghla as rioghratha

Re liñ chuiñ mur do cuala,
tug éire anfhuiñ fhionuaine
lantoradh ccedach da ccrúas .
33 amholadh ebha*cht* is athtrúas .

Meic mhiladha cceñ na cceañ
a siol chuiñ re gcosga*r* gherlañ
clañ colla sa griom re goil .
34 sar rogha diobh ar deiradh .

Oighre seile na sroth glan .
do fuair fhine re hai*m*sir .
cothro*m* da rétech le rea*cht* .
35 scoradh cc*é*tach d ceañsa*cht* .

Ar ccoñ gan io*m*rall agha,
sa*r* ccean socuir siochaña
sar núaislea*cht* chineil a*r* call
36 as cruasach sirigh na saorclañ.

Meic miladh féin sgan iad añ,
sioll chuiñ is cholla ar cho*m*hchall
clañ Do*m*hnuill na ndíaigh ag dul,
37 sar ndoghruiñ riogh fhuil ragnuill

Aicmhe Ghaoigeal na nec*ht* naigh .
do chuir ar cciall a*r* ccaochlagh
iad uañ aniathuibh hainuil,
38 gan luaigh iarruigh hairrea*m*uil

The deeds of Felim's son (Conn), the great, the active,
We have heard the account as it is written;
If true, they correctly resemble
The victorious deeds of our good chieftain.

At the end of ten years, it is said,
The noble son of Felim marched
To fight against Caithar Mor,
Without using treachery or dissimulation.

Caithar was defeated by Conn
At Magh h-Aga of the heavy wounds,
In which the Leinster men of Buighe fell
Through the evil obstinacy of fighting.

The son of Felim Rectmor gained
Victory in every battle by hard fighting,
From the first year of his life
Through the greatness of his ruling and regal prosperity.

In the reign of Conn, as I have heard,
Ireland of the fair-green land yielded
Full hundred fold produce of its fruits,
Which got him praise for good effects and mercy.

The sons of Milé united
In the race of Conn fighting with sharp blades;
The Clann Colla were in the action with valour,
And our choice of them was the last.

The heir of the race of pure streams,
Who commanded his clan for a time;
Justice was administered by law,
And sensible champions controlling it.

Our Conn without any mistake of fortune was he,
Our calm chief of peace,
And our nobility of race in bravery,
And the ancient organiser of the free clans.

The sons of Milé themselves and they not living,
The race of Conn and Colla are equally lost,
The Clann Donald following after them,
Our sorrow being for the royal blood of Ranald.

The race of the Gael of valourous deeds
Have set our senses into confusion;
They are away from us in strange countries
Without a prospect of seeking their native land.

A chuid nar hág uaiñ da*r* rioguibh
scion do chuaidh a*r* chóigriocuibh
gan suil re sealbh a nalba,
39 no nduil re nain*m* hathardha

Teirce saoithadh cloiñe chuiñ,
do dúisgh easbhuig da*r* nfoghlu*m*h,
a*r* feagh co*m*hclair na ceruiñe
40 ttreabh an ghor*m* fhuiñ Gaoighelug

Gan suai*m*neas ccúil no ccluice,
gan úaingnes iuil oidea*cht*
o niorguile ar aic*m*he bhregh,
41 gan iomragh mhaicne mhileadh

Dí haoinfhir os chach oile,
do chaill fios a fiathroighe
go brat gan labhra leabhuir
42 don fhoghlu*m* ghnath Ghaoidhealuig.

O mbheith ag meas a marbhna,
en léañan lu*cht* calaghna,
sugh marbhra ag dalladh mo derc
43 sa*m*hla doiligh ar docra*cht*.

Gach fear sa chradh na chroidhe,
sgan ttreabh don raimh riogh roige
re cheile o chuiradh a corp .
44 deiradh feine gan furta*cht*

La an tleibhe ag te*cht* ron ttuill
ni fuair haon na targuire
go mí choiñibh maicne a breagh
45 a dhí gearradh aic*m*e halban

An bás do mhuch a*r* mean*m*uin
on ló a theasd a*r* ttigherna
od ghlach san choiñibh chrosda,
46 ar lot doiligh dí choisge.

Haladh u*cht*a an Ghaoidhil gloin,
da lu*cht* measguis is mean*m*huin
ambrosnagh buaigh da*r* mbiodhbha
47 a thosuigh a*r* tnar ttí mean*m*na

Fior Gaoidill o thuiñ go tuiñ
o bhás chaibtiñ chlañ ragnuill
sa naoghuire gan dion daibh
48 o thtrill hén nurra neadran

Such of our princes as have not departed from us
Have long since become exiles,
Without an expectation of possessions in Scotland,
Or to assume their paternal name.

The scarcity of professors among the race of Conn
Has awakened the want of our instruction
Throughout the expanse of the world
And over the blue land of the Gael.

We have been without the pleasures of music or games,
Without any opportunity of learning instruction,
On account of the strife in our beautiful country,
And without treating of the tribes of warriors.

The want of one man above all others
Has lost to us the knowledge of enquiry;
For ever without the language of books
In the usual Gaelic literature.

From contemplating on the elegy
Of the sole protector of the men of arts,
The flow of my eyes bedims my sight;
So our grief is insufferable.

Every man with anguish in his heart,
And there is no tribe of the choice princely line
Living together since his body was interred
And the last of the Fiann are without consolation.

The day of judgment is coming as it has been deserved,
No one has received a foreknowledge when it will,
That people may receive their judgment variously,
May want of severity characterise it for the clans of Scotland.

Death has extinguished our gladness,
Since the day our lord departed,
When he engaged in the adverse encounter,
Which is our grievous, unhealing wound.

He is the death wound of the pure Gael,
To his vindictive foes it is gladness;
The time of incitement to victory for our enemies
Has commenced the presage of our want of joy.

The men of the Gaels from wave to wave [from shore to shore],
Since the death of the Captain of Clanranald,
Have no shepherd as a protection to them
Since their only defending chief departed.

Gcasgadh uaile chloiñ cholla,
acciste ag bpun bpefrogha
ar naisgidh sa*r* naisdir háigh
49 an ttaisgidh ag dtorsibh dtru*man*

Sea*cht* ccéd dég bliagna go bea*cht*
is gcuig mbliagna deug go dirrech
o bhreith Dé go hég hailin,
50 giodh bé é do fhiathraighadh

Ar ttabhañ don thtriath ta*r* nemh
ar achuing a mhuire a*m*híg den
a bhi a*r* nea*m* na nord naiglidh
51 ma si toil ar ttighearna

Go haros na naigcal nglan
ó se as haister da hánam
ni ccoir duilghe na dheaghuigh
52 lor accui*m*ne a*r* a*ir* cc*ét* cheanuibh

Ar han aghuiñ da rioghfuil
rí na dúl da ndeaghriaguil
sda niarrigh le ccert go ccuid
53 sda ndion*adh* a*r* nert na bud.

Raghnall óg ar ttríath ttiorrtha
a thte*cht* lé run ro riogha,
go ducus shelbha na scan
54 a dusgadh men*m*a na miladh

An rí dfhuasgil na huile,
do cur gcnuas nar gráth guidh
sda gluasa*cht* da*r* ngore a*r* thtuiñ
55 suaislea*cht* a*r* ttoile ag ttui*r*liñ
Do ttuirliñ seasui*m*h siol chuin.

[The Arming and Army of John, Earl of Ross, Lord of the Isles].

As aiñsin tangad*ar* na hármaiñ ghlioca ghloirfhithe dhlúthfhoclach dheghcomha*ir*leach uaisle adhbhal oirdherch é*cht*bhéogha ardaigeñtach orarm*a*ch Fhioñghall .i. clañ*a* suaitheñta sénamh*al* sróilmheirgech gasda gairgbheogha Giolla eoin ag*us* maicne

The valorous Pride of the Clann Colla
Is in a coffin at Inverpeffery,
The cause of our free gifts and our lucky journeys
Is laid to rest at the doors of Drummond.

Seventeen hundred years exactly,
And fifteen years directly close,
From the birth of God to the death of Allan,
Whoever should enquire.

Our importuning of the Chief over heaven,
Grant, O Mary, O Son, our request,
That he be in heaven of the angelic orders,
If it be the will of our Lord.

To the abode of the pure angels
Is the journey for his soul;
It is not right to be sorrowful after him,
It is sufficient to remember our first redemption.

Such as have remained with us of his princely blood,
May the king of the elements well direct them,
And bring them to obtain their property by right,
And defend them against the power of the enemy.

Young Ranald, our country's chief,
May he come with a right royal intention,
To the patrimonial possessions of the ancients
To awaken the spirit of the warriors.

The King who redeemed all people—
We implore Him to send prosperity in our time,
And to send [Ranald] to our presence over the wave,
Since the nobility of our wishes has fallen.
There has fallen a pillar of the race of Conn

The Army and Arming of the Last Lord of the Isles.[1]

It was at that time came the warriors, the wise, glorious fighting, chose worded, well counselled, noble, highly noble, active of deeds, high spirited, gold armoured Fingalians (men of the Hebrides), namely, the badged, luckful, silk-standarded, active, fiercely lively Macleans; and the soldierly, spirited, brave

[1] For the place of this prose poem in R. P., see p. 210.

mhileañta mhea*r* chalma mhic Ea áin gona naicmedhuibh dísle degh oinidh an timceall an an tigher do theg*a*sg an trenfhatha 7 do chomairliughadh an chaith mhil*eadh* .i. cur*aidh* chlisde chra*nn*ruadha 7 buighni beógha brioghm*hor*a bratchorcra 7 oire*ch*ta aibhle fhosga*r*dh*a* fhiochm*hor*a airdmhen*m*nacha 7 dronga dathaille dása*ch*tacha dionioñsuighec dúrch*r*oidhech dana*r*dh*a* deghsl*uaigh* 7 iad na ccath*ibh* coirithe .i. claña díomsacha drechshol*us* dath alui*nn* dása*ch*ta deghbhrethech dúasmhora Domhnuill 7 claña réighe rathmh*or*a ruaigmhera ro-dhána ribhrethacha raghnuill 7 cl*anna* ioñsoighech oirsgiathach alasda*ir* 7 claña díona dúra dañ*a*rdh*a* deghfhuluing duibhshíthe 7 na fir loña láidire lochl*ann*ach 7 cl*anna* beógha brioghm*hora* bogbroñta dedla díoghaini doiñsgiathach Dubhghuill 7 claña meghracha clía*r*acha cathar*m*acha Cámsroin 7 cl*anna* naimhdemhla neimhneca neita*m*hla neill . 7 cl*anna* ferdha fuilecha fioruaisle Fionghui*ne* 7 cl*anna* ga*r*ga gusm*or*a gnio*m*hec*ht*m*hor*a Gua*ir*e 7 claña cróghdh*a* cosna*m*hacha creachmhora calma curañta cuir*m*lion*m*hora coiñidh ag*us* cl*anna* mera-menmn^e^ masgalacha morbhroñtach morgui*nn* 7 catuigh na coi*m*hidec*ht* do rochtaiñ an ríoghfhlatha ag*us* claña tréna tairbeogha toirtemhla tóigheasdalach an tóisaigh ina mbróin aghmhui*r* urruñta an tiomchall an tigherna catánuigh na ccóiridhibh mír crúadhach da ccur*adh*uibh. Tangad*ar* agco*m*hluad*ar* na ccur*adh*soin · Ia*rr*l*adh* 7 ardfhlatha rioghr*adh* 7 ridireadha taoisigh 7 tighernadh baróin 7 bó bhiatuidh go haoinionadh áirighe go m^e^ oirdheirc ala*s*duir a*r* tionol 7 a*r* tiu*m*sughadh do*n* laochr*adh* lionmhuir luathghairidhsi*n* 7 do*n* tochruid thréin thiñisnigh thora*nn*bhuirb.

Ag so m*ar* do ghabhusdasd*ar* áird rígh gusm*or* gairgbheogha gnio*m*he*ch*tach gealárm*a*ch Gaoidh*eal* .i. an tia*rr*la aghmh*or* onc*on*ta aigmheil fhuilech urcha*ir*dis^e^ [1] air*m*gheir fiachmhuir ioñsaighech u*rr*la*m*h athlamh ur*r*unta . fhailghech oirnech orchloithmhech fhraochdha roiréidh ribhreithech amhail m*ar* do ghabh ea*rr*a*dh* áigh 7 iorghuile uime re gac imresna .i. aleine caol chao*m*hghresach don tsról tana threabh luighe a*r* na huai*m* go hiñtle*ch*tach do mhnaibh uaisle is dinghenr*adh* 7 do cuiredh a*r* an deghleinidhsi*n*

Cotún síoda soinemhuil soca*ir* saidhbhir saoirghresach . alaiñ illbhreac iollánach eangach iallach usga*r*ach go ndealbhuibh nen nallm*hor*dh*a* go craobhuibh óir orloisce go nio*m*ad g*a*ch muile ghrés a*r* thaobhuibh an thaorchotúin. Do chuiredh a*r* an chotúnsin da choimhét a*r* chuñtortuibh. Luithrech fha*rr*suing úrmhaillech edt*r*om fhallan ia*rr*a*nn* chruaidh alui*nn* fhithe óir chiu*m*sach liogtha loñrach lochlañach do ghabh laoch aleitheidh séi*n* luthrech

[1] The last letter is very doubtful, perhaps only a blot.

Clan Mac Ian, together with the faithful, highly hospitable tribes around their lord to instruct the powerful prince, and counsel the hero, namely, the active champion of the Red Branch; and lively, vigorous troops with purple garments; and vast, loud shouting, fierce, high spirited parties; and beautifully coloured, bold, keenly encountering, stout hearted, austere troops of a good army. And they were in well-arranged battalions, namely, the proud, luminous countenanced, finely hued, bold, right judging, goodly gifting Clan Donald; the ready, prosperous, routing, very bold, right judging Clanranald; the attacking, gold shielded Clan Alister; the protecting, firm, hardy, well enduring Macphees; the fierce, strong men, the Maclachlans; the lively, vigorous, liberally bestowing, courageous, austere, brown shielded Macdougalls; the cheerful, chief renowned, battle harnessed Camerons; the inimical, passionate, hardy Macneils; the manly, sanguinary, truly noble Mackinnons; the fierce, undaunted, great feated Macquarries; the brave, defending, foraging, valiant, heroic, ale abounding Mackenzies; the active, spirited, courteous, great bestowing Clan Morgan (or Mackay) and the men of Sutherland came as a guard to the Royal Prince; and the powerful, lively active, great numbered, arrogant Mackintoshes, in a very large, powerful force around the chief of Clan Chattan, in active, hardy battalions with their champions. There came along with these warriors earls, princely high chiefs, knights, chiefs, lords, barons, and yeomen, at one particular place, to the noble son of Alexander; and these numerous rejoicing heroes, and powerful, active, fierce sounding hosts gathered together. This is the manner in which they appointed the powerful, fierce, active, mighty deeded, white armoured, supreme King of the Gael, viz., the terror striking, leopard like, awful, sanguinary, opposing, sharp armed, fierce, attacking, ready, dexterous, powerful, steady, illustrious, full subduing, furious, well prepared, right judging earl, as he received on him the armour of conflict and strife against every tumult, that is, his fine tunic, beautifully embroidered, of fine textured satin, ingeniously woven by ladies and their daughters; and that good tunic was put on him.

A silk jerkin which was handsome, well fitting, rich, highly embroidered, beautiful, many coloured, artfully done, gusseted, corded, ornamented with the figures of foreign birds, with branches of burnished gold, with a multiplicity of all kinds of embroidery on the sides of the costly jerkin. That jerkin was put on him to guard him against dangers.

A coat of mail, which was wide, well meshed, light, of substantial steel, beautifully wrought, gold ornamented, with brilliant Danish gems. Such a mail-coat as that was possessed by

mar an luiridh si*n* ag Lugh luthmh*or* lámhfhada an liñech an lu*ir*ech si*n*. Do ghabh Eoin ahioñamhail ui*me* a nain*m* a naonath*ar* da dhiden aniorghal*uibh* roi*m*h armuibh a easga*r*ad Et do cui*r*edh a*r* an gcathluirighsi*n* crios cumhduighe cathbhuagh*a*ch coiñleach clach ghor*m* cumha*cht*ach cúanda craobhach ceardamh*al* drui*m*nech díoghui*n* degh chenguil a*r* na ghena*m*h do*n* oirealtui*n* na imlibh a*r* eiteal*ibh* [1] Do chaith cérd achomha*cht*a re déna*m*h an deighch*r*íosa 7 do chui*r*edh a*r* a uachta*r* si*n* sgaball uiñleach óir chiu*m*sach chomhnart chlochghor*m* choilerach beñach bhuaghach bhucl*ann*ach dluithmhín thairnech thaitnemhach óirtach iallach usgarach leagh*adh* súil ag sírfhéchain le taitan treansgabuill Et do toirbheóradh an tráth tocha*ir* do*n* treinmhil*eadh* ceñbheirt shocui*r* shenamh*al* bheñach bhuaghach bhecgha*m*huil ghealghor*m* ghasda ghraineamh*al* cuaña chiorchor chraobhleagach rella aigh aniorghaluibh an mio*nn* cu*m*htuigh clochghor*m* si*n* na*r* claoidhegh a ccomhl*ann*uibh tig fraoch na fedhn*a*chuibh re faicsi*n* na feilme si*n* 7 tá*r*uigh a*r* taobh taitnemhach an t*r*einfhirsi*n* cloidhemh faobhrach forranach fada fiorchruaidh fulañach direch dreichmhín diasfada 7 e chomhna*r*t cert coimhshinte m^c an luin a leitheidsein do bhí ag Fioñ an flaithfheiñidh no colg oiguir áthasuigh accath oirdh*er*c Fhioñtragha no lañ oile ahiontsa*m*huil do bhí ag coin na craobhruaighe ag m^c séimhigh subhaltuidh no chloidhemh cao*m*h cosga*r*tach chonaill cherna*igh* cathbhuaghuidh ler cui*r*edh an dergruatha*r* 7 ge hoirdheirc an anmaña ta*rr*la ag Eóin anaonrogha 7 do ghabh fa na ghealghlacuibh ála*m*haña lainmhil*eadh* go magh díon da dhernañuibh a*r* udornchur ndéd noilfint re hanbhuain aniombuailte ag tuargui*n* na ttreinmhiledh 7 do ghabhasda*ir* tuagh taobhghor*m* tanaighe édt*r*om bhelgher bhunañta dia*r*añ fhiorchruaidh aithleaghtha do bhí ag fomhoir feramh*ail* ag barún na piaide ler brisedh le borbbuillibh an taoith a*r* na t*r*einferuibh tarla anám na heas aonta an tuaghsa aga thig*er*na [2] ag m^c Do*m*hnuill deirlaicech

Air c*r*iochnugh*adh* agco*m*ai*r*le 7 a*r* nollmhugh*adh* anímreasna 7 a*r* neirghe da na*r*man*n*uibh 7 a*r* tógmháil da ttegmhál*ibh* tugada*r* go haontaghach le m^c oirrd*her*c alasduir le rí Fioñ ghall foirmata anagh*aidh* a*r* ech*t*rañchuibh na naicmibh na niolbhuigh-

[1] These last four words are repeated. [2] tig*er*na ?

the lithe Luga of Long Arms. John received a similar one in the name of the One Father to protect him in battles against the armies of his enemies. And there was put over that battle mail-coat an encircling belt, which was battle victorious, brilliant with blue stones, powerful, showy, branchy, artificial, ridgy, hard, with good clasps made of bronze, with figures of flying birds on its borders. An artist exercised his best skill in making that excellent girdle. And there was put over that an angular cape, gold bordered, even, with blue stones, of fine material, pointed, precious, buckled, close-fine, attractive, delectable, gold bordered, corded, ornamental, that the eye in continually looking at it would be melted by the brilliancy of the powerful cape.

And there was given to the powerful warrior, at the time of the meeting, a helmet of security, which was prosperous, crested, victorious, life preserving, whitish blue, excellent, awe striking, elegantly bordered, branch stoned; a star of prosperity in conflicts was that diadem ornamented with blue stones, never subdued in battles; fury seizes the armies on beholding that precious helmet.

And there was on the noble side of that powerful man a sword which was sharp, serviceable, long, very hard, sound, straight, of smooth surface, long bladed and of equal power throughout its full length. Mac-an-Luin was the like of it, which Fionn the Fenian Chief had; or the sword of the victorious Osgur, in the celebrated battle of Ventry; or such another blade as Cuchulinn of the Red Branch had, the son of the peaceful Sualtam; or the fine slaughtering sword of the battle victorious Connal Cernach, by which was effected the Red Raid. And although celebrated were their names, John happened to have better than any of them.

And he put on his fair hands his full military gloves that they should be a protection to the palms of his hands against the impression of the white ivory hilt made by the force of many blows in striking the powerful warriors.

And he received an axe which was blue-sided, thin, light, sharp-edged, substantial, of true steel re-melted (tempered), which had been possessed by a manly giant, namely, the Baron of the Piaid, with the terrible blows of which by the hero the powerful men were defeated. In the time of the rebellion this battle axe was in the possession of his lord, *i.e.*, Macdonald, to whom it had been presented.

On concluding their Council, settling their controversies, rising of their champions, removing their difficulties, they unanimously united with the noble son of Alexander, the heroic King of Fingall, in turning their faces against foreigners, in parties, in numerous

nibh na ndronguibh na ndia*ir*madh*ibh* na ttaintibh na tt*r*om-sl*uagh*uibh na ccath*uibh* na coirighibh na ceiptibh na ceiteirnibh na ruagthuibh na ruagh chath*uibh* ni thainic re naghuidh shéi*n* a duintibh na a daingn*ugh*ibh a díam*h*r*ibh* no a droibhel*ibh* a cuirtibh na a caithrech*ibh* amargadh na morbhailtibh go bfua*ir* an ri roibhret*a*cl: *g*ach ríar uma rabhasda*r* *gu*rab da dearbhadh si*n* do chan an fil*edh* na focuilsi

Fior mo mhol*adh* a*r* mh^c^ Domhnaill
cur le gcengluim
cur g^c^ comhl*ann* . croidhe leomhui*n*
lamh ná*r* tughadh . Guaire Gaoidh*eal*
aoinfher ul*adh* . Táth na pobal
rosg le rugadh . cosg na ccog*adh*
Grian na nGaoidh*eal* . gnúis í cholla
fa bhruach baña . luath a longa
cuilen confuigh . cboisger foghla
croidhe cuñla bile banbha
tir na teñal deirg na dhegh*aidh*
a bhert bunuidh te*cht* go temba*ir*
measgadh midhe onchu íle
f reim na feile . trén g^c^ tíre
nior ér aoinfher no dáimh doil*igh*
craobh fhial oinigh ó fhiadh noil*agh*
nior fhás ui*m*e a*cht* rioghna is ríogha
fuighle fíora fior mo mol*adh*

Marbhruiñ Shior Toirmoid vic Leoid; do reiñe Niall m^c^ Muirricgh [1]

Do thuirn aoibhneas iñsi gall
damhna do bróin da tagháll,
othar is amhghar gan ceilt.
1 an dochar athbhal oirdheirch

Aicmhe Leoid ba mo menna,
tromfa thuirsi an ric albh*la*,* * alba?
an brón as oire oirthuib,
2 ta*r* slogh oile dalbañchuibh,

[1] Here the coarse handwriting already noted resumes, and continues in the next two poems. The spelling is bad, sometimes phonetic; and the writer often appears to misunderstand his text.

companies, in troops, in crowds, in multitudes, in great armies, in battalions, in lines, in ranks, in kerns, in chasing parties, in defeating battalions; and there did not appear any forces equal to them from fortresses, strongholds, retreats, sequestered places, courts, cities, markets, or great towns, until the potent king obtained all the obedience granted to him; and it was to certify this that the poet sang these words:--

True is my praise of Macdonald,
A champion with whom I unite;
The hero of every conflict, the lion's heart,
A hand that fails not, pride of the Gael;
The champion of Ulster, the controller of Assemblies,
The eye for causing the stopping of war.
The sun of the Gael, the countenance of O'Colla;
By the banks of Bann, quick sailing are his ships;
A furious hound that checks plunders [Fodhla, Ireland ?],
A modest soul, the tree of Banba,
The country with fire brands is red after him;
His family ancestor came to Tara,
Putting Meath in commotion, the leopard of Isla;
Root of hospitality, powerful in every land;
He refused no man, nor importunate bard;
The bountiful branch of hospitality, of the land of Oileach,
There did not spring from him but queens and kings,
True are the statements.
True is my praise.

The Elegy for Sir Norman Macleod, which Niall Mac Murnigh made.

The pleasures of Innsigall have ceased,
A deep felt sorrow has taken their place,
There is anguish and affliction without concealment,
For the awful loss of the noble.

The tribe of Leod of the highest spirit,
The royal race of Scotland are in deep sadness;
The greatest sorrow afflicts them
Exceeding that of any other host of the Scotch.

[1] For the place of this and the next two poems in R. B., see p. 212.

An teinech fa iñsi gall.
nimoa*r* urra da altram.
sé*dh* gan dígh oilemhna a miodh
3 doimenma a*r* gloir na ngaoid*heal*.

Mur fhear otha*r* a treabhluidh
lan dimn*adh* is deigh enbruiḍh
an toinec hi fhogbhañ cioñ
4 fa ghor*m*fhoñ groidech ngaoideal

Mur dhalta deis a oide.
f chiaid thuirsi is treabhluide.
rogha deigh fhir díon ar ndul
5 sniom a neinigh ni hiongn*adh*

Sir Tor*m*ód fa thoil an daoil,
tug an teiech fa an áoibh
se nú * a*n*uaigh o g^c^ oire*cht* * nu*n* ?
6 an chlú uaidh gan aodhuire*cht*

Fine Leoid lughuide a ni buaidh,
gan urra an aince a*r* anbhúain
an fiñealbha a*r* mbúain fa brón
7 búaidh a cciñemna a*r* cclaochlod

Dio*m*buan ua*ch*ta*r*ain oirthuibh
tar droing eile dalbañchuib
doibh afbaoglach gid be anu*r*ra * * anaira ?
8 n^c^ saoghlac e eta*r*ra.

Maid*m* ag an ég druim a*r* dhruim,
gan cogadh gan cur comluiñ
sioruidh gach maicne da mair,
9 a*r* rí*o*ghuibh * aicme olbuir. * róghuibh ?

Fuiglech áir aicmha olbhuir,
fa an diogbhail ta*r* docamluib
gan cur air Gaoideal no Gall
10 aoinfher a mhain snach mar añ

Anin*m*he ni haba*r* tnuidh
ta*i*rnigh flaites abfortuin
a nana*ir* do chúaidh ar ceall
11 úair a ccónaigh do caitedh.

Laocr*adh* * gan loc*adh* treasa * Taocr*adh*, MS.
tughsad ai*m*ser aoibnesa
rioghr*adh* togtha an talmnin thaigh,
12 ar aghnuid orchra aneinua*ir*

The hospitality throughout Innsigall
Is not so bountifully nursed,
Yes, without the nourishing drink of metheglin ;
Dispirit rules the glory of the Gael.

As a man with wounds in his troubles,
Full of anxiety and extreme oppression,
The hospitality finds no place of rest
In the delightful blue land of the Gael.

As a foster son is after his foster father
Full of sadness and tribulation ;
The best of the good protecting men having departed,
No wonder this anguish should arise.

Sir Norman, who is now at the will of the worm,
Calmed the lamenting to pleasing looks ;
And after all that, he is away from all parties,
His repute from him without shepherd.

The sway of the tribe of Leod is lessened,
Without a chief forthcoming of equal power ;
The tribe of herds are in lasting sorrow,
Their hereditary sway is altered.

Their rulers are of short duration over them
Compared with other tribes of the Scots ;
To them it is dangerous, be they ever so guarded,
That he is not long lived among them.

Death gains a defeat by prostrating all on their backs,
Without war, without fighting a battle,
Everlastingly against all tribes that have lived,
Of the best and most powerful races.

There is but a remnant of a noble clan
By a loss sustained by the parties ;
Without disparagement to the Gael or Gall,
He was their chief champion, but he does not live.

In heaven there is no cause of jealousy,
Heaven draws their fortunes ;
The praise is conferred on the church,
The hour of their destiny has passed.

Heroes that failed not to gain the victory,
They passed their time in pleasures ;
Select princes of extensive lands
Are in a fervour of grief in one hour.

Romhor do chuaidh da ccothram,
roighne freime fioñlochlañ
fada as diodh a ccuimhne chaig,
13 crioch a*r* gac duilge an dioghbail

A mhui*r*n antiñtiñ o*i*rbirth
a*r* neg du*r*ra asochair neirt
tug an tred fhirerlam fh*er*
14 a*r* mhéd mhimhenm*na* mhileadh

Gac aoibhneas táir * na thír * ta*rr*a*dh* ?
go heg do rímac rúaidhrí.
ui*r*re ta*r*la na tuirsi,
15 uille damhna a docui*r*si.

Aidhbhle abroin ni diongna dhaibh,
duaislibh fioñghall is dio*m*baidh
foñ glana*r*mdha a*r* nar theñ tóir
16 tre ceñ togha*r*ma a tionoil

Tuirs^c^ téid dí na dhegh*aidh*.
a mhuirn riogdha a rosmedha*ir*
iath foñcladhech ba fe*r*r breis,
17 orchradech e*r*r a haoibnis

Gach iomad torcair no tréoid,
fua*ir* do chorām chlañ ri leoid
crioch chéd fhaoiltaorē gac cloiñ
18 égcaointec crioch a cothrúim

Maoith na baibhioloine ambroid,
dar let asttirsi tainigh
le a mhéd torcha*ir* da treise
19 dég comth*adh* na crichsi * * MS., csichsi.

Do bhi an traoi fa ces chumh*adh*,
dai*t*hle a haoibhnis dathrugh*adh*.
gan iomrall do frioth foghuil.
20 crioch fioñgall a hioñamuil.

Samhuil da*r* mbrón bert ghoimhe
daithle cuiñ is chonui*r*e
do ló durcra a*r* aneigsi,
21 clo cumtha da ccreidimsi

Tuirsi ni thráigh na dheoigh
m^c^ mec Leoid fátha fir leoin
e*i*r gach aon dochra da bhrigh
22 tre ceñ caomhanta a ceinil * * cemhil ?

Too much has gone of their rightful share,
The choice of the stock of Fionnlochlann ;
Long shall he be piously in the remembrance of all,
The extreme of all affliction is the loss.

Dearly beloved of the noble mind,
On the death of the chief from the advantage of power,
The truly grand clan of men selected him
On account of his great military spirit

Every happiness came into the country
Until the death of the Royal son of Rory ;
On it has come the grievances,
Every misfortune since you interred him.

Their excessive grief is no wonder for them,
To the nobles of Fionngall it is death ;
The pure-armed land on which no rout pressed
On account of the chief mustering its forces.

Mournful they go from it after him
His royal troops, his trusty forces ;
The land of division walls of the best profit,
Deep sorrow replaces her pleasures.

Every great engagement in slaughtering or fighting
The clan of King Leod had their full share in them ;
The end of the first hospitaller of each clan,
Lamentable is the end of his justness.

The weeping at Babilon in bondage,
It would appear to you it came into this country,
By the greatness of the downfall of power
Through the death of the defender of this territory.

Joy was in the affliction of sorrow,
On account of its delightfulness being changed,
Without an expedition it was plundered,
The territory of the Isles is in a similar condition.

Our sorrowful case of anguish is similar
To that which occurred after Conn and Conaire ;
There was daily excessive grief among the learned,
I believe that ours is an exact type of it.

A sadness which has not ebbed after him
Is that for the son of Macleod, a cause of true sorrow ;
On everyone therefore there is a gloom,
On account of the decease of the chief of our protection.

Fada as cuimhn^{e} le cloiñ Leóid
bás feiñigh fola rí Leoid
ullmhugh do cerádh croidhe.
23 lan durdhubh*adh* is deolca*ir*.

Eagsi * ga truime dogra, * Eagui, in MS.
acairde a luc*ht* lean*m*ana
a*r* a úaigh nec*ht* m*ar* do nid.
24 úain a*r* a fhert n*a*ch bfuighmídh.

O gheibhiñ uaidh na fa*r*rad,
ro aoibhneas do edamar.
ma*ir*g do fúair a méd muirne
25 sa aég annair mathchuinge.

Mna g^{e} tíre fa thuirsi
a laoich a luc*ht* eagluise
a saoirfhir chomtha accumha
26 faoiligh orchra eato*rr*a,

Anteinech an tengna*m* glan,
anuaile an failte ollamh
re aois na dhíaigh as dursan
27 láis accríaidh do cuadarsan

Budh cían fa o*rr*era gach ám
cru Do*m*nuill Iñsi Fion gall
fath caoine is cnesguin don fréim
28 easb*hadh* na craoibhe céinéil

Clañ Giolleoin aneiduigh bróin
céim na*r* ardaigh a nonoir
sníomh ta*r* gach orera oile,
29 da bhríogh o*rr*tha deolchuire

Marbua * conuire agus chuiñ * Farbua?
ua maghnus omhúr manúiñ
fada aéig accuimhne caigh
30 bed os gac duilde a diogbhail.

Aicme Leóid na dheóigh dubech
sloigh na noilén nalbañech
gan bheó chroidhe an táin do toil,
31 báidh re aeolcuire ó*rr*thuib.

Hicuis tn*u*tha mur taid sin.
rioghr*adh* macne Leóid loingsigh
do ghnáth fa buaineire broin,
32 ma anuaillige attráth tio*n*oil * * tio*n*cil?

Long will be remembered by the Clan Leod
The death of the warrior of the blood of King Leod;
They are preparing for heartfelt grief,
Being full of excessive sadness and sorrow.

A death of the deepest anguish it is
To his friends and his followers;
Over his grave as they perform a *neachd*
They have their turn at the tomb which we cannot get.

As I used to receive from him, while along with him,
As much pleasure as I desired;
Alas that I obtained so much friendship,
Since he died in the hour of my praying.

The women of every country are in sadness,
Also their heroes and ecclesiastics;
Their faithful freemen are in grief,
The extremity of severe affliction is among them.

The hospitality, the pure generosity,
The joyous exclamation, the ready welcome,
They have all gone with him into the earth,
For an age after him there will be but lamentation.

The anguish of the blood of Donald of the Isles
Was unceasingly for a long time;
The loss of the branch of the tribe
Was lamentation and skin-wound to the stock.

The Clan Maclean in mourning clothes,
A degree which did not exalt their honour,
Their sorrow is greater than any other affliction,
Therefore they have on them their mourning

The elegies of Connor and of Conn,
Of the grandson of Magnus of the house of Man
Long are they in the memory of all,
The loss will be recorded in every leaf.

The Clan Leod are mournful after him,
The hosts of the Scottish Isles are
Without liveliness of heart for the loss that has been willed;
Sorrow has gained a sway over them.

They are in a state of expectation,
The princes of the Macleods of the ships,
Always under a load of sorrow,
Good are their warriors at the time of mustering.

[1]Maighre a*r* dshroth * na beirbe. * dhsroth ?
is oilén orca acco*m*eirghe
mór mhaoth chroidhe a*r* a ttug tro*m*.
33 ar fud laochruighe Lochl*uinn*.

Fríoth a neigsi a*r* faill bfol*agh*
ni mha*r* u*r*ra a hanaguil
a ceidh*me* ta*r* chách do chúaidh
34 an tráth b*udh* doilg as dio*m*búaid

En leñañ eigseg alba,
forus úird na heal*adh*na
abhás do dhearbh docra*cht* * di * docrás ?
35 feadhbh g*an* fhortacht aneigsi

Locrañ anfhoruis fesa.
no nech na chlo choi*m*nesa
ciodh a dé na b*udh* lo*cht* liñ
36 cre tar a corp as créidím

Anegmhus óir no calluigh
o teasda tríath ruisigerruig
an éigsi ón úair a éga
37 treigsi cúain a ccoimhéda

Rúaimnigh t*re* reña ni*me*.
feruidh frasa teiñtighe
na tolcha gan lásda lo.
38 do sma*cht* o*r*rtha da iarghnó

Ha srotha ag éirghe os fhedhuibh
tacha eisg a*r* inbhe-ár
ni faght*ar* na ta*i*thi * a ttír *t*ri*a*thi ? ta*ir*thi ?
39 conf*adh* na haithfe as ain*m*iñ

Ag o*r*ra dioghnuibh a bháis
dúiñe b*udh* dan*m*a dolaá*i*s * * dolaai*cht* ?
neoill brathshoillsi ambsigh cumh*adh* * * cumh*al* ?
40 dath o*r*si stir thuaighemhuin

[1] Before this verse, at the top of the page, is a verse in Niall Mc Vurich's writing, much older, and on a different subject. It runs thus :

A mbaile na ríogh ro*m*huiñ
iñis so da scanchuidhib
in short re labra liñe
nc damhna a *front* fíriñe

[1] The salmon of the high stream of the Barrow,
And the Orkney Islands rising up simultaneously;
Great softness of the heart which yielded sadness
Amongst the heroes of Norseland.

The learned were found in obscurity,
Their protector lives not;
They overstepped the rest,
When they were grieved and sad.

He was the chief protector of the learned men of Scotland,
He was the knowledge of the order of sciences,
His death has confirmed their difficulties,
The literati are like trees without relief.

He was the lamp of true history,
Or a person in its nearest type;
Why, O God, should it not be a grievance to us
That the earth is over his body, and I believe.

We are in want of gold and cattle,
Since the chief of Rushgarry died:
The learned men since the hour of his death
Have forsaken their havens of watching.

Flaming troubles pervaded the stars of heaven,
They poured forth showers of lightning;
The hills are not illumined by day,
Their grief for him mastered them.

The rivers are rising over the woods,
There is a scarcity of fish in the bays;
The fruitage is not found in the land,
The roaring of the sea is very coarse.

At the last hours of his death
Dreadful tokens appeared to us;
Foreboding clouds which denoted grief
Were of gold colour in the northern region.

[1] Here at the top of page 249—written in a different hand and much older than this elegy—are inserted these four lines, which have no connection with the rest:—

In the town of the kings before us,
Tell this to its historians—
In short—to speak to us:
Not condemnable its front of truth.

Tríach buaidhaoc na*r* bhris a móid
go ham ega sior Tormód
a*cht* an chomhra anúir fa bfuil
41 colmha re a dhún ni decuidh.

Bás flatha daicme olbhuir.
díoth onóra dollamhnuibh
máirg file fuair anái*r*.
42 cridhe naidh gan iongabhail

Ba*rr* cumha caitrech iona.
os bróin dáinrib áirdhríogha
o teasda a ceile cubhuidh.
43 measda déine a documhuil

Sea*cht* ccéd dég sa dó re riom.
stri bliadhna aois a nairdriogh
órslath b*udh* cneasda do chi,
44 go teasda romhac ruaidhrí

Da measda m*ét* a goimhe
lór a aidhble deolchuire
a*r* cách giogh * lugha da ló
a chu*m*ha an tráth fa tteas dó

* gaogh ?

. . . . . .

Do thurn aoibhneas iñ*si* gall

[Added as omitted :—]

Gan chuimne a*r* saoig*cht* * a*r* soon
b*udh* cnesta re láoidhibh logh
da*m*na bróin dho chi san cha*r*
an ghloir ghlan an dí ag dol

* saoig*ch*s

[Elegy on James Macdonald].

Ccu*m*a sheimis ag lot laoch,
na eghbhuis o mbeith go brach.
ar to*cht* na ttuile go ttrúagh
1 da luag a cco*m*huigh re ccradh.

Leana*m*h na laoch dealb ghlan deas
sdoirbh an grio*m*h a gerradh as
mac on rí chratuidh a crios
2 gur mhithigh leis an chli chlos

A victorious prince who did not break his word
Was Sir Norman to the time of death ;
Except the coffin in the earth in which he lies
There was no column raised for his monument.

The death of a prince of a mighty tribe
Is a want of honour to the learned professors ;
Woe to the poet who received attention,
His heart is gone without recovery.

Ours is greater than the lamentation for cities,
Above the grief for the daughters of supreme kings,
Or the death of a beloved spouse,
You may judge the severity of our affliction.

Seventeen hundred and two to be reckoned,
And three years the age of the supreme king,
A gold wand the purest to be seen,
To the death of the excellent son of Rory.

Were you to estimate the greatness of the anguish,
The vastness of the sorrow would suffice,
Among all persons, although lesser day by day,
The grief for him the time he died.
The pleasures of Innsigall have ceased.
[Omitted].
Without a remembrance of the time of our prosperity,
Bountiful was he in paying for poems ;
The cause of our sorrow I behold in the love—
The pure glory going to death.

Elegy on James Macdonald.[1]

The grief for James is wounding heroes,
As they shall ever be without him ;
The floods of tears are flowing pitifully
They are always speaking of him with anguish.

He was the child of the heroes, a pure handsome figure,
Sad is the deed that he has been cut off,
The son of the King of Cratuidh is in a girdle [*i.e.*, coffin],
Early for him to hear the *cli* [? call].

[1] Mackintosh says this is Sir James Macdonald of Sleat. He, however, died in 1723 ; while our James Macdonald here died in 1738. Possibly it is James Macdonald, the *tanist* of Benbecula and Clanranald, the half brother of Donald of Benbecula, who succeeded to the Clanranald chiefship in 1725, on the death of Ranald, brother of Allan of 1715.

Mac leighiñ gan neisbhuidh niull,
ó geibhmuin brosn*adh* da bhaigh,
go deaghbriathrac gan cceart cca*m*,
3 sa dearc mhall roriarac rio*m*.

Scion do aisdir * umhla a fhir * aishoin ?
na dhalta ag sgrudagh na sgol
ttrialuig o alba ar sál soir
4 sa lantoil da iaruig air

Fuair añ sgac ccolaisde cclu
m*ar* bhudh o*r*rasda luagh le
eagna as ttuigse ttaobh re ttaob
5 beagh nar baon ise aghus é

Atta fiaghuin a Fraing na fleagh
añ sg^c^ cáint do diol*adh* dhuibh
andec*ht*adh sgio*m*ha*cht* na sgol
6 le diaga*cht* ghloir liomhadh libh.

Fear riaghalta b*udh* mór mios,
na riogh dalta snior lor leis
do bhagh da*r* ttanaisde ttair * * ttais ?
7 maighisdir as aragh ris

Gion g*ur* mhisde siñe súd.
os brisdadh da fhiñe ég.
ccall ttuigsine a ttí man ttai*m*
8 sdi dhaibh n^c^ miosdar méd.

Tea*cht* m*ar* saorchuairt ta*r* sal soir
le tla*cht* o aobha*cht* an fhir
do comhed a chairde on sgoil,
9 sgradh on ttoil sna hoiredh air

Pilladh noch fhéd ar nais.
sn^c^ leir cò * ionadh da fhios. * cho ?
snighadh cceo ar an ccul ccas.
10 sleonbhás da chiñadh a chlos

An ccao*m*h slat n^c^ milladh moid
san saor m^c^ n^c^ i*r*rañ sed.* * fed ?
as fada teist ó uaigh ger bhog
11 sluaigh sg^c^ rod do cifc * ma ég * cist ?

Geabhar don choill na*r* chu*m* ccuas.
do lo*m* ar naball ma fhas
sgan os * ar ccioñ dos da dhlus * or ?
12 no lús nar mbos ona mbas

He was a scholar without want of letters,
From whom we received an impulse by emulating him ;
He was well spoken and free from error,
And his look mollient which was bountiful to me.

Far away he travelled to find his knowledge,
He was a pupil of the scrutinizers of schools ;
He proceeded from Scotland eastward by sea,
His own free will urging him on to it.

He gained renown in every College,
As it was easy with him to acquire knowledge,
Wisdom and intellect were side by side,
Although not one they were united in him.

France of feasts bears testimony
To every language paid for you,
Every thing beautiful found in the schools
Was polished by you with true godliness.

A religious man who was much respected,
A royal foster child, which was not too great for him ;
They conferred the title of *Tanaiside* on him,
And a mastership was applied to him.

Although it has been a great loss to us
Since his death will be the breaking up of a clan,
It is a want of understanding that leaves me as I am,
A loss to them the greatness of which cannot be estimated.

Coming as on a free visit from the east by sea,
With pleasure produced by the elegance of the man,
Maintaining his reputation from school,
And the love of the will being his reward.

To return back is impossible for us,
And it is not clear where information may be got ;
A damp mist fell on him of the ringleted hair,
It is a woeful death to his kindred to hear it.

The gentle scion that would not break his word,
And the free son that was not sparing of rich presents ;
Far distant from the grave was his fame although but young,
Hosts are on every road to hear if he died.

You may gather from the wood that has produced no nuts,
You may pluck with your hand an apple if it has grown ;
And there is not a dense tree over our heads
Or an herb that has not become bare through their decay.

Biadh ar ttoil fa dlighadh nde.
an ttí ler nighadh g^c^ ní.
an tte duirigh giodh dearadh do.
23 scan dhoiligh don uiladh é.

O dchi neiseirigh an luain.
eisean agus iñ ar háon.
a dul fa meas an bhreithib búain
24 sar mb*ed* * na luagh dheas na dhiagh. * mbi ?

Sea*cht* cc*ed* déig bliaghuin go bea*cht*
sé coig re niaruigh sa hocht.
leibhmuir o bfuair muire mac.
25 go héigh shei*m*uis uaiñ a*r* io*cht*

Mosgluigh gach haon haghuidh añ .
ismaor * dar mbrosnadh cceñ na cceñ * smaon ?
le ccoiñbhe n^c^ cleith an ccall .
26 fa bhreith an coi*m*ghe ror cu*m* .
Ccuma .

Septbr: ye 8th 1727

[Ranald's Exile, Chief 1715-1725].

Da chúis aig milladh ar mea*m*na,
smuanadh orrtha giodh ttaom ttruag .
do chuir a glais cceim da*r* ccaibhneas
1 sleim tha*r* nais dar naoibhneas uai*nn*.

Gradh an ciort as eagal gac ai*m*uiort
g^c^ trath nar meabhuir da mios
gan fhios ccia diobh do bei*r* ba*r*re * * baire ?
2 cch * dia chur lai*m*e leis * ?

As uaisle fhea*r*ruiñ fhuiñ albañ,
a müigh o ni*m*bhe gan io*cht* .
n^c^ iongnadh sa ttoil go ttilladh,
3 n^c^ bhfuigh sirradh le seirc

Cceart an chruin ag u*r*ruing eile
as rí Breatañ ar chall a ciort,
do dhuisg sin easbhuigh g^c^ haoinfhir,
4 sni seasguir Gaoidhil on gleic

Let our will be controlled by the law of God,
For by Him all have been cleansed ;
The person who had been with us had, however, a termination,
And he has been lamented by all.

When we shall see the Resurrection of the Lamb,
He and we shall be together ;
Then to be judged by the Eternal Judge,
And we shall be called on the right side after him.

Seventeen hundred years exactly,
And six fives to be reckoned along with eight
By you since the time that Mary obtained a son,
When James died from us to be deplored.

Every one shall uncover his face there,
Consider how we shall all be gathered together,
At an assembly where no secret can be concealed ;
Under the judgment of the Lord through whom we have been kept.

The grief.

Septr. the 8th, 1727.

Exile of Ranald.

There are two affairs that are wasting our minds,
To be thinking of them makes us miserable ;
Their grip has reduced our affability by a degree,
And our pleasures have retired back from us by a leap.

Love of justice and fear of injustice,
At every time in our remembrance estimating them ;
Without being known which of them gains the sway
Except when God gives a helping hand.

The nobles of the lands of the country of Scotland
Are deprived of their place without justice ;
Is it not a wonder while their will is to return,
That they receive not their desire with rsspect?

The right of the crown is with another,
And the King of Britain has lost his rights ;
That has awakened every man to his loss,
And the Gael are not at ease from the contest.

A ccobhuir sn^{c} bhfuigh nultuibh
beañ sa muintir a magh bhfail
ó se do gabhadh an gasruigh
5 bfagail rí sagsan tar sál.

sgele a the*cht* le brosnan buingne
g^{c} laoi aig mosglagh na*r* meisg
or mbeith na neasbhuig a*cht* iasa*cht*,
6 ni seasguir an riog*acht* ris.

Dhuin bh*us* duilge no iad uile .
aicme colla na ne*cht* naigh
amuigh o noighrea*cht* s,on ninbhe
7 lu*cht* thoirbeart dhiagla don dai*m*

Sceoñ coi*m*ede rioghfhuil raghnull,
a neasbuig seilbh chru cuiñ
chuir gan do rea*cht* muaill an isleac*ht*
8 do the*acht* b*udh* tuair disleacht dhuiñ

Gan uath eoin naitribh aithre*cht* .
do mhith ar mean*m*na da mhios .
ceru don choill n^{e} ttairr re ttoghadh
9 do thoill da*r* mbasgh reabhad ris

Ttug muisd nglaogh le teasgradh toile
go hoirghe muire m^{e} nde.
ma bi ré a gceall ra guasa*cht*,
10 o se cceñ ar nuasleac*ht* e.

A the*acht* saor go cceart a chiñigh,
do sheasuibh seuilbh na seañ * * *scañ-lbur ?
ar ttriath cciun sar bhflatha bfial-lbur
11 ssdiuir ar matha diocuib eiss.* * eirr ?

O se ragnall ttriath ar ttogha
guidi*m* cceriosd dhruid dar ndion,
e da ndlea*cht* diolladh ar ttoile,
12 a ccert riogragh roi*m*he ria*m*h.

Go nti chugui*n* ttriath a*r* tteaguisg
a dfhuil cuiñ is cholla ghúas .
a cceñas rioghmhaicne ragnuill
13 a dhion aic*m*e o geibhiñ g*an* ghúas.

Da mag ttoil le rí g^{e} ruire,
a bhreith go hoirea*cht* cru chuiñ,
ni ceiladh sin daill da*r* docra*cht*
14 a bheiradh slán go socra*cht* siñ

Their relief is not to be obtained in Ulster,
Although their people were beloved in Magh Fail :
Since the parties have been taken,
Leaving the King of England over sea.

There is news coming with a mustered force,
Every day arousing amongst us ;
On account of us being without them, except as a loan,
The kingdom is not at ease by it.

To us it is more rueful than to all others,
To the race of Colla of the warlike deeds (steeds ?)
They are out of their inheritance and rank,
The people that gave payment to the poets.

The royal blood of Ranald is the chief guardian,
They are without the possessions of the blood of Conn ;
The want of thy government lowered my pride,
Thy arrival was the signal for our loyalty.

The grandson of John not being in his ancestral inheritance,
Our minds have decayed contemplating it ;
Nuts from a wood that bears no fruit,
From a wood by which our hopes have been blasted.

Let us give a call with a fervence of will,
To the Heir of Mary, the Son of God,
Should they be in danger of sustaining a loss,
Since He is the Head of our nobility.

May he come free to the rights of his kindred,
To maintain the possessions of the ancient (house) ;
Our chieftain calm and our prince hospitable,
The guide of our nobles who would pay the troops.

As Ranald is the king of our choice,
I implore Christ to send him to protect us,
That he may come to pay us our will,
In the right of the princes ever before him.

May the chief of our instruction come unto us,
Who is descended from the blood of Conn and Colla Uais,
In the government of the royal tribe of Ranald,
His protecting clan by whom I have lived without danger

If it should be pleasing to the King of all Kings,
To bring him to the inheritance of the blood of Conn ;
He would not refuse the most hazardous meeting,
He would bring us safe into security.

Soirbh don tti do cu*m* an chruiñe,
slat ar riaghla do diol dho
mur do sgaoil an muir ag maoise
15 le gclaodh ttuil g^c daoirse dhó

A mic Do*m*nuill a crú chroidhe
aigill go minic mac ndé
u*m* gac ni bhus easbhuig oirruibh
16 sleasuigh se go hullam*h* é

Amhairc siar ar aisdir iosa,
o thuirliñ go muire mac .
gus ar ghabh ccoroiñ da*r* cceañach
17 sglac oñoir m*ar* eallach ort.

A dhuin do thuirliñ oigre ar natha*r*
do dioll no ccana thuit ttro*m*,
m*ar* do bhi mhathair da mhollad
18 ttri raichair ttallam*h* ttoll.

O ghabhagh feoil ma mac muire
no go bhfuiair gcesadh sa*n* g^c rañ
bio*m*guidh cidhíñ dan crois guaillibh
19 los iolluigh g^c uabuir añ

Densa hairis ar lorg an leinib
mhic Dho*m*nuil an crotha chaoi*m*
giodh n^c bfaig go soirbh añ saogall
20 gabh an goir*m* le saorthar sibh.

O n^c far ach ttuirse as ttriobloid
a gceilidh rí ni*me* naoi .
ccreid gur sgaile agcrein a*n* caithe
21 aille sgei*m* an bheatha bhaoi.

Umhluigh do ghathair na nuile
an rí o bfuig math is mo
o si ccios n^c ccoiglear dfia*r*ruigh
22 gcios ttaignagh da diollad dho

Da chuis

Niall mor m^c muiridh · Do ruaighri mor m^c leid

Se hoidhce dhamhsa sa*n* dún
nior bhe an coiñmhe fallsa fhúa*r*
cui*rm* lionmhu*r* ga hibhe ahór
fionbhrugh mor is lionmhu*r* slúagh

Praise be unto Him who created the world
That the scion of our government should be freed by Him;
As He divided the sea before Moses,
And subdued the flood of every oppression.

O, son of Donald, thou blood of my heart,
Implore often the Son of God
For everything that is wanting to thee,
And he will readily grant it.

Look continually on the path of Jesus,
Since a Son came down to the Virgin Mary,
Who took upon Him a crown to redeem us,
Receive honor as a burden to thee.

From a man descended the heir of our fathers
To pay the tributes which fell heavy [upon us];
How his mother was praising him
While proceeding on the hollow earth [*i.e.*, earth below].

Since Mary's Son became incarnate,
Until he was crucified on the tree;
Let us implore the chief of the shoulder cross,
The joyous plant of all pride.

Go thou onward in the track of the child,
Son of Donald of the pleasing figure;
Although you may not find this world agreeable,
Accept the invitation by which you shall be saved.

As you may not find but sorrow and trouble,
In submitting to the will of glorious heaven;
Believe that the sunshine of this world is short,
More delightful is the beauty of the everlasting life.

Submit to the Father of all,
The King from whom we shall receive the greatest goodness;
The tribute which is not neglected in demanding it,
Is the tribute of your mind to be paid to Him.
Two causes.

Niall Mor Mc Varich for Rory Mor Macleod.[1]

Six nights I had been in the Dun,
It was not a fallacious entertainment I received;
Plenty of ale was drunk at the board,
There was a large wine-hall and a numerous host.

[1] For the place of this poem in the MS., see above p. 216

Teglach an tighe air g^c taobh
fa hí an fhine mheghrach mhór
ferrde suaimhnes ratha an ríogh
lion catha anuignes fa ól

Gáir na gclairseach sn ceuach ttróm
ag nach gnathach fuath na feall
gair na mbleige* fleasgach fioñ
lioñ misgach is teine theñ

* miledh, *deleted.*

Rí o nolbhuir aignedh úr
coñmhuigh achaidrem gach cliar
na rioghbrugh ni haisling ól
da shlógh lionmhur farrsaing fial

Fiche misge liñ g^c láoi
nochar leisge liñ no lé
fiu anert ar mbetuidh do bhí
cethuir atri asecht le sé

Se.

[Welcome to Allan, Chief, 1686-1715].

Failte dar nailín rígh na raghnallach
ad chím gur faghlamach a ghlain fhein ghormlañach
e nach obadh sa fhein fhioñghalla céim nach iomrallach san
chogadh chomhlañach · cuirfed anegar rann go robhladhach
sgo morrdhalac gan cham don dregan Domnallach

Nior bferr mur cheñ fedhna an flath osgar
no ar mhemna ar sgathgasgan re teñ* nach tugasdh *ceñ?
iomchruidh sgiath re chach san chathchosgar
ar ttriath da mathbrosdadh ar ath ga nuchmosgladh
sdo niodh ar léirg chúain san chith feasgar
frithfhreasdal ar a féirg do sduaigh gan sruth
fhosgadh · ge magh lán a long gan lathbhasgad
re athasgnamh na tton go tragh gan tothosnadh

Niall m^c Domhnuill m^ic Muiredhaigh ·cn7 [1]

[1] Immediately after the above poem there appears, on page 275, the English poem on Bishop Burnet, who died in 1715. The Whig bishop was detested by the Jacobites. We give the satire as it stands. The Robert referred to is doubtless Sir Robert Walpole. The poem is as follows:-

The Divills was brawling when
Burnet Dessended
Transported with joy they left
of contending

The attendants of the house were on every side,
It was a cheerful great clan ;
As quietness was better for the prince's comfort
The party of the tribe took their drink in retirement.

The merriment of the harp and of the full bowls,
With which hatred and treachery are not usually accompanied ;
The laughter of the fair-haired youngsters,
We had inebriating ale and a blazing fire.

A prince from whom a good disposition is required,
He keeps the fellowship of all ecclesiastics ;
In his regal court drinking is not a dream,
To his numerous company he is plentiful and hospitable.

We were twenty times drunk every day
To which we had no more objection than he had ;
Our food * was in abundance which consisted of * [mead ?]
Four, three, seven along with six of varieties.
Six nights.

Welcome to Allan of Clanranald.

Hail to our Allan ! king of the Clanranald !
I see how learned, beauteous, blue-bladed he is ;
Neither he nor his high-stepping, wide-wandering Fingalians would shirk
The close-fought fight. I will put in order verse right famous
And glorious, without flaw, in honour of the Dragon of Clan Donald.

Not better as leader of men was the Chief Osgar,
Whether for spirit or bravery for each pressure that arises,
Or for close shield-conflict in the heat of battle ;
On sea he is good at inciting ; at a ford, for rousing.
On the breast of the sea on a stormy evening he can
Well watch the rage of the rolling waters, taking them
Side-ways. Though shipping heavy seas, he gets,
Despite the mounting waves, to land scatheless.

Niall, the son of Donald Mc Vurich, sang.

Old Belzebub ran the archbishop
to meet.
and thus the arch Rebell the
apostate did greet. wt. a fa la la

Och my Dr Doctor Burnet
I'm pleased beyond measure
this visite unlookt for
gives me infinite pleasure

POEMS OF THE RED BOOK.

[Praise of Love][1]

Aoibhiñ an gala*r* e an grádh
  coñbhuidh dui*n*e go brách beo
  nio hionañ is gala*r* cháich
  do bhera si*n* alán leo.

Leo a*r* tós do chóidh an deachuir si u*m* rún
  cloisdin ceoil o bheol nan glan fochal cciúi*n*
  deírge an róis do chóir alecan m*ar* crú
  siad fadheoigh do fhoir a*r* nanshocui*r* dhuiñ
Dui*nn*e do chúaidh sin asui*m* · attar*r*la fá*m*thuiñ astigh
  críoch mo ghalair do mhios me
  ni bhi se a*cht* dhui*n*e glic

[1] This poem follows, at p. 292 of the MS., immediately on Fergal Mc An Baird's medley, and is probably by that poet.

But o my Dr Saram
how goes things above
Doth George hate the Toryes
and Whiggks only love wt. a fa la a

Were your highness impropriated
  in person to reign
You coud not more bravely our party
  maintain
But how doth gd. Robert ?
  O perfectly well
A . . . . . whigg
  you had nere in hell wt. a fa la &

Hugh Peter is making
  a Sneaker within
for Luther, Buchannan, Jo. Knox, and Calvin
but ore ye have tipled a brass of punch bowls
yile swear you never
Drank wt. Dishonester souls, wt. a fa

This night wile caruse
putt ane end to all pain
goe Cromwell you dog
King William unchaine
and tell him at length
yt. Sarams come down
who just left his Mitre
as he left his Crown, wt. a fa la la

They lived as they dyed
in our Service all spent
they only come hear
who never repents.
Lett the heralds aloud.
our victory tell
lett George live for ever
amen cryed all hell.

Ni glic na*r* char*us* do*m* cholui*nn* a*r* ttús
gradh do thabha*ir*t do thaitnem a gor*m*-
rosg núr · bheith re t*r*eabh*adh* ni cneasd
m*ar* obair aniu · mo dhiol feasda do-
bhethuidh an do*m*huinsi súd

Sud mo bheatha a*r* fedh mo ré
thar liom féin ni millsi mil
alán am ghaile do ghrádh
ni beg lemsa go brách si*n*.

Ag sin na hadhbha*r* do dhaingnidh os-
na mo cleibh · fuilt chlañbhuighe
go talmhuin ag ro*cht* an fheir
ruisg mhall ghlas rer samhladh angloine
do néimh · scruibh bha*rr*laga le a tta*ir*ea*r* gach
sompla do*n* ghrés

Grés oirrdheirc do bhegan rañ
do dhealbh misi cha ferr sdúai*m*
muna bfagha*m* thall an díol
och fa ríor ni fhuighim dúais

Duais mo rañ is ferr *do* bfacabha*ir*
ría*m*h · ragharc mall anall tre bha*rribh* aciamh
labha*ir*t ghañ go teñ do chloisdin ag triall
ni beg lea*m* sgach ám do chabhuir mo pian

Pian man*m*a ma*r* aon smo chuirp
a dhui*n*e do chlui*n* g^e maoin
na sealbhuidh da rachadh sibh
an ría*m*h sin is deca*ir* dhaoibh
Aoibhiñ an gala*r* an grádh

Cathal [1]

Deacuir tec*ht* on galar gh*r*áidh
an galur dom chur fa chiaidh
ni he an galur ga*n* ghuin mb*r*óin
galar na*c*h fóir luibh no liaigh

Gal*ur* gráidh is galar dhamh
an galur go brách na*r* mbun

[1] This is not the title of the poem, which is in Dispraise of Love. It means evidently that Cathal Mc Vurich is the author.

am chroidhe do choidh asteg
cnedh thoile ler dhoigh mo dhul

Mile fáobh*ar* gráidh dom ghuin
baogh*al* m*ar* atáim on toil
ni fhéidir te*cht* saor m*ar* sin
sneimh on toil san taobh astoig.

Toñ tseirce na tuile triñ
tuile le mhéirter ar mbuaigh
tug soin a*r* snoidhe go cnáimh
doigh ghraidh am chroidh do chúaidh

Misi do thuitim d*o* taoib
cioth fa fuil da chur a cceill
ni fuil cabha*ir* an dán duiñ
mo ghradh rúin ga*r* foguil féin

An rioghain n^c miodh do mhnaoi
mo shearc ar na lionadh lé
an coimhdhe ga cor a gcli
ca ní is doilghe dhamh a dhé
Deca*ir* te*cht* on gala*r* ghráidh

Niall mór m^c mhuiredh*aigh* ccn7

Soruidh slán do noidhche anréir
fada ge*ir* a dol ar cúl
da ngealltaoi mo cor acc*r*oich
is truagh nach í anoch*t* a tús

Ata dias is tighsi anoch*t*
nach ceileñ an rosg an rún
ge nach fuilid bel ar bhel
is ge*rr* ge*ir* silleadh an súl

S truagh an cuibhreach do ni an chiall
ar sill*eadh* siubhlach na súl
ni feirde an tosd do ni an bél
sgél do ní an rosg ar an rún

Nocha leigid luch*t* na mbrég
smid as mo bhel a rosg mall
tuig an ní adeir mo shúil
7 tú san chúil úd thall

Cum aguiñ a noidhche anoch*t*
t*r*úagh gan í m*ar* so go brách
na leig an mhaiden a stech
eiridh scuir amach an la

Uch amhuire abhuime an tseing
os tu ceñ ar ar cceill
ta*rr*uigh 7 gabh mo lámh
soruidh slán do noidhche areir

Diar*m*uid m^c^ Laoisigh m^ic^ an bhaird ·cc· [1]

A chormuic cui*m*hnigh an chóir
na ben dfuil ír anonóir
ni hí an choir égára is fherr
ni dóigh édala an fhoireñ

Na rioth do reir do thoile
na ca*r* * sechran siorraidhe — * can, B. B.
na heirghe an guais n^c^ dlec*ht* duit
na gluais ta*r* chert a chormuic

Ni cás do nech ni do rágh
ga*n* derbh*adh* súadh na señ dán
bheith go brach ga*n* luagh leabha*r*
más duál chách chreidemhuin

Léigsi dhí m*ar* gach duine
arm*as* fhreimh rughruighe
na saoil g*ur* libh an lamh dherg
na sir acht rágh na ri * lérg — * righ, B. B.

Muc dá hógh * oighrec*ht* oile — * thó, B. B.
cían go naicme dáirighe
no cha dílsi dhaibh no* an lám — * B. B. *omits*.
san chrichsi fáil a*r* fadágh

Na hia*rr* a chormaic díbh chuiñ
an lámh le fúadach feruiñ
ashealbh na sirsi m*ar* sin
mas dearbh libhsi na leabha*ir*

Féchidh an leabha*r* ulltach
sgriobh*adh* * na sgél niongañtach — * sgribhiñ, B. B.

[1] Here the B. B. adds : a*n* so da dh*e*rbh*adh* g*ur* do chla*n*aibh rughr*uidhe* is cóir a*n* la*m*h dh*e*rg.

a chor*m*uic ní dleagha*r* dul
ta*r* leabha*r* oirdheirc uladh

Sean dán fíre a*r* a bfuil dath
lámh dhérg eireñ í bheathach
do riñ an toide glan griñ
na ben re hoige* í huigiñ

* hoighre, B.B.

A nesbhuigh airgid na óir
do bhi suñ a*r* siol sén róigh
díol na laime ta*r* cheñ cruidh
aneng do baille anulltuibh

Caidhe an tí thráth da ceñach
rug uaiñ í a*r* aitherrach
cia dhiñe do dhiol aneng
as gnio*m*h fíre go foirceñ

Cia do chách nach cúala sin
derg ruatha*r* choñuill chernuidh
ciñ cháigh do chur a*r* an ghad
ni dóigh a dhul a*r* dermad [1]

Go hoigh*adh* eirc mhic cairbre
a*ir* ccur a*ir* g*ach* áon airde
nior hionl*adh* alamh leis
g*ur* bhiongn*adh* dála a*n* dualghais

Da*r* thu*m* abhos sa*n* bhrat*a*ch
do chach nior bham anacail
aig fill*eadh* na laimh leis
nir mill*eadh* aille an armais

Fagb*adh* Conall tuar t*r*eise
lorg amhear sa*n* meirgse
g*ur* * oighrea*cht* ga thsíol o shoin
le fornert gnio*m* as gaisg*adh*

* Chur ?

Ta on ló sin a leith
aig siol IR déis acheile
sealbh na laimhe os doibh dhleaghai*r*
ta*r* fher*a*ibh aille 'Eriñ

Ge be duine der*adh* riom
go mbhíadh *con* (?) dainbhios oro*m*
n*ach* fior uaim araidhim rúibh
Saithim mo thúath attalmhuin

[1] Here the R. B. text of this poem ends. The rest of the poem and the whole of the next are taken from the B.B.

Bhan tsheilbh dhibhsi n*ach* dleghth*ar*
do ttairgt*hadh* dfheilioghagh
gion go bf*uil* éire a*n* da*n* dhuit
a*r* slán fa chéile a chorm*aic*

Freagra a*ir* in dansa a*n* só ó Eógan o Dhon*n*aoile

Náir a*n* sgealsa tia*cht* do tigh
chluinmid uáid amh[lc] Láoisig
tagra na laimhe n*ach* doibh o ch*er*t
do chlañaibh Róigh na robh*er*t

Tairing do thuath stop do bhél
munab thú Conall na nar*m* rogh*er*
ler mía*n* fir eirin uile
do ch*uir* a*ir* en ghad guallaña

Tri téad is laige táin
do chím ala*r* do thiompáin
beag ambrígh searbh a*n* gloi*r*
ni dearbh*adh* a*r* in laimh laimhoi*r*

Muc dh*a* tho cé mór a meas
níor churtha ris in lai*m*h accoi*m*hmes
arm*us* corma a*n* torc fa mear
arm*us* troda a*n* bhás bha*rr*geal

Dea*r*bhadh eile bheir tu asteach
la*m*h dherg eir*inn* i Beathach
iomdh*a* focal aderid cách
n*ach* bhfagthar sgriptuir do chomd*a*ch

File fallsa do ghrádh séad
do roiñ a*n* rañ lan bhréag
nil aoinf*er* ar in sgelsa leis
ni shaorfiñ e a*ir* ainbhfeas

An treas puirt ta a*r* do phibh
dergruathar Chonaill chearnáoi
níor sin a*n* lamhsa liñ
sga*n* añ a*cht* finsgel fabhuill

Creidim go ttug a*n* rua*r*thar teñ
da*r* chui*r* lén a*r* bhf*er*aibh éiriñ
sní chreidim go brath g*ur* rad
2 mhíle ceñ a*ir* aonghad

Dirim fós sas derbtha liñ
n*ach* bfhagthar a sgeal no sgríbhiñ
dh*a* míle m*a*c ríogh go mbhúadh
do beith a neiriñ anenua*ir*

Ni dhérn sibh de*ch*taibh a riamh
a*cht* d*er*g ruatha*r* chonall ni d*er*m*ad* chiall
as na*r* áonghniomh go mhet suilt * * iuilt?
beith d*o* thsíor mhaoidheamh a dh*er*m*ai*d

Mas fásg*adh* fóla as glacaibh cur*adh*
dh*er*bhas a*n* lamhsa dh*o* ndlegha*r* uirim
fech cia dhiñ is lía do thúm
alamh abhfolaib ea*cht*ruiñ

Feach Coñ accnuca na ccladh
in a*r* lía fuil da fásgadh
iomdh*a* méirge in a*r* thúm alá*m*h
ni bf*uil* a*n* sgelsa a*ir* seachran

Ar thuit do mh^c^aibh ríogh leis
a*r* magh lena fa gaibhtec g*r*eis
d*a* ccuirtháoi anénghad a*r* Chóñ
sair do bhíadh a*n* tual*a*ch taobhth*r*om

Cáth chasgliñe as cath chuima*ir*
ina catha do cuir*eadh* a*r* loch feabhail
aig easrúadh a*r* lochlañ lír
ca roibh bh*ur* lamhsa a*n* la sin

Sna cathaibh do cuir*eadh* liñ
aig cosna*m*h crích heiri*nn*
iomdh*a* gealghlac fa co*r*cra gné
do mh*er*clañaibh ne*r*tmhar náomhneil

Ag tag*ra* ríom ni beit dhuit
ni mé píobui*r*e anenphuirt
iomdh*a* ea*cht* 2a*r* buidheach baibh
dherbh*as* g*ur* liñ an rígh laimh

Stad a Dhea*r*m*ai*d na tagair nios mó
ni fheid*er* a*n* sgealsa daithcheó
ni leat a*n* lam as aille dréach
le ha*r*dr*adh* eir*inn* an bhrat*a*ch
Tai*r*ing.[1]

[1] End of quotatation from B. B. The two replies by Niall Mc Vurich which follow, are in the R. B. only.

Fegra a*r* dia*rm*uid m^c^ an bhai*r*d ^a^. o niall m^c^ muiredh*uigh*.

Labhradh trían chonguil go ciui*n*
na biodh anesb*hadh* fhiriuil
da néirigh fraoch ghoi*m*h na bfer
do laochruigh ghle mhir Ghaoidh*eal*

A fhir thagras on treibhsi
mun ab ar mían maileisi
na hia*rr* sencha*irt* chru choll
na*r* nemhpailt clu comhloña

Agair gach onoir oile
as dle*cht* do rei*mh* rúghr*uidhe*
giodhedh léig dhí a dhui*ne*
a mbi na*r* mbréid mbratuighe

Iñis go réigh g*a*ch robháigh
na hio*m*ráigh a*r* iomarbhaigh
léig feasda thor*adh* ga túr
ni cniosda anfhaluidh dfhadugh

Fíor go raibh le brígh mbuaighe
ag curadhuibh craobhruaighe
a nágh budh docra a diumghuidh
lamh chorcra sa*n* caithiorghuil

Da éis do thraoths*a*d an tréin
slio*cht* uaibhrech eoch*ach* duibhléin
fuil ír da ttreine an treas*adh*
bhan tír eire anui*r*esb*hadh*

Tug triath dfuil ír sna colla
m*ar* tá roiñ san rí rolla
le re*cht* ratha dfior oile
se*cht* ccatha seal se*cht*muine

Nach cual adhuis do ghui*n* gha
g*ur* thuit Fearghu*s* afodha
ger ghárbh achlañ sa*n* chogadh
bhúdh márbh añ do fhanad*ar*

Do gabhadh buaidh is brat*a*ch
fola hír go himertach
sdo bhí ri orrthuibh re headh
dona ttri colluibh cneasgheal

La*m*h anúa*cht* datha dheirg
cuirid añsoin san sroilmhéirg
do shior go chaithghreis do chur
más fior aithris na nughd*ar*

An lá*m*h ga lenmui*n* líñe
magh aill fios na firiñe
míle bliaghai*n* le bróin ch*éd*
ríaghail is coir ar choimhéd

Lenuighsi an leómhan buighe
a neinig ú*a*ine óirthuighe
sa*n* léirg le buagha a pugha*ir*
méirg do chuala ag *Con*chubha*r*

A maighin moighe ratha
an la churrtha an chruadhchatha
ga seoladh don chuire chas
budh leomhan uile anár*m*hus

Suaitheñta*s* *bur* *con*gail chlaoin
gona aleomhan na leath taoibh
nach derbhadh Flañ ga rágh ribh
nár dealbh*adh* lá*m*h añ idir

Dar lem is leo*m*han sní lá*m*h
ár*mus* shíl ír sg^c aon ágh
maith an fhíadha*in* Fla*nn* file
go ríaghuil rañ rithfimne

Tuigi*m* an tagrañ taodhg dall
ibh eathach duibhlén dearbhám
ge be leighfedh a lorg liñ
ni shénfagh ord í uigiñ

Ma*r* sin léigth*er* líñe an lá*m*h
anúa*chtar* in *ga*ch aón ágh
sga*n* a buain dín le deabh*adh*
dfuil ír 7 eiremhóin

Le do chosain colla úais
urmhor ula*dh* dál degh chruais
do roinert a chleth sa chor
7 leth oire*cht* alban

Bratach barañta a*r* mbruighne
la*m*h b*údh* séla ag so*m*hai*r*le
lér gabh daghfhoñ na ndrochghall
go gla*n* sfera*nn* fioñlochl*ann*

An lámh ch*éd*na ag cloiñ Domhnaill
riu ga*n* en dréa*m* ion chomhlui*nn*
anua*ir* anfuigh a*r* fhoghluibh
fuair manch*idh* is mathgha*m*hnuigh

Leam is chu*m*hain sni cian uagh
an lámhsa ag brisdedh borbshl*uagh*
do gasruidh ba mhagh monuigh
gal cosmhuil rer ccuradh*aibh*

Ora*m* ni bhera*r* baire
sesbhuim sealbh na láochlai*m*he
o bhéd tuaighe da truime
le m*éd* buaighe a*r* mbratuidhe

A fir thriall*as* don tír shíar
uaimsi giodh urchuir imchían
beir na gaoisin a*r* nglac ra*nn*
go m^c^ Laoisidh m*ar* labhr*ám*
Labh

Fregra ar Eogha*n* ó Doñoile

Nar lém choisnes tu clu chuiñ
léd dhán am^ic^ í Dhoñuill
ag áiremh chaithrem is chrech
na*r* ghabh tu an taithger direc

Ma*r* taoi ga*n* e*a*gal roi*m*h thuaigh
a*cht* o chonall on craobhruaigh
is truagh ga*n* tu anea*m*hui*n*mhach
m*ar* aon re *con*all cern*a*ch

As maith an tiupanac tú
bi biñ no gheibhir michlu
mas suain is cóir do chle*cht*adh
do sluagh a*r* chioñ chais mbertadh

Muna coisnir an lamh dherg
na chuir an mhuc sa*n* sróilmheirg
a*cht* to*m*huil a ta*rr* astech
m*ar* srumuil conall cernach

Ni derbh*adh* let a*r* laimh dheirg
dán direch taodg i huigiñ
sgo cuirfet anaon chethram cá*m*
n^c^ cuirfedh táodhg sa leathra*nn*

Puirt na*r* siñeadh a*r* píb ría*m*h
ruatha*r* conuill aním chían
ge do dherbh a lamh sa lañ
nior leanbh a*r* sál na saorchl*ann*

Gan áthas an rioghfhuil róigh
más tu a déradh do begcóir
an déigh tána bo cuailgne
iomdh*a* anágha aniomruaga

Na*r* léigh tu cath ros na riogh
cu na cértcha * a chosgarghrio*m*h * chértcha ?
*Con*cubha*r* Ferghus na bfe*cht*
na morchl*ann* ir a neinfhea*cht* * * nem ?

Cath eduir libh na liñibh
caithrei*m* chongail chláirinigh
no foghuil Ferg*uis* amach
na toghail temr*a*ch luachrach

Clesa lúigha choin chuluiñ
troid na*r* bhobuir ionfhuluin*g*
e a*r* áth onach fhacais
trúagh o chách n^c^ cúaladhas

Baile afuair Fer día a ghuin
m^c^ nosa is Fraoch m^c^ Fiodh*aigh*
da mbetha a*r* mui*nn*tir meidhbe
do chlui*nn*ti anuirsgéla

A mhic semuis go noige óig
duit o nach léis na lom róid
biadh ábhráin rói*m*h ma*r* roghain
ni glór abhloir ealadhain

Dod mhaoidhemh a*r* m^c^ an bhá*ir*d
a hu*cht* eólais ga*n* aon á*ir*d
na buail bos re bel fili*dh*
do dhuain chros go ccoiridhir

Cr*ét* fa sloiñt*er* do slio*cht* ír
cath chui*nn* a ccnocha chlaidhmhín
nert sluaigh an chródha chreach*adh*
córa a luaigh re laighnech*ibh*

Ar thuit a*r* magh léna leis
guidhim dia riut is iñis
bha sech do slio*cht* éimhir fhiñ
a*r* an leith a deas deiriñ

Na déin dea*rm*ad do chloiñ ír
a ccath midhe a*r* a mhoirghní*om*h
g*ur* thuit mac máil go mhaithibh
do laimh a*r* ccuiñ ch*éd* chathuigh

Mur ata uait a*r* ia*rr*uidh
gabhail sliocht neill naoighiall*uigh*
a*r* emui*n* anfhuiñ sgathuidh
an degh*aidh* chuiñ ch*éd* chath*uigh*

An lamh dherg ni chóir diárruígh
do riogfhuil neill naoighiall*uigh*
b*udh* córa na naoi nglasa
do chorúgh na á*r*m*u*sa

Giall B*r*eatn*a*ch borb is Phicech
geill sagsa*n* umhla alban*a*ch
do ghabh niall an toigfher teñ
is giall choig ccoigedh Eireñ

An lámhsa chloiñe ɔolla
fua*ir* doibh iomad urrama
do chuir an choróin ma cceñ
maille ré honoir Eireñ

A shlio*cht* neill mhoir m^{ic} eoch*ach*
sa shiol chonaill chruaidh chreach*aigh*
ni hédail a*r* laimhne dhuibh
dána an égcóir a hia*r*uigh

Ni maireñ m^{c} conmhidhe
dua neill mhacha a meirtine
rug leónadh a*r* sgéla a*r* sgol
méla is coga*n* na ughda*r*

Lu*cht* eal*adh*na aicme neill
na*r* diuña*r*badh a heiriñ
m^{c} i Doñuil diol gáire *
na olla*m*h riogh ro naire
Nar leam

* gháire

Niall m^{c} mui*r*edh*uigh*. [1]

[1] This is the end of the Red Book as now preserved. The last page is numbered 311.

HIGHLAND CLAN GENEALOGIES OF THE BLACK BOOK.

[MS. p. 176.]

Genel*ach* chl*oinne* Ghiolleóin

·S· Eóin, mh^c^ eóin
mh^c^ aillin, m^c^ loilin
m^c^ eachuiñ óig
mh^c^ Lochlin mhóir
m^c^ eochuiñ óig
m^c^ eachuiñ mhóir
m^c^ Lochliñ catan*aigh*
m^c^ Eachui*n* uibhir
m^c^ Lochliñ óig
mh^c^ Lochliñ bhroiñigh

·l· ca*mh*sron*ach* ·l· mhóir 7 is bhuagh athanig tig*e*rna cholla .i. íad soin a*r* slio*cht* Eoin gha*r*bh mh^c^ Lochliñ bhronn*aigh* ·l· ca*mh*-sron*aigh* .i. tig*e*rna a*i*rde gabhir a*r* slio*cht* Domhn*ui*ll m^c^ Lochlin nech aroiñ dilui*n* re i*nghin* m^c^ each thighern chin gherloch (*acht* nod leat g*ur* b*adh* e niall on dangad*ar* slio*cht* neil). Ba tosg*adh* a rug*adh* a*cht* ise m^c^ i*nghin* Ia*r*la mára da*n* derna tigha*r*na.

m^c^ Eachdhuin ruaig na cath
m^c^ Lochluiñ luban*aigh*
m^c^ Eoin duibh
m^c^ Giolla cholluim
m^c^ Mhaoilisa
m^c^ Giollaeaoin mhóir

7 dir cuid occ g*ur* on Ghioll eoin mhóir so a tañig cl*ann* choiñdigh a*r* a nadhb*ar* go roibh birt m^c^ aigi .i. Maolisa o bhfuillid cl*ann* Giolleaoin, 7 Coiñdech o bhfuillid cl*ann* Choiñdigh

Genel*ach* cl*oinne* Choindidh

M*ur*chad m*ac* coiñdidh, m^c^ eoin, m^c^ coiñdidh, m^c^ aonghus cr*ui*m, M^c^ coiñdidh, m^c^ Giolleoin óig, m^c^ Giolleoin mhóir, m^c^ m*ur*ch*adh*, m^c^ Donch*aidh*, m^c^ M*ur*ch*adh*, m^c^ Donch*aidh*, m^c^ M*ur*ch-*adh*, m^c^ coiñdigh, m^c^ criñ, m^c^ Giolleoin na hairde, ciogh be é soin do tigearñ cl*oinne* Ghiollaeaoin, m^c^ Rrath, m^c^ Maolsuthin, m^c^ Neill, m^c^ con Coñdull*aigh*, m^c^ cell*aigh*, m^c^ Rrainc, m^c^ F*er*chir abhrarúaigh, m^c^ Báigh, m^c^ Fionlaoich, m^c^ F*er*chir fad*a* r*ígh* alban o bfu*i*lid cl*ann* coiñdigh, cl*ann* chatan, cl*ann* Grigoir, cl*ann* Fionguin, cl*ann* Ghua*ir*, cl*ann* Neill Bha*r*ra 7 Ghigha, cl*ann* Nea*cht*uin, cl*ann* Duibhshith, 7 mo*r*giñuigh m*ar* adir cuid mh*ór* aoca

Genel*ach* cl*oinne* mheig Betha a*n* so síos

Conbhetha m*ac* Dathchil, m^c^ *Con*galuiñ, m^c^ Donach*aidh*, m^c^ B*us*anain, m^c^ *Con*ill, m^c^ Forball*aigh*, m^c^ *Con*bueañ, m^c^ cremhthuiñ, m^c^ Eoch*adh* bhiñigh, m^c^ Eogbain, m^c^ Neill ·9· g· m^c^ Eogh*adh* &c.

Genl*ach* m^c^ Caillin a*n* so síos

Giollesb*uig* fioñ
m^c^ Giollesb*uig* bhig
m^c^ Giollesb*uig* chai*m*
m^c^ Giollesb*uig* gh*r*uai*m*e
m^c^ Chaill*in* bhuighe &c.
m^c^ Neill ob*fuil* m^c^
Neil meilth*ar*t
m^c^ Caillin na
maoille mhaithe
on raithir clan
mhecaillin reó . &c.
m^c^ Duibhne dhéd-
ghill on raithi*r* cl*ann*
m^c^ Dhuibhne reó &c.
m^c^ A*r*tui*r* óig
o b*fuil*id cl*ann* A*r*tuir

THE ANTRIM MACDONALDS, FROM THE BLACK BOOK.

[MS. p. 178].

Colla mh^c^ Alusduir m^ic^ Eoin cathan*aigh* 7 Giollesbuig na mh^c^ aigesa 7 inghin mh^ic^ Uibhlin fa mathar dhó. Do m^c^ ag Giolleasbag .i. Coll, trúi*r* m^c^ ag coll ed*er* é 7 ingen Raghn*a*ll mh^ic^ Sém*u*is .i. Giolla*s*bug 7 Raghn*a*ll 7 Alasduir; do thasban a*n* tallasdor soin é fein go eafachtach la bu*n* dóraig arís le comision rí Sérluis go halbin.

Raghn*a*ll aranach mh^c^ Somhuirl mh^c^ Aluisduir mh^ic^ Eóin cathani do fuair ceañ*us* shlio*cht* Eóin mho*ir* .i. íarlla ant*r*om. Do ghabh cóir a*r* dhuithidh o rí Sem*us* an seismeamh o bhun bañ go corran laran *obiit* 1636. *et sepultus Mergia*

Alluisd*ar* m^c^ Somhuirle bu duine crógh leagannta a*n* gaisg*e*ch soin, go haithrigh naghi Sasgan*a*ch 7 chlan úibhlin. Do chúaidh do chugna*m*h le hinghin dherbhra*r* athar -i· inghin duibh Shem*uis* a*n* bhen do bhí ag ó Domneil .i. Aógh mh^c^ Maghn*uis* anaghuidh Shagsan*a*ch 7 do thuit se le caipdin Marmél le ha*mas* oidhche 7 do beanadh cheañ de a*r* chrañoig eabui*r* locha Lapain. 7 do chuiredh go baile átha cliath a*n* ceñ 7 do chuireadh achorp amainsdir Bheirt. Amuil adeir Brian ó Ghnímh.

Mioñ súl Eiriñ anath cliath
mo ghrádh do*n* bhel derg na*r* bháoth
ceñ go siodhsbnúadh céim ós chách
a ghnath fein ga mhíongruadh maoith

Da bhí dáirde anua na coñ
rí díbh Cairbre na ccuach seang
ga roibhe cert chlár na bhfioñ
ós cioñ cháigh g*ur* cle*cht* acheñ

A bheith gan fhios nior bhaill leis
a ghnáth g*u*sa aniugh a nois
ga chéibh mionmhaoth clañui*r* chais
ga mhall suil ghlais ríoghlaoc rois

An mían búdh gnáth do*n* ghel don
aníugh anáth clíath ga cheñ
do be mían amhalach séang
ga*n* cheñ dfhalach don fhial fioñ

Ceñ a*n* fábhra dhosuidh dhlúith
re frasaibh ga*r*bha re gáoith
cíall mo mhí mheanma os cioñ cháich
mioñ bhlaith an mio*n*earla maoith

Fulang sne*cht*a ga fholt fía*r*
do chlechtadh do chruth m*ar* smúal
aon cheñ do boirrdherca ghníom*h*
síon fhraoich teñ oighrenta fúar

Ceñ anairde a*r* fhioghruibh croiñ
a airde ni hionghadh liñ
diol athógtha accaithir chuiñ
nior thuill taithir cromtha ciñ

U*m* ceñ ngel í fhiach*adh* úi*r*
ga mbian*gh*a*dh* teas 7 túagh
minic braneoin a*r* fhud náigh
go ttug dháibh glainfheoil a ghruaidh

Ceñ í cholla ga ngáth geall
do bfhath dó chora as accioñ
g*ur* bhainidh dhoibh duaisli añ
Uáisle gháll g*ur* chóir fa*n* cioñ

Mionmhuine le adhh*adh* sháoir
mioñb*as* le galluibh na ghrúaidh
fhiodh budh coill dag fhosg*adh* duiñ
le súil moill al*as*da*ir* úain

Gnús nár go ndéd sliomglan séng
sgél ionghnadh le cách ón chioñ
coill coiméda chríche gall
foighéga achlañ bfíthe bfioñ

Geall on rós ag grís aghrúadh
an ceñ fós mar do bhí slán
gan chleith do bísen sdo bhíadh
abheith riamh íseall nior bhaill

A ta uaim anáol múr * ghall * anáolmhúr ?
mo chen da chaomhchul chúachbhfioñ
bráighe rem breithsi na ccioñ
ceñ an mhicsi Maire ar mioñ
Mioñ súl eirinn anáth clíath

Do chuir an lóigshe díachabh ar Ghallabh ceñ Alasdran do thabhart núas

Clañ Aonghus mhic Semuis mic alusdran mic Eoiñ chathanaigh.

Aós an tigerna 1607 . an tan do milledh Giollasbuig dubh mhic Aonghus mic Semuis San bhliaghain cethna do gabh mc cailín tigernas chiñ tíre, san bliadhain chethna do élóigh na hiarrluid a heiriñ. Aós an tigerna 1615. Fa fheil bríd do brisdedh dun naomhoige 7 do gabhadh Aonghus óg mhc Aonghus mic Semuis le tigerna chaladtran 7 do crochadh é Dun Edun. De eloíg Sémus óg mc Aonghus mhic Sémuis a Dún Eídean le Alasdair mhc ragnaill mhic Domhnuil ghlais, Theasda Semus óg mhc Aonghus mic Sémuis an Lunduin Do bhí ar fógra dhó 4 bliagan roimh soin, do chuir an Rí íarri air.

Triuir mc ag Giolla esbag dubh mc Aonghus mic Sémuis, edhón, Eóin 7 Huisduiñ 7 Giollesbag . clañ inghen Aonghus mic Sémuis, Maire do bhí pósta ag Domhnall mhc Ailin tigerna claiñ ragnall mathair eóin mhúideortuidh 7 Margrét óg do bhí ag Ragnall mhc ailin mathair ragnaill óig 7 clainne eile 7 Anabla do bhí posta ar tigerna na learg cheiñtír

Alasduir mhc Ghiolla Easbuig mic eoin mic Alasduir mic Domnaill mic Alasdair mic Ragnaill Bháin a qo sliocht Ragnaill Ragnaill Bháin mic Eóin mhóir mic Eóin mic Aónghus óig

Sliocht Eoin mhóir mic Eóin mic Aonghus óig. Do be an taonghusa mhc Sémuis tigerna 'Ile 7 Cheiñtíre 7 Diuráigh, Ghiodháigh, Colbansaiñsaig 7 na seacht ttuath Gliñeach aneirinn. Eoin cathanach mc Eoin mic Domnaill Ballaigh mic Eóin mhóir 7 dhías mc .i. eóin óg 7 Domhnall Ballach óg Do ghabhall le feill le mc ceaain a noilen Fioñ lagan a níle 7 do croch an Dun 'Edan íad. Alasdair mhc Eoin chathanuidh an mc Domnaill fa dheiredh do bhí don tsliocht soin.

Cuigear mc do bhí ag Alasduir mhc Eóin chathanuigh a negnuis Dhomnaill Bhallaigh do bhí dall. Triúr dhiobh so do dhul slúagh mhór gheirinn .i. Semus 7 Aonghus uabhrech 7 Somharle, go ndearnadh longhphort leo an gleñ seisg sna gliñibh. 'O neill .i. Seaan mhc chuiñ bhacuidh mic cuiñ mic Eínri mic Eóghan do thabhairt amais longphort orra 7 aonghus uabhrech do mharbhadh añ. Semus do gabhail buailte añ 7 do ég Dún dheanaiñ 7 do cuiradh a nairdmach. Somhairle ar mbeith fada ar laimh dhó do leigedh as é 7 do phós Maire inghen chuiñ bhacuidh.

Colla mhc alasduir mic eoin chathainuigh an treas mc fa sein dhíobh do rug an rút as lamhuibh chloiñ uibhlin do ég an Dún ipsi . 7 do eisin do gab Somuirle tighernas an rút

OSSIANIC POETRY OF THE BLACK BOOK.

[Here we give the three Heroic or Ossianic poems which appear in the Black Book. The "Ages of the Feinn" appears on page 172, and is followed on page 173 by "Cnoc an Air." Deirdre's Song appears on page 95.

Ages of the Feinne]

Acceñ ·9· mbliadhna fuair Fionn, ceñus ar Fhioñuibh eireñ
o mogha nuaghad na nech, rí gan uaman gan eitech
·6. fichet bliaghain fa dho, 7 ·x· bliadhna ni is mó
saóghal Fhiñ fa shén fa rath, fa bhúaigh 7 fa throm chach
Do be saoghall Oisin mic Fiñ, 3 cét bliaguin go haobhiñ
5 bliadhna dég fa dhó, mí is sechtmhuin is en ló
20 bliadhan sa 18', saogall Osgair is ni brég
gan troigh ar ais agcur catha, acht breith giall gach aonfhlath
Tri bliadhna dég 7 2 chét, saogall Chaoilte na mór echt
on la rugadh fial fioñ, gur baithed é accroimliñ
Naoi fichet bliadhna go becht, saoghal Chubhill fa mór smacht
cios an doman do do dháil, si go Laighen do thógbhail
Ceithre chét bliadhain acht mí, saogal Ghuill mic Morna ambri
nar leig nech siar no soir, úadha gan comhrag aonfhir
Secht fichét bliadhna fa sheól, saogal Chonain na ccomnsgeó
ag iomarbhaigh eter an Fhein, re bualadh dorn le doimheiñ
6 fichét bliadhna fa do deg, saogall mic Lughaich re aég
ar ghoil ar ghaisgedh ar ghreñ, aon bharr maisi laoch eireñ
8 fichet bliadhna re suirghe, saogal Dhiarmuid i Dhuimhne
naoi bliadhna don mhacaomh óg, le cluidhche ar luib sar liath rúd
5 · 20 · bliadhna is derbh liom, saogal Chairill mhóir mic Fiñ
nir tarrla comhrag lann, nar bhen Cairell as acheñ

Cnoc an Air.

Cnoc anáir an cnócsa síar, go lá na braith bíd da ghairm
a Phádruig na mbachall mbán, ni gan fáth tugadh an tainm

Innis masa cumhain leat, aúa Chubhaill nach beg brón
abair biadh mo bhennacht let, scél fíre sna can gó.

As trúagh an ni rér an mé, a m(h)ic Albruinn nar ér nech
an sgél ro fhiathfroig(h)is diom, innsim ar sgáth riogh na mbreth

La da ndechaidh Fioñ na bhflegh, is Fian(n) Eireñ na ngredh seng
ar an chnocsa líon an slóigh, nior begal doibh techt re accenn

En bhen do baille no grían, do chí anFhian(n) ag techt san leírg
do mhac Cumhuil(l) (iñsim dhuit), beñcuis rioghain an bhruit dheirg

Cia tú arioghain ar Fionn féin, is ferr meiñ sis aille dealbh
fuaim do ghotha is biñe liñ, na abfuil re seirm gion gur searbh

Niamhan nuachrothach se mainm, inghen Doilbh mic Dólair fhiñ
airdriogh Grég, mo m(h)allacht air, do rò me do thailc mhc tréin

Créd do bheir ga sechna tú, na ceil do ruin oirn anocht
dul do c(h)omrag ar do sgáth, gabham do laimh ar do thocht

An rí soin ga ttugas fúath, do róiñ adubhghúal dom ghné
cluas is urball is ceñ cait, do bhi air, nior bhait an sgéimh

Dimches an domhan fa thrí, nior fhagbhas rí ann no flaith
nar iarras acht sibhsi aFhían, snior ghell triath manacal air.

Ainigfed tú ainghen óg, rágh mac Cumhuill nar chlódh ríamh
no go ttuitfid ar da sgáth, na secht cathsa ata an Fhían

Ar an laimhsin ortsa a Fhinn, is gúais liñ go dernuis brég
an ti re teichim ab(h)fad, tuitfidh leis cath 7 céd

Na dein iomarbhaigh ás, afholt cas ar dhath anóir
snach tainic áon láoch accéin, nach fuil san bhfein fer da chlódh

Is gerr go bfacamar uainn, rí fer ccaitceñ fa cruaidh lamh
níor bheañuidh sníor umhlaigh dFhionn, sdo íarr cath tar chionn amhná

Téid dhéiñ céd láoch na dháil, do bferr lamh an lathair gleó
nochar thill nech díbh ar ais, gan tuitim le Tailg mhac Treóin

Iaruis Osgur ced ar Fhion, ger bholc liñ e do lúagh
dul do comhrag an láoich loiñ mar do c(h)oñairc díth na slúagh

Do b(h)eirim ced dhuit ar Fioñ, giodh olc liom do thuitim tríd
eiridh beir mo b(h)eñacht let, cuimhnidh do ghal is do g(h)niomh

Fedh chóig oidhche fed 5 lá, do bhi a*n* días s*in* nar thlath gleic
g*an* bhiagh g*an* choladh a*r* dhí suain, g*ur* thuit Tailc le buaidh
me mhic

Do léig siñ trí ga*rr*tha os a*ir*d, sa*n* cho*m*hrag si*n* na*r* thlath gleic
g*air* chaoiñte fa*r* thuit da*r* bfein*n*, ed*a* ghá(i)*r* mhaidhfe fa ég
Thailc

Nia*mh*an núachroch mo*r* a*n* a*n* bé*d* ma*r* do choiñaic m*ed* anáir
ghabh*as* náir*e* a*n* ghruadh d*er*g ghla*n*, tuitis ma*r*bh le méd na*ir*e

Bás a*n* rioghna deis g*ach* uilc, ase is mo do chu*ir* a*r* chách
a*r* a*n* cnocsa des accliath, do bhaisd an Fhía*n* cnoc ana*ir*.

Deirdré . cc

Gleañ do g*ach* meas íasg*a*ch liñach
a*n*tulcha cor*r*ach as aill crúin*cht*
bheith dho íomradh dh*om*sa as dér*a*ch
gleañ beágach na mbúabhall mbean*a*ch

Glean cúachach smaol*a*ch lonach
búadhach a*n*fhoraois do g*ach* sionach
glean créamhach biolr*a*ch mongach
seamr*a*ch scoth*a*ch ba*r*chas duillach

Biñ goth fíadhuid dru*im*dh*er*g bhall*ach*
faoi fhiodh da*raigh* as maoilin mhullach
aga g*r*eagh is íad go fáiit*a*ch * * fáist*a*ch ?
na láoigh abhfalach sa ghleñ bhíl*a*ch

Glean na caorthan go ccnúas ccorc*ra*
go meas molta do g*ach* ealta
Pá*r*thas súain dona brocaibh
anúamhchaibh socra sa ccuan aca

Glean na seab*a*c sulgh*or*m éghtach
glean iomlan do g*ach* cnuasach
glean na mbeñ les*a*ch péucach
glean smeur*a*ch a*ir*nach ubhlach

Gleañ na ndobhran sli*om* dhoñ smot*a*ch
os cen íasg*aigh* is biñ guth bocach
is iomdh*a* géis thaobhgheal shocrach
is eigne urach re taobh leacach.

Gleñ

GENEALOGY OF CLANRANALD.

We here give the genealogy of Clanranald from the present time as far back as Adam! The portion of it from 1715 till now, we are responsible for; the rest is in the Black Book, though not given in one place.

Ginealach Chloinne Raghnaill an so síos:

An t-Admireal Sir Raghnall [1]
mac Raghnaill mhic Eóin
m · Raghnaill m · Raghnaill
m · Dhomhnaill Ghuirm, fir Bhinne Bhaghla agus tighearna Chloinne Raghnaill,
mhic Raghnaill óig m · Raghnaill
m · Ailin m · Eóin Mhuideordaigh (obiit 1584)
m · Alasdair m · Ailin
m · Ruaghri m · Ailin, o nabartar Siol Ailin,
mhic Raghnaill, on raitear Clann Raghnaill,
mhic Eóin a h-Ile (John of Isla, first Lord of the Isles, obiit circum 1386),
mhic Aonghusa 'Oig m · Aonghusa Mhóir
m · Domhnaill, *a quo* Clann Domhnaill,
m · Raghnaill m. Somhairle (obiit 1164, the great "Somerled of the Isles,")
m · Giolla Bhrighde m · Giolla Adhamhnáin
m · Solaimh m · Meargaigh [2]
m · Suibhne m · Niallghusa
m · Maiñe[3] m · Gofraigh
m · Ferghus [4] m · Maine
m · Earc m · Carran
m · Eochach m · Colla Uais, Aird Righ (High King of Ireland from 322 to 326),
m · Eochach Duibhlein m · Cairbre Liffeachair, A.R.[5] (obiit 284),

[1] Translated:—Admiral Sir Reginald Macdonald, son of Reginald, son of John, son of Ranald, son of Ranald, son of Donald Gorm, of Benbecula and Clanranald, son of Ranald Og son of Ranald, son of Allan, son of John of Moydart, son of Alexander, son of Allan, son of Rory, son of Allan, son of Ranald, son of John of Isla, son of Angus Og, son of Angus Mor, son of Donald, son of Ranald, son of Somerled of the Isles.

[2] B.B. Irish genealogy gives Medr*aige*; Keating gives Medraide.

[3] This Maine is not given in the History of the Clanranald Book, but it is in the Irish genealogy of the B.B., in Keating, and in Skene's genealogies taken from the Books of Ballimote and Lecan *(Celt. Scot., III., 466)*.

[4] Fergus is called in B.B. Irish genealogy "Ferghus Mhóire m*hic* Carthoin m· Eoch*aigh* (a*r* shlio*cht* a*n* Eoch*aigh* so ataid clan Duibhghuill) m*hic* Cholla uais, &c. Skene's genealogy makes Fergus son of Erc, son of Eochaigh.

[5] Contraction for Ard Righ, King of Ireland.

m · Cormaic, A.R. (246-266), m · Airt A.R.,
m · Cuinn Cheud-chathaigh, A.R. (Conn of the Hundred Fights, obiit 157),
mhic Feidhlimidh Rechtmhuir, A.R., m · Tuathail Techtmhuir. A.R.,
m · Fiachach Fionnala, A.R., m · Feradhaigh Fionnfechtnaigh,[1] A.R.,
m · Criomthainn Niadhnair, A.R. (Birth of Christ in Crimthan's eighth year),
m · Lugdheach Riabh ndearg, A.R. (Lugaidh of the Red Stripes),
mhic nattri Finnemhna (the Three Fair Ones of Emania),
mac n- Eochdhach Feidhligh, A.R., m · Finn
m · Finnlogha m · Roighnen Ruaidh
m · Esamain Emhna (of Emania) m · Blathachta
m · Labradha Luirc m · Enna Aignigh, A.R.,
m · Aonghusa Tuirmigh Temhraigh (of Tara), A.R. (obiit 325 B.C.).
m · Eochadh Ailtlethain, A.R., m . Oilella Chais-fhiaclaigh (Bent-tooth Oilell), A.R.,
m · Connla Chruaidh-chealgaigh (or Caomh), A.R.,
m · Iarruinn Ghleò-fathaigh, A.R., m · Melghe Molbhthuigh (Praiseworthy), A.R.,
m · Cobhthaigh Chaoil-bhregh, A.R.,
m · Iughaine Mhóir, A.R. (regnavit 633-673 B.C.),
m · Eochach Buaidhaigh m · Duacha Ladhraigh, A.R.,
m · Fiachach Tolgraigh, A.R., m · Muiredhaigh Bolgraigh. A.R.,
m · Simóin Bhric, A.R., m · Aodhain Ghlais
m · Nuadhad Finnfáil, A.R., m · Giallchadh, A.R.,
m · Oiliolla Olchaoin m · Siorna Saoghalaigh, A.R.,
m · Déin (Dian) m . Demhain
m · Roithechtach, A.R., m · Maoin
m · Aonghusa Olmucadha (Much-swined), A.R., m · Fachach Labhrainne, A.R.,
m · Smiorghuill m · Enbotha
m · Tighernmais, A.R., m · Follaigh
m · Ethreoil, A.R., m · Ireoil Fáidh, A.R.,
m · Eremhóin, A.R. (regnavit 1698 to 1684 B.C.)
m · Mileadh Esbáine[2] (of Spain),
m · Bile m · Breog*ain*
m · Bratha m · Deghfhatha

[1] This name is lost in the genealogy of the Book of Clanranald.

[2] Milé of Spain was married to Scota, daughter of Pharaoh Nectonibus, who bore him six sons, *inter alios*, the famous three, Ir, Eber Finn, and Ereuion. The sons of Milé "took" Ireland in 1700 B.C. from the Tuatha-Dé-Danann, or the God-race of Dana.

The pedigree from Milé to Adam is from the Irish Genealogies in the Black Book. Keating gives a like list.

m · Earch*adha* m · Eallóid
m · Nuad att m · Monuáil [1]
m · Feibhric Ghlais m · Adnóin [2] Fhinn
m · Eibh*er* Ghluinn Fhiun m · Laimh Finn
m · Adhnamóin m · Tait [or Tath]
m · Oghamhain m · Béoamhain [Beogamhan, *Keating*]
m · Ebh*er* Scuit m · Sruth
m · Easrú m · Gaoidh*eil* Ghlais
m · Núil [3] m · Feiniúsa Farsa
m · Bat [Baath, *K.*] m · Magog
m · Iafeth m · Noé
m · Láimhiach m · Metasalem
m · Enóch m · Iareth
m · Malaleil m · Canain
m · Enos m · Seth
m · Adhaimh.

[1] Menual (Keating). His father is properly Nuadha, genitive Nuadhat.

[2] This name is not in Keating's historical account, but it is in his Irish pedigrees, which are founded on exactly the same authorities as the B. B. Irish lists, agreeing generally verbatim, even in the digressions.

[3] Niul (Keating) was the contemporary and friend of Moses, and was married to Scota, Pharaoh's daughter—the bad Pharaoh.

THE TURNER MS. XIV.

THE first notice of the existence of this MS. appears in the preface to J. F. Campbell's *Leabhar na Feinne* (page viii., heading T). It was recovered or discovered, like so many others, in the Advocates' Library presses, by the late D. C. Macpherson, probably in 1872, when Mr Campbell was putting his work through the press, for he either could not or would not print any part of it in his book. The probability is that it was thus discovered too late for *Leabhar na Feinne*. Dr Cameron had a very high opinion of this collection, and carefully transcribed the whole of it. We print it here in its entirety.

The MS. is of course not included in Dr Skene's Catalogue of the Gaelic MSS. in the Advocates' Library, the number of which is 65. It belongs to the extra MSS. discovered or presented since Dr Skene formed his list. The number XIV. is possibly Turner's own catalogue place for it. That it was in Turner's possession is evident, for his name appears on it (p. 45), with the date 1808. Besides, Turner was an inveterate, if not notorious, collector of MSS., some of which, fortunately, have found their way into the Advocates' Library, notably numbers 54 to 57 of Dr Skene's Catalogue.

The Manuscript consists of two parts—the main body of the MS., which extends from page 25 to page 196, and the first part, which makes only five leaves of nearly quarto size, the leaves of the main work being somewhat smaller. Two detached leaves appear between these two ill-assorted parts. The first portion is possibly an attempt to renew the dilapidated leaves of the original manuscript, for it is newer than the main body. The main MS. belongs to the middle of the last century, and is written in good ordinary English script of the time. The date 1748 and the name Cameron appear on page 54, and the work is clearly of Argyllshire, or rather of Kintyre, origin. Its contents, in regard to this and other points, speak for themselves.

(TURNER) No. 14.

Marbhrainn
Eoin Diuc Earreghaoidhiol

Tuirseach an diugh criocha Gaoidhiol
Galach deurach Clanna Gall
O chairgheadh na leaba Roilge
N t saoi nach diomair cealg no feall
Glac a Bhreatain cullaidh bhròin
'S bidh silleadh do dheor gun tàmh
Chaill thu ceann do chath s do chliar
Do choidheamh do sgiath s do sgeimh
Prionnsa cumhachdach nan Gaoidhiol
B iomlan a cheutfaidh sa bhrigh
S bhuiligh shubhailce 's athreis
Riamh air leas a Rioghachd sa Riogh
An Leoghan Mordhalach feargha
Bh' aig Alba mar ghriann s mar cheann
Sa dhorduigh Dia o aois a leanbuis
Mar dhion 's mar thearmann da chlann
Ar Cuchuluinn 's gach Cearnghabhaidh * * [bearn- ?]
An curidh romh maidhmadh na sluaidh
Chriothnuigheadh sgheilleadh dha gach namhaid
'S as gach bàir se bheireadh buaidh
B' òg re haghaidh balla 's blair e
Air cheann chàich re cosnadh cliù
Sa ghloir aig comhfhàs le bhliadhnuibh
Dealradh mar a ghrian ga uir
A shluadh Bhretan banmhas * duibh *Canmhas
Feitheadh * le sguaim † as gach blàr *Teitheadh ?
Nis a dhinnsios ar mibhuaidh dhuinn †sgaoim ?
Ceann an t sluaidh bhith 'n leaba làir
S aguinn a bha n ceannphort buadhach
Dhumhluidh uabhar Spainn 's Frainc
Sparr gu teann a shrian san dig riù
S bhuin araon diu sioth gun tainc
Se dhoirteadh an cuirp a namhad
Tairrneanach na frasa garg
Gun sgath romh chloidheamh no luaighe
Bheireadh buaidh romh theine dhearg
Measail alloil e n tir namhad
'S tric a d' fheach iad cruas a Lann
B' uamhunn do gach Cuirt san Eorpe

Chriothnuigheadh an sloigh romh ainm
Riogh na bhfear a buaisle cail
Thionoil gu h iomlan na chroidh
Dhoirneadh uaisle Flaith no Riogh
Prionnsa bu dirigh na bhreith
Riamh nar chlaon a leith on choir
A chroidh' bu treimhdhireach iomlan
Nach tiondoigheadh impidh no òr
Athair dileas caomh a Dhùthcha
Cuirteoir bu Mho Muirn is meas
'Sa Chomhairle be cisde 'n eolais
Air cheann sloigh bu chonsbal deas
Bu dìleas a ghradh do'n eaglais
Sheas e 'n eagal Righ nan Gràs
Bu dual do thug aitheach Rioghoil
Am fuil mar Iodhbairt na cas
Mheas iad mar an gloir thar chach
Seasamh air a sgath sa bheum
'S nior thug foirneart bas no priosun
Orr' on fhirinn siachadh ceum
Bu chiuine na ciuineas an sith
B fuileachdach discir a bhfearg
Calma 's gach linn re h uchd sluaidh
Gnathabhairt buaidh fa linnte dearg
Ach Eoin uaill is gloir Uicthuimhne[1]
Tionol iomlan gach sarbhuadh
Grian na Heorp' ar sgiath 's ar sgeimhne
Seircin* neamh is gradh nan sluadh — * seirean?
S cosmail cor Bhretann da dhi
Re bàta le gaoith sa chuan
Cho n urr' ar sgiobair san sdiùir
Ghrad sgobadh ar cumpais uainn
Air sgibadh gu frithir fann
Gun suil an ceann air fir iùil
Gar roladh o thuinn gu tuinn
Dhfuaduigheadh ar croinn is ar siùil
Chaill sinn gu beachd ar fear stiubhridh
Sa dheanadh ar niuil gu grinn
Se shaoradh sinn as gach stoirm
Sa dhibneadh gach onfa dhinn
S cuimhne leinn bliadhna chuig deug
Le beagan ceud s tri mile sluaidh
Sgaoil e sluaidhte guineach Gaoidhiol
S thug da n trenaibh deanall cruaidh
Dhfoghain gu dileas da Righ

[1] *Read* Uidhuimhne. See p. 318, line 13.

Ach sheas a dh a Righach sa bhearn
S nior lig bainne fol a Gaoidhiol
Ach mead diu reubadh sa blar
Nois ta na Cinnidh ga chaoi
Taid uile da dhi fa sprochd
Da m biadh e mar bu ghra re n cùl
Cha n faillniodh an duil re h ioch
Ta* ard-righ Bhretann gu treith
Cleite churr a sgeith da dhi
A charaid riamh nar chlaon e leas
Chum na laimhe deis no cli
Ta Bretann uile fa bhron
Ta sdiùir fa Lochrann sa fa sgiath
Air Oirdhearcas a bhriogh sa bhuadh
Mac a b uaisle dhoil i riamh
Dunèidion fa thuilteach deur
Fa curaidh treun is fa treoir
Fear a cabhair s gach cruaidh chàs
Se sheasamh ga bhas a coir
Se dhinnis do'n Riogh le colg
Ntra bhagair na fheirg a sgrios
Nach suigheadh a clann gu callna
Re faicsinn a Tara leis
N tra mhioghair e Alb' a phairceadh
Sa lionadh lan fiadh is earb
Thigeadh mo Righ ghleusadh chon
Chum bhith reidh airson an sealg
Nuair a dhiusgte meirg an Tuirc
'Sa ruisgeadh e thuisg re feirg
A chomhairle a Chuirt is an Campa
Chomh-chriothnuid romh ghreann a chuilg
'S dilleachdain uile Fir Albann
Colunn mharbh air call a cinn
Na'r clachan aig cach sna lointe
Dhealuidh ar craobh chomhraic ruinn
A chinneadh cliuiteach fa 'n dun Aoraighach
Guilfid is caoinfid gu geur
Na thug gul air suil an t saoghail
'S trom bhuille da theaghlach e
Sud an Fhine reachdmhor Riogoil
An am sith gu saoidhoil seimh
Gach flaith toirt barr air a cheile
'N ionach an ceill is an daimh
Ntra thogradh an Triath an togbhail
Theid gu dian an cogadh Riogh

* Fa ?

Teglach an tighe air g^e taobh
fa hí an fhine mheghrach mhór
ferrde suaimhnes ratha an ríogh
lion catha anuignes fa ól

Gáir na gclairseach sn ceuach ttróm
ag nach gnathach fuath na feall
gair na mbleige* fleasgach fioñ
lioñ misgach is teine theñ

* miledh, *deleted*.

Rí o nolbhuir aignedh úr
coñmhuigh achaidrem gach cliar
na rioghbrugh ni haisling ól
da shlógh lionmhur farrsaing fial

Fiche misge liñ g^e láoi
nochar leisge liñ no lé
fiu anert ar mbetuidh do bhí
cethuir atri asecht le sé

Se.

[Welcome to Allan, Chief, 1686-1715].

Failte dar nailín rígh na raghnallach
ad chím gur faghlamach a ghlain fhein ghormlañach
e nach obadh sa fhein fhioñghalla céim nach iomrallach san
chogadh chomhlañach · cuirfed anegar rann go robhladhach
sgo morrdhalac gan cham don dregan Domnallach

Nior bferr mur cheñ fedhna an flath osgar
no ar mhemna ar sgathgasgan re teñ* nach tugasdh *ceñ?
iomchruidh sgiath re chach san chathchosgar
ar ttriath da nathbrosdadh ar ath ga nuchmosgladh
sdo niodh ar léirg chúain san chith feasgar
frithfhreasdal ar a féirg do sduaigh gan sruth
fhosgadh · ge magh lán a long gan lathbhasgad
re athasgnamh na tton go tragh gan tothosnadh

Niall m^c Domhnuill m^ic Muiredhaigh ·eu7 [1]

[1] Immediately after the above poem there appears, on page [illegible] English poem on Bishop Burnet, who died in 1715. The Whig [illegible] detested by the Jacobites. We give the satire as it stands. [illegible] referred to is doubtless Sir Robert Walpole. The poem is as follows:

The Divills was brawling wh[illegible]
Burnet Descended
Transported with joy t[illegible]
of contending

Moladh Chinntire

Soruidh soir uam gu Cinntíre
le caoine, disle agus fáilte
Gun ard no íosal a dhearmud
eadar an Tairbeart is Abhart
Banaltra Galltachd is Gaeltachd
go do threig í níos [1] a hábhaist
Bha drúghadh gach tír d' a h ionnsuidh
's cho dúbhruic aon neach a fágbhail
'S cúbhraidh, 's is fallan a fáileadh
ag éirigh thar bláthaibh 's thar gheugaibh
Measarradh a Samhradh 's a Geamhradh
gun an-iochd stoirme na greine
'S aoibhinn a cnocaibh 's a cruachaibh
's áiridheach 's is buaighlteach a glinne
Bothath, laoghach, meannach, uanach,
gruthach, bainneach, uachdrach, iomach.
Dh' eabhte prostan áluinn uasal
a ruagadh a bhruic uallaich ceannaird
Le coin ghrad-charach ro lúthmhor
'g a chur gu dúbhshlan air a charibh
Bidh 'n coileach san tom gu samhach
is gadhair 'nan amhailt 'ga chealgadh
Is gus n glacar san líon e
Cho smuain e inntleachd an t-séalgoir
A glinn is binne durdan srutha
seinn tromh shrathaibh fascach fearach
Luibheach, craobhach, méadhach, duilleach
caorach, cnudhach, subhach smearach
'S ealacarach, binne-ghobach ordoil
a sheinneas an smeórach san fheasgar
An uiseag as a cionn gu h-uallach
an lon 's a' chuach a' cur beas lea
Cho 'n 'eil fear-ciúil 's a' choille chúbhraidh
nach seinn le dúbhrachd a *corus*
Gu fileant', ealant', díonach, siúblach
a' roinn na h-úine gu h-eólach
An caomh comh-sheinn poncail órdoil
freagairt a móramh 's a minim.
Gu h-eignigh, geibnigh, teibnigh ceólmhor
orgain a's glórmhoire 's a' chruinne
Gu feart-tarnach, ceart-tarnach, céatfach
gun buige na géire, na dith-cuim

[1] The MS. has the accent above "níos."

POEMS OF THE RED BOOK.

[Praise of Love][1]

Aoibhiñ an gala*r* e an grádh
coñbhuidh dui*n*e go brách beo
nio hionañ is gala*r* cháich
do bhera si*n* alán leo.

Leo a*r* tós do chóidh an deachuir si u*m* rún
cloisdin ceoil o bheol nan glan fochal cciúi*n*
d*e*irge an róis do chóir alecan m*ar* crú
síad fadheoigh do fhoir a*r* nanshocui*r* dhuiñ
Dui*nn*e do chúaidh sin asui*m* · attar*r*la fá*m*thuiñ astigh
críoch mo ghalair do mhios me
ni bhi se a*cht* dhui*n*e glic

[1] This poem follows, at p. 292 of the MS., immediately on Fergal Mc An Bard's medley, and is probably by that poet.

But o my Dr Saram
how goes things above
Doth George hate the Toryes
and Whiggks only love wt. a fa la a

Were your highness impropriated
in person to reign
You coud not more bravely our party
maintain
But how doth gd. Robert ?
O perfectly well
A . . . . . whigg
you had nere in hell wt. a fa la &

Hugh Peter is making
a Sneaker within
for Luther, Buchannan, Jo. Knox, and Calvin
but ore ye have tipled a brass of punch bowls
yile swear you never
Drank wt. Dishonester souls, wt. a fa

This night wile caruse
putt ane end to all pain
goe Cromwell you dog
King William unchaine
and tell him at length
yt. Sarams come down
who just left his Mitre
as he left his Crown, wt. a fa la la

They lived as they dyed
in our Service all spent
they only come hear
who never repents.
Lett the heralds aloud,
our victory tell
lett George live for ever
amen cryed all hell.

An am a nseolaidh ga mbearteadh
Ga ntulgadh sna Crannaga Guanach
Le* ncoimhdheis[1] fuaradh no fasgadh
Se 'gloir sa sgeimh thargach einni—
A Huaislibh flaithoil Rioghoil Statoil
Sa ncūirtibh maiseach meadhrach muirneach
Bha 'nsinnseara Cliūiteach ga naiteach
Clanndonaill na feil is an tsuarcais
Ga mbuaine Ceannos na ninseadh
Scian bunadh na Treibh is uaisle
San Tir mhaisigh bhuadhaidh Rīoghoil
An Fhine bu teinne re dóruinn
Snach Imreadh fóirneart air fainne
Thoirbheiradh air[2] luchd an Ceiligh
Onoir is feile gun Ghainne
Gloir Dhiarmuid is Grian na Heórpa
Craobh Abuidh Chómhruic fear Bhretann
Sa Chomhairle Choisinn Crún an eólais
Sa Bhlar be Leodhann gach Gréise
Sgiath dhion a Rīoghachd sa Cúmpais
A Crann nach lúbadh re fuaradh
A Hacair nach drinniodh re tarruing
Snach Glacte 'Neangach na truailligheachd
Diūc urramach oirdhearc na noilean
Mac Chailain Iarla Chinntire
Gheibhte 'Chuirt sa Bhaile Cuanna
Chois an Locha . . . Bhuadhaidh

* Se

. . . . . .

[From another detached leaf in MS. See p. 311, near end]

Measoil Alloil o ntir Namhad
'S tric a dfheach iad cruas a Lann
B' uathmhann do gach Cūirt sa neórpe
Chriothnuighadh a nslóigh romh ainm
Riogh na bhfear a buaisle cáil
Thionoil gu hiomlán na chroidh
Gach sarshubhaic brīgh īs buaidh
Dhoirneadh uaisle Flaith no Riogh
Prionnsa bu dirigh na bhreith
Riamh nar chlaon a leith on chóir
A Chroidh' bu treimhdhireach Iomlan
Nach tiondoigheadh Impigh no or
Athair dileas caomh a Dhuthcha
Cúirteoir bu mho muirn is meas
Sa Chomhairle be Cisde 'Neolais

[1] neoimhdheis, *Dr C.* [2] "Do" deleted in MS. and "air" written above line

am chroidhe do choidh asteg
cnedh thoile ler dhoigh mo dhul

Mile fáobh*ar* gráidh dom ghuin
baogh*al* m*ar* atáim on toil
ni fhéidir te*cht* saor m*ar* sin
sneimh on toil san taobh astoig.

Toñ tseirce na tuile triñ
tuile le mbéirter ar mbuaigh
tug soin a*r* snoidhe go cnáimh
doigh ghraidh am chroidh do chúaidh

Misi do thuitim d*o* taoib
cioth fa fuil da chur a cceill
ni fuil cabha*ir* an dán duiñ
mo ghradh rúin ga*r* foguil féin

An rioghain n^c miodh do mhnaoi
mo shearc ar na lionadh lé
an coimhdhe ga cor a gclí
ca ní is doilghe dhamh a dhé
Deca*ir* te*cht* on gala*r* ghráidh

Niall mór m^c mhuiredh*aigh* ccn7

Soruidh slán do noidhche anréir
fada ge*ir* a dol ar cúl
da ngealltaoi mo cor acc*r*oich
is truagh nach í anoch*t* a tús

Ata dias is tighsi anoch*t*
nach ceileñ an rosg an rún
ge nach fuilid bel ar bhel
is g*er*r ge*ir* silleadh an súl

S truagh an cuibhreach do ni an chiall
ar sill*eadh* siubhlach na súl
ni feirde an tosd do ni an bél
sgél do ní an rosg ar an rún

Nocha leigid luch*t* na mbrég
smid as mo bhel a rosg mall
tuig an ní adeir mo shúil
7 tú san chúil úd thall

Sa Ncion bhias Cloch air muin a cheile
Mbail' Uidhuimhne
Mairfidh Tainm is Talladh Siorruidh
Buan air Chuimhne

Do Mharcus Earraghaoidhiol a rinneadh an Rosc so sios

Trialluidh me lem' Dhuanaig Ullamh
Gu Riogh Gáidhiol
Fear aig a mbi Mbaile Dumhail
Sona Sáibhir
Triath Earrgháidhiol is fearr faicin
'S is mo maithios
Gilleasbuig Iarla fon Chliūidh
'S is fial Flaithios
Seabhac is uaisle 'theid sna neulta
Crann air Chrannaibh
Mac Rath do chum Dia gu hullamh
Don Chleir eathlamh
Abhall uasal farsuing freimhach
Don' chliu mholuidh
Crann is úir' a Dhfas romh thalamh
Lan do thoradh
Dias Abidh Chruithneachd 's i lomlan
A measg Seagail
'S beg nach deachaidh Alb' air udail
An aird air theagal
'N tra Ghluaisfas Gilleasbuig Iarla
Le 'shluadh bunaidh
Cuirfar leis air fairrge Calaidh
Ardraibh Ullamh
Luingios leathann laidir luchdmhur
Dealbhach dīonach
Sleamhuinn Sliosreidh roluath ramhach
Dairchruaidh Dhīreach
Togbhar leo na Geal-chroiun chorrach
Suas le 'nlónaibh
B' iomdha ball teann bhiadh ga ndeanamh
'Nam dhuit Seóladh
Deantar an Stadh díonach dualach
Don Mhaoil thoisigh
Togbhar an Seol mór leathann maiseach
Sa nsgódlin Croiseach

Deantar a Chluas don Chich thoisigh
    Dol san fhuaradh
An Sdeud roluath Sruth ga Sailtibh
    S muir ga bualadh
Siomadh Laoch fuileachdach Meanumnach
    Dórngheal tréidhach
A dhiomreadh lúb air a hál
    Gu Súndach Seitreach
Do Shluadh lionmhur leathann armach
    Air bharcaibh reamhra
S mairg air 'ndeanadh Feachd Uidhuimhne
    Creach na Samhna
Cho naithne dhamh fad amach ort
    'S ni maith m' eólas
Ach sro mhaith mo dhóigh as ábhaist
    Mac Leóid Leóghuis
Clann Ghilleóin gu laidir lionmhur
    Don Fhiann mhuileach
Dream a thug buaidh ann sgach bealach
    Sa bfearr fuireachd
Tiocfidh Seumus na nruag gu d' Bhaile
    Gach uair Shirinn
Uaislibh Innsibh gall a ncomhlion
    Mar a deiram
Tiocfidh gu lionmhur gud' bhaile
    Le 'nsluaidh daoine
Leat a bhi Alb' air a Hálach
    'Sa nfrainc bhraonach
Cīos is uaisl' aig Fearabh Albann
    Feachd is Loingios
'S leatsa sin gu humhal tairis
    An tus gach Conais
Thig chugad Cīos Thīre Conuill
    A Bhith beochalma
Conn a rīs bu chruaidh a chuibhreach
    Le 'Shluadh meanmnach
A Ntathair Cumhachdach dad' choimhad
    'San Mac Firinn
San Spiorad naomhtha 'dhīon do nair* *naire
    A Rīgh Lochfīona
Cho dfuaras do chomh maith dhurrruinn
    'S ni mo Dhiarras
A Rīgh na bhfear is pailte cūram
    'S leatsa 'thriallas Trialluidh

[1] *c* written after *nair* but blotted.

Marbhrainn Iarla Earraghaoidhiol.

'S truadh mimtheachd o Chūirt Mhic Cailain
Cabhair chúmhduidh na n Cuach Nóir
B' adhbhuidh ma dhīon Duin na mbeannachd
Mughmhur Rīogh gu meabhair mhóir
Thog Mac Cailain an Tūr glegheal
Deadh mhac Cailain na n Colg geal
Ni bhfásadh feur ūr air thfaiche
O lém lūth, 's o ghreamhthruigh Greadh
Air dol dóibh don Ghealmhúr ghreadhnach
Do ghoid uainne lo dar linn
Aig Laochruidh lúdh Meadhruidh Macaibh
B' aoibhinn a Ndún seach Bruth Finn
'S amhluidh dfuaras san Lúchairt lonnrach
Lomlan Laochraidh san leith thall
Rioghanna seimh bu mhīn snaidheadh
Aig seinn Rīogh an Aighidh ann
Greis aig seanachas seal aig salmuibh
Seinn-theud ann sa nteaghuis mhoir
Fir san ló aig bruacha braonaidh
Mnai re fuaibh a Nuinnibh oir
B' Iomadh air folt claonadh orrthuidh
B' Iomadh Ruidiol chaoin air Chlár
'S mór do Sheanachas air gach Talla
'Mhealfas ann do Bhallaibh bán
Ta Mac Cailain Ceart an Cabhair
Criosd da choimhed Dia da dhíon
Fūil Francach is Bret'nach binne
Ancrach Reachtmhur Rathmhur Rīogh
Fuil ghreadhnach Dhuimhneach is Dhubhghlais
Na ghruaidh gar air dhreach an róis
Gnuis nar ghabhadh fearg re haoibhe
Geal leirg aghaidh is a thós
Chuir mac Chailain dūil a Ndiadhachd
An Daonnachd a Ghna a ghnīomh
Gu leoir Súgach Grádhach Ceólmhur
Buadhach Seimhidh eólach fīor
Fear is daingionn a n Ceird chrábhuidh
Cofra buan beannachd na mbochd
Dean air Rīogh Geag air līgh an lilidh
Guidhemuid Rīogh Nimhe 'nochd
Mo Chraobh chomhruic mo chloch bhuadhach
Mo chnu lomlan m' eitionn Oir
Roleisg mo lorg uaitse 'giomtheachd
Mo cholg cruaidh smo cheannphort Cóir

Marbhrainn
'Dhubhghill' Oig Tíghearna Achaidh na mbreac.

O! 's uaigneach anochd Clar Ghiorra
Inniol bróin air aillbha chais
Sluadh lionmhur le nearradh eidigh
Cuimhne chian nar bhfeud dol as
Och! a Ruidre 'neididh airmdheirg.
Aonchú treun nach D fuiling táir
Feinnidh fíorghlan don Tréibh uasail
Saoi le mbeurthaidh buaidh gach bláir
Colgartha mar osgar Amhna
Mílidh deudgheal o ngarg greis
Fo lúdhlámh a bheum mar churaidh
Togfar Géill Chuig Uladh leis
Mac Lughach air ágh 's Ailneachd
Slios réidh mar bhláth 's deud mar chuip
Gnúis Rīoghoil don aillbhan abuidh
Togfar Cīos le bagradh dhuit
B fuileachdach thu an Tir namhad
Conbhaltach air dháimh 's air Chliar
Tuicsionnach Teud on ghaoir chollbhinn
Croidhe Ceolmhur fonnmhur fial
Bronnfadair bladh mar mhiann Guaire
Air Ineach air Chéill, 's ar chliú
Craobh Chónuir an Aigh 'sa Neamhna
Mar Chonall an Teamhra thú
Dheirgheadh fad bheum an Tús Totail
Earrghalaidh na n Ceannbheart glas
Sluadh laidir lionmhor ardghruaidheach
Ruiteach Mheanumnach bhuadhach bhras
Ni nseol na Saoidhan thar muir
Ni thig an Aois-dán fuidh Sgoil
O bhas Ghaisgidh na ngniomh Glan
Cliar air Lear ni thriall anoir
O Nleodhann úr aluinn óg
Smairthionnach brón mar Nighean Loinn
Is mar bhi 'Ntreibh taréis Chlann Uisneach
Ceann ar bhfeachd bu tuirseach leinn

Moladh Mhic Cairbre

'S cian o chualas alladh Bósdain
Bha n Dunardrigh re 'Osdachd

Rinn a Dhia da Shluigean geócaich
'Sa Thigh stoir da mhaodail
Mac Cairbre Stábhach na Cróice
Bh' ann sa nross re reic na Noirrleach
Sgaball crocht' o chroit ga thoin
Air 'Gheilt gun or gun Aodach
Mar chu-baibhid air feadh na tīre
Tabh'rt greis air gach poit' a Sgrīobadh
S gun ach Snaght no leaba fhrīne
Air son diol a mhaoile
Ach ghabh e meisneach s chuaidh e Ghlaschu
S thug lan mála 'bhreuga blasda
Air Siabunn Madur 's Tombaca
'S thainig Dhachuidh 's Slaod air
Las bosd fan mhailean a ghiúbhlan
Eibhall nach báthte na ghiūran
Chuir e mpaca sios da múchadh
Na Shruth grúid' is Caochain
Air Slugadh a neithe 'sa náire
Chuaidh alladh Sruthair' os áird air
Béiginn teichadh Chum na nárd
'S a ntóir gach lá le maoir air
Ordu gach lá teachd a Glaschú
'N Sruthaire breugach a ghlacainn
'S gu togbhadh fad suas air aithmhigh
Mar Mhastigh re Craoibh e
Ach ma ntogte reachd na Dhúthaidh
Bheith cur as do luchd a ntsrubhlaidh
Bha gach neach a deanamh ruin air
Sheasamh Cliū na Craois doibh
Thug Ceigain da Cro hun osdachd
Goigean déirc a cheannach Stópain
Ceitiuin bo chrubach 's boll Eorn'
Chionn toiseachadh re Aoireadh
Ntra rinn na dheoch chuir clab na Glime
Beulmór a Bhutta re Shluigain
Gus a nraibh Ceannshiar a phigean
A liginn ma laoghraibh
Ntra Mhiosgadh Ionachuinn na bruide
Le Sruthladh deasguinn is Gruide
Ar leis bfileachd hurluidh a Shrúbhlaig
A Cur Spút gach taobh dheth
Air leis ntra mhúch a mheisg a Cheutfaidh
Gur be mac Oighre Chuinn Cheudchaith'ch
'N sin o Dheorse Crún na Heirionn

La*m*h anúa*cht* datha dheirg
cuirid añsoin san sroilmhéirg
do shior go chaithghreis do chur
más fior aithriz na nughd*ar*

An lá*m*h ga lenmui*n* liñe
magh aill fios na firiñe
míle bliaghai*n* le bróin ch*éd*
ríaghail is coir ar choimhéd

Lenuighsi an leómhan buighe
a neinig ú*a*ine óirthuighe
sa*n* léirg le buagha a pugha*ir*
méirg do chuala ag *Con*chubha*r*

A maighin moighe ratha
an la churrtha an chruadhchatha
ga seoladh don chuire chas
budh leomhan uile anár*m*hus

Suaitheñ*tas* *bur* *con*gail chlaoin
gona aleomhan na leath taoibh
nach derbhadh Flañ ga rágh ribh
nár dealbh*adh* lá*m*h añ idir

Dar lem is leo*m*han sní lá*m*h
ár*mus* shíl ír sg^c aon ágh
maith an fhíadhai*n* Fla*nn* file
go ríaghuil rañ rithfimne

Tuigi*m* an tagrañ taodhg dall
ibh eathach duibhlén dearbhám
ge be leighfedh a lorg liñ
ni shénfagh ord í uigiñ

Ma*r* sin léigthe*r* liñe an lá*m*h
anúa*chtar* in *gach* aón ágh
sga*n* a buain dín le deabh*adh*
dfuil ír 7 eiremhóin

Le do chosain colla úais
urmhor ul*adh* dál degh chruais
do roinert a chleth sa chor
7 leth oire*cht* alban

Bratach barañta a*r* mbruighne
la*m*h b*údh* séla ag so*m*hai*r*le
lér gabh daghfhoñ na ndrochghall
go gla*n* sfera*nn* fioñlochl*ann*

An lámh ché*d*na ag cloiñ Domhnaill
riu ga*n* en dréa*m* ion chomhlui*nn*
anua*ir* anfuigh a*r* fhoghluibh
fuair manch*idh* is mathgha*m*hnuigh

Leam is chu*m*hain sni cian uagh
an lámhsa ag brisdedh borbshl*uagh*
do gasruidh ba mhagh monuigh
gal cosmhuil rer ccuradh*aibh*

Ora*m* ni bhera*r* baire
sesbhuim sealbh na láochlai*m*he
o bhéd tuaighe da truime
le mé*d* buaighe a*r* mbratuidhe

A fir thriall*as* don tír shíar
uaimsi giodh urchuir imchían
beir na gaoisin a*r* nglac ra*nn*
go m^c^ Laoisidh ma*r* labhrá*m*
Labh

Fregra ar Eogha*n* ó Donoile

Nar lém choisnes tu clu chuiñ
léd dhán am^ic^ í Dhoñuill
ag áiremh chaithrem is chrech
na*r* ghabh tu an taithger direc

Ma*r* taoi ga*n* e*a*gal roi*m*h thuaigh
a*cht* o chonall on craobhruaigh
is truagh ga*n* tu anea*m*hui*n*mhach
ma*r* aon re *con*all cerna*c*h

As maith an tiupanac tú
bi biñ no gheibhir michlu
mas suain is cóir do chle*cht*adh
do sluagh a*r* chioñ chais mbertadh

Muna coisnir an lamh dherg
na chuir an mhuc sa*n* sróilmheirg
a*cht* to*m*huil a ta*rr* astech
ma*r* srumuil conall cernach

Ni derbh*adh* let a*r* laimh dheirg
dán direch taodg i huigiñ
sgo cuirfet anaon chethram cá*m*
n^c^ cuirfedh táodhg sa leathra*nn*

Puirt nar [illegible] ar pib riamh
ruathar [illegible] amm chum
ge do dherbh a lamh sa lai
nior leanbh ar sal na morchlann

Gan athas na rioghfhuil roigh
mas tu a deradh do begroir
an deigh tana bo cualigne
[illegible]

Nar leigh tu cath ros na riogh
cu na certcha * a [illegible] * [illegible]
[illegible] Ferghus na [illegible]
na morchlann ir a [illegible] * * [illegible]

Cath [illegible] na [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Ferguis [illegible]
na [illegible]

Clem [illegible]
[illegible]
e ar ath [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] Fer [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

A [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Na déin dea*rm*ad do chloiñ ír
a ccath midhe a*r* a mhoirghní*om*h
g*ur* thuit mac máil go mhaithibh
do laimh a*r* ccuiñ ch*éd* chathuigh

Mur ata uait a*r* ia*rr*uidh
gabhail sliocht neill naoighiall*uigh*
a*r* emui*n* anfhuiñ sgathuidh
an degh*aidh* chuiñ ch*éd* chath*uigh*

An lamh dherg ni chóir diárruígh
do riogfhuil neill naoighiall*uigh*
b*udh* córa na naoi nglasa
do chorúgh na árm*u*sa

Giall B*r*eatn*a*ch borb is Phicech
geill sagsa*n* umhla alban*a*ch
do ghabh niall an toigfher teñ
is giall choig ccoigedh Eireñ

An lámhsa chloiñe ɔolla
fua*ir* doibh iomad urrama
do chuir an choróin ma cceñ
maille ré honoir Eireñ

A shlio*cht* neill mhoir m^ic^ eoch*ach*
sa shiol chonaill chruaidh chreach*aigh*
ni hédail a*r* laimhne dhuibh
dána an égcóir a hia*r*uigh

Ni maireñ m^c^ conmhidhe
dua neill mhacha a meirtine
rug leónadh a*r* sgéla a*r* sgol
méla is coga*n* na ughda*r*

Luc*ht* eala*dh*na aicme neill
na*r* diuña*r*badh a heiriñ
m^c^ i Doñuil diol gáire * * gháire
na olla*m*h riogh ro naire
Nar leam

Niall m^c^ mui*r*edh*uigh*. [1]

[1] This is the end of the Red Book as now preserved. The last page is numbered 311.

HIGHLAND CLAN GENEALOGIES OF THE BLACK BOOK.

[MS. p. 176.]

Genel*ach* chl*oinne* Ghiolleóin

·S· Eóin, mh^e^ eóin
mh^e^ aillin, m^e^ loilin
m^e^ eachuiñ óig
mh^e^ Lochlin mhóir
m^e^ eochuiñ óig
m^e^ eachuiñ mhóir
m^e^ Lochliñ catan*aigh*
m^e^ Eachui*n* uibhir
m^e^ Lochliñ óig
mh^e^ Lochliñ bhroiñigh

·l· ca*mh*sron*ach* ·l· mhóir 7 is bhuagh athanig tig*e*rna cholla .i. íad soin a*r* slio*cht* Eoin gha*r*bh mh^e^ Lochliñ bhronn*aigh* ·l· ca*mh*-sron*aigh* .i. tig*e*rna a*ir*de gabhir a*r* slio*cht* Domhn*uil*l m^e^ Lochlin nech aroiñ dilui*n* re i*nghin* m^e^ each thighern chin gherloch (a*cht* nod leat g*ur* b*adh* e niall on dangad*ar* slio*cht* neil). Ba tosg*adh* a rug*adh* a*cht* ise m^e^ i*nghin* Ia*r*la mára da*n* derna tigha*r*na.

m^e^ Eachdhuin ruaig na cath
m^e^ Lochluiñ luban*aigh*
m^e^ Eoin duibh
m^e^ Giolla cholluim
m^e^ Mhaoilisa
m^e^ Giollaeaoin mhóir

7 dir cuid occ g*ur* on Ghioll eoin mhóir so a tañig cl*ann* choiñdigh a*r* a nadhb*ar* go roibh birt m^e^ aigi .i. Maolisa o bhfuillid cl*ann* Giolleaoin, 7 Coiñdech o bhfuillid cl*ann* Choiñdigh

Genel*ach* cl*oinne* Choindidh

M*ur*chad m*ac* coiñdidh, m^e^ eoin, m^e^ coiñdidh, m^e^ aongh*us* cru*im*, M^e^ coiñdidh, m^e^ Giolleoin óig, m^e^ Giolleoin mhóir, m^e^ m*ur*ch*adh*, m^e^ Donch*aidh*, m^e^ M*ur*ch*adh*, m^e^ Donch*aidh*, m^e^ M*ur*ch-*adh*, m^e^ coiñdigh, m^e^ criñ, m^e^ Giolleoin na hairde, ciogh be é som do tigearñ cl*oinne* Ghiollaeaoin, m^e^ Rrath, m^e^ Maolsuthin, m^e^ Neill, m^e^ con Coñdull*aigh*, m^e^ cell*aigh*, m^e^ Rrainc, m^e^ F*er*chir abhrarúaigh, m^e^ Báigh, m^e^ Fionlaoich, m^e^ F*er*chir fad*a* r*ígh* alban o bfu*il*id cl*ann* coiñdigh, cl*ann* chatan, cl*ann* Grigoir, cl*ann* Fionguin, cl*ann* Ghua*ir*, cl*ann* Neill Bha*rr*a 7 Ghigha, cl*ann* Nea*cht*uin, cl*ann* Duibhshith, 7 mo*r*giñuigh m*ar* adir cuid mh*ór* aoca

Genel*ach* cl*oinne* mheig Betha a*n* so síos

Conbhetha m*a*c Dathchil, m^c^ *Con*galuiñ, m^c^ Donach*aidh*, m^c^ B*us*anain, m^c^ *Con*ill, m^c^ Forball*aigh*, m^c^ *Con*bueañ, m^c^ cremhthuiñ, m^c^ Eoch*adh* bhiñigh, m^c^ Eoghain, m^c^ Neill ·9· g· m^c^ Eogh*adh* &c.

Genl*ach* m^c^ Caillin a*n* so síos

Giollesb*uig* fioñ
m^c^ Giollesb*uig* bhig
m^c^ Giollesb*uig* chai*m*
m^c^ Giollesb*uig* gh*r*ua*i*me
m^c^ Chaill*in* bhuighe &c.
m^c^ Neill obf*uil* m^c^
Neil meilth*a*r*t*
m^c^ Caillin na
maoille mhaithe
on raithir clan
mhecaillin reó . &c.
m^c^ Duibhne dhéd-
ghill on raithi*r* cl*ann*
m^c^ Dhuibhne reó &c.
m^c^ A*r*tui*r* óig
o bf*uil*id cl*ann* A*r*tuir

THE ANTRIM MACDONALDS, FROM THE BLACK BOOK.

[MS. p. 178].

Colla mh^c^ Alusduir m^ic^ Eoin cathan*aigh* 7 Giollesbuig na mh^c^ aigesa 7 inghin mh^ic^ Uibhlin fa mathar dhó. Do m^c^ ag Giolleasbag .i. Coll, trúi*r* m^c^ ag coll ed*er* é 7 ingen Raghn*a*ill mh^ic^ Sém*u*is .i. Gioll*as*bug 7 Raghn*a*ll 7 Alasduir; do thasban a*n* tallasdor soin é fein go eafachtach la bu*n* dóraig arís le comision rí Sérluis go halbin.

Raghn*a*ll aranach mh^c^ Somhuirl mh^c^ Aluisduir mh^ic^ Eóin cathani do fuair ceañ*us* shlio*cht* Eóin mhoi*r* .i. íarlla ant*r*om. Do ghabh cóir a*r* dhuithidh o rí Sem*us* an seismeamh o bhun bañ go corran laran *obiit* 1636. *et sepultus Mergia*

Alluisd*ar* m^c^ Somhuirle bu duine crógh leagannta a*n* gaisg*e*ch soin, go haithrigh naghi Sasgan*a*ch 7 chlan úibhlin. Do chúaidh do chugna*m*h le hinghin dherbhra*r* athar -i· inghin duibh Shem*uis* a*n* bhen do bhí ag ó Domneil .i. Aógh mh^c^ Maghn*uis* anaghuidh Shagsan*a*ch 7 do thuit se le caipdin Marmél le ha*mas* oidhche 7 do beanadh cheañ de a*r* chrañoig eabui*r* locha Lapain. 7 do chuiredh go baile átha cliath a*n* ceñ 7 do chuireadh achorp amainsdir Bheirt. Amuil adeir Brian ó Ghnímh.

Mioñ súl Eiriñ anath cliath
mo ghrádh do*n* bhel derg na*r* bháoth
ceñ go siodhshnúadh céim ós chách
a ghnath fein ga mhíongruadh maoith

Da bhí dáirde anua na coñ
rí díbh Cairbre na ccuach seang
ga roibhe cert chlár na bhfioñ
ós cioñ cháigh g*ur* cle*cht* acheñ

A bheith gan fhios nior bhaill leis
a ghnáth g*u*sa aniugh a nois
ga chéibh mionmhaoth clañui*r* chais
ga mhall suil ghlais ríoghlaoc rois

An mían búdh gnáth do*n* ghel don
aníugh anáth clíath ga cheñ
do be mían amhalach séang
ga*n* cheñ dfhalach don fhial fioñ

Ceñ a*n* fábhra dhosuidh dhlúith
re frasaibh ga*r*bha re gáoith
cíall mo mhí mheanma os cioñ cháich
mioñ bhlaith an mio*n*earla maoith

Fulang sne*cht*a ga fholt fía*r*
do chlechtadh do chruth m*ar* smúal
aon cheñ do boirrdherca ghníom*h*
síon fhraoich teñ oighrenta fúar

Ceñ anairde a*r* fhioghruibh croiñ
a airde ni hionghadh liñ
diol athógtha accaithir chuiñ
nior thuill taithir cromtha ciñ

U*m* ceñ ngel í fhiach*adh* úi*r*
ga mbia*n*gh*adh* teas 7 túagh
minic braneoin a*r* fhud náigh
go ttug dháibh glainfheoil a ghruaidh

Ceñ í cholla ga ngáth geall
do bfhath dó chora as accioñ
g*ur* bhainidh dhoibh duaisli añ
Uáisle gháll g*ur* chóir fa*n* cioñ

Mionmhuine le adhh*adh* sháoir
mioñb*a*s le galluibh na ghrúaidh
fhiodh budh coill dag fhosg*adh* duiñ
le súil moill al*a*sdai*r* úain

Gnús nár go ndéd sliomglan séng
sgél ionghnadh le cách ón chioñ
coill coiméda chríche gall
foighéga achlañ bfíthe bfioñ

Geall on rós ag grís aghrúadh
an ceñ fós mar do bhí slán
gan chleith do bísen sdo bhíadh
abheith riamh íseall nior bhaill

A ta uaim anáol múr * ghall * anáolmhúr ?
mo chen da chaomhchul chúachbhfioñ
bráighe rem breithsi na ccioñ
ceñ an mhicsi Maire ar mioñ
Mioñ súl eirinn anáth clíath

Do chuir an lóigshe díachabh ar Ghallabh ceñ Alasdran do thabhart núas

Clañ Aonghus mhic Semuis mic alusdran mic Eoiñ chathanaigh.

Aós an tigerna 1607 . an tan do milledh Giollasbuig dubh mhic Aonghus mic Semuis San bhliaghain cethna do gabh mc cailín tigernas chiñ tíre, san bliadhain chethna do élóigh na hiarrluid a heiriñ. Aós an tigerna 1615. Fa fheil bríd do brisdedh dun naomhoige 7 do gabhadh Aonghus óg mhc Aonghus mic Semuis le tigerna chaladtran 7 do crochadh é Dun Edun. De eloíg Sémus óg mc Aonghus mhic Sémuis a Dún Eídean le Alasdair mhc ragnaill mhic Domhnuil ghlais, Theasda Semus óg mhc Aonghus mic Sémuis an Lunduin Do bhí ar fógra dhó 4 bliagan roimh soin, do chuir an Rí íarri air.

Triuir mc ag Giolla esbag dubh mc Aonghus mic Sémuis, edhón, Eóin 7 Huisduiñ 7 Giollesbag . clañ inghen Aonghus mic Sémuis, Maire do bhí pósta ag Domhnall mhc Ailin tigerna claiñ ragnall mathair eóin mhúideortuidh 7 Margrét óg do bhí ag Ragnall mhc ailin mathair ragnaill óig 7 clainne eile 7 Anabla do bhí posta ar tigerna na learg cheiñtír

Alasduir mhc Ghiolla Easbuig mic eoin mic Alasduir mic Domnaill mic Alasdair mic Ragnaill Bháin *a qe* slioght Ragnaill Ragnaill Bháin mic Eóin mhóir mic Eóin mic Aónghus óig

Slioght Eoin mhóir mic Eóin mic Aonghus óig. Do be an taonghusa mhc Sémuis tigerna 'Ile 7 Cheiñtire 7 Diuráigh, Ghiodháigh, Colbansaiñsaig 7 na seacht ttuath Gliñeach aneirinn. Eoin cathanach mc Eoin mic Domnaill Ballaigh mic Eóin mhóir 7 dhías mc .i. eóin óg 7 Domhnall Ballach óg Do ghabhall le feill le mc ceaain a noilen Fioñ lagan a níle 7 do croch an Dun 'Edan íad. Alasdair mhc Eoin chathanuidh an mc Domnaill fa dheiredh do bhi don tsliocht soin.

Cuigea*r* m^c do bhí ag Alasduir mh^c Eóin chathanuigh a negnuis Dhom*nai*ll Bhall*aigh* do bhí dall. Triúr dhiobh so do dhul slúagh mhór gheir*inn* .i. Sem*us* 7 Aongh*us* uabhr*ech* 7 Somha*r*le, go ndea*r*nadh longhphort leo an gleñ seisg sna gliñibh. 'O neill .i. Seaan mh^c chuiñ bhacuidh m^ic cuiñ m^ic Eínri m^ic Eóghan do thabha*ir*t amais longphort orra 7 aongh*us* uabhr*ech* do mharbhadh añ. Sem*us* do gabhail buailte añ 7 do ég Dún dheanaiñ 7 do cuiradh a na*ir*dmach. Somha*ir*le a*r* mbeith fada a*r* laimh dhó do leigedh as é 7 do phós Ma*ir*e inghen chuiñ bhacuidh.

Colla mh^c alasdui*r* m^ic eoin chathainuigh a*n* treas m^c fa sein dhíobh do rug a*n* rút as lamhuibh chloiñ uibhlin do ég an Dún ipsi . 7 do eisin do gab Somuirle tigh*er*nas a*n* rút

OSSIANIC POETRY OF THE BLACK BOOK.

[Here we give the three Heroic or Ossianic poems which appear in the Black Book. The "Ages of the Feinn" appears on page 172, and is followed on page 173 by "Cnoc an Air." Deirdre's Song appears on page 95.

Ages of the Feinne]

Acceñ ·9· mbli*adh*na fua*ir* Fio*nn*, ceñ*us* ar Fhioñuibh eireñ
o mogha nuaghad na nech, rí ga*n* ua*man* g*an* eitech
·6. fiche*t* bliaghai*n* fa dho, 7 ·x· bli*adh*na ni is mó
saóghal Fhiñ fa shén fa rath, fa bhúaigh 7 fa th*rom* chach
Do be saogh*a*ll Oisi*n* m^ic Fiñ, 3 *cét* bl*ia*gui*n* go haobhiñ
5 bli*adh*na dég fa dhó, mí is *secht*mhui*n* is en ló
20 bli*adh*an sa 18′, saog*a*ll Osga*ir* is ni brég
gan troigh a*r* ais agc*ur* catha, a*cht* breith gi*a*ll g*a*ch ao*n*fhlath
Tri bli*adh*na dég 7 2 ch*ét*, saog*a*ll Chaoilte na mó*r* e*cht*
on la rugadh fial fioñ, g*ur* baithed é accroi*m*liñ
Naoi fiche*t* bli*adh*na go be*cht*, saogh*a*l Chubhill fa mó*r* smacht
cios a*n* do*m*an do do dháil, si go Laighen do thógbhail
Ceithre ch*ét* bli*adh*ai*n* a*cht* mí, saog*a*l Ghuill m^ic Mor*n*a a*m*brí
na*r* leig nech sia*r* no soi*r*, úadha g*an* co*mh*rag aonfhir
Se*cht* fich*ét* bli*adh*na fa sheól, saog*al* Chonai*n* na cco*nn*sgleó
ag io*m*a*r*bhaigh *eter* a*n* Fhein, re bual*adh* dorn le doi*mh*eiñ
6 fich*ét* bli*adh*na fa do deg, saog*a*ll m^ic Lugh*ai*ch re aég
a*r* ghoil a*r* ghaisgedh a*r* ghreñ, aon bha*rr* maisi laoch eireñ
8 fiche*t* bli*adh*na re suirghe, saog*a*l Dhia*rm*uid í Dhui*mh*ne
naoi bli*adh*na do*n* mh*a*cao*mh* óg, le cluidhche a*r* luib sa*r* liath-
róid
5 · 20 · bli*adh*na is derbh lio*m*, saog*a*l Cha*ir*ill mhó*ir* m^ic Fiñ
nir ta*rr*la co*mh*rag la*nn*, na*r* bhen Ca*ir*ell as acheñ

Cnoc an Air.

Cnoc anáir an cnócsa síar, go lá na braith bíd da ghairm
a Phádruig na mbachall mbán, ni gan fáth tugadh an tainm

Innis masa cumhain leat, aúa Chubhaill nach beg brón
abair biadh mo bhennacht let, scél fíre sna can gó.

As trúagh an ni rér an mé, a m(h)ic Albruinn nar ér nech
an sgél ro fhiathfroig(h)is diom, innsim ar sgáth riogh na mbreth

La da ndechaidh Fioñ na bhflegh, is Fian(n) Eireñ na ngredh seng
ar an chnocsa líon an slóigh, nior begal doibh techt re accenn

En bhen do baille no grían, do chí anFhian(n) ag techt san leírg
do mhac Cumhuil(l) (iñsim dhuit), beñcuis rioghain an bhruit dheirg

Cia tú arioghain ar Fionn féin, is ferr meiñ sis aille dealbh
fuaim do ghotha is biñe liñ, na abfuil re seirm gion gur searbh

Niamhan nuachrothach se mainm, inghen Doilbh mic Dólair fhiñ
airdriogh Grég, mo m(h)allacht air, do rò me do thailc mhc tréin

Créd do bheir ga sechna tú, na ceil do ruin oirn anocht
dul do c(h)omrag ar do sgáth, gabham do laimh ar do thocht

An rí soin ga ttugas fúath, do róiñ adubhghúal dom ghné
cluas is urball is ceñ cait, do bhi air, nior bhait an sgéimh

Dimches an domhan fa thrí, nior fhagbhas rí ann no flaith
nar iarras acht sibhsi aFhían, snior ghell triath manacal air.

Ainigfed tú ainghen óg, rágh mac Cumhuill nar chlódh ríamh
no go ttuitfid ar da sgáth, na secht cathsa ata an Fhían

Ar an laimhsin ortsa a Fhinn, is gúais liñ go dernuis brég
an ti re teichim ab(h)fad, tuitfidh leis cath 7 céd

Na dein iomarbhaigh ás, afholt cas ar dhath anóir
snach tainic áon láoch accéin, nach fuil san bhfein fer da chlódh

Is gerr go bfacamar uainn, rí fer ccaitceñ fa cruaidh lamh
níor bheañuidh sníor umhlaigh dFhionn, sdo íarr cath tar chionn amhná

Téid dhéiñ céd láoch na dháil, do bferr lamh an lathair gleó
nochar thill nech díbh ar ais, gan tuitim le Tailg mhac Treóin

Iaruis Osgur ced ar Fhion, ger bholc liñ e do lúagh
dul do comhrag an láoich loiñ mar do c(h)oñairc díth na slúagh

Do b(h)eirim ced dhuit ar Fioñ, giodh olc liom do thuitim tríd
eiridh beir mo b(h)eñacht let, cuimhnidh do ghal is do g(h)niomh

Fedh chóig oidhche fed 5 lá, do bhi a*n* días s*in* nar thlath gleic
g*an* bhiagh g*an* choladh a*r* dhí suain, g*ur* thuit Tailc le buaidh
me mhic

Do léig siñ trí ga*rr*tha os a*ir*d, sa*n* cho*m*hrag si*n* na*r* thlath gleic
ga*ir* chaoiñte fa*r* thuit da*r* bfein*n*, ed*a* ghá(i)*r* mhaidhfe fa ég
Thailc

Nia*mh*an núachroch mo*r* a*n* a*n* bé*d* ma*r* do choiñaic m*ed* anáir
ghabh*as* náire a*n* ghruadh de*r*g ghla*n*, tuitis ma*r*bh le méd na*ir*e

Bás a*n* rioghna deis g*ach* uílc, ase is mo do chu*ir* a*r* chách
a*r* a*n* cnocsa des accliath, do bhaisd an Fhía*n* cnoc ana*ir*.

Deirdré . cc

Gleañ do g*ach* meas íasg*a*ch liñach
a*n*tulcha cor*r*ach as aill crúinc*ht*
bheith dho íomradh dh*om*sa as dér*a*ch
gleañ beágach na mbúabhall mbean*a*ch

Glean cúachach smaol*a*ch lonach
búadhach a*n*fhoraois do g*ach* sionach
glean créamhach biolr*a*ch mongach
seamr*a*ch scoth*a*ch ba*r*chas duillach

Biñ goth fíadhuid drui*m*dh*er*g bhall*ach*
faoi fhiodh da*raigh* as maoilin mhullach
aga g*rea*gh is íad go fáiit*a*ch * * fáist*a*ch ?
na láoigh abhfalach sa ghleñ bhíl*a*ch

Glean na caorthan go ccnúas ccorc*ra*
go meas molta do g*ach* ealta
P*ár*thas súain dona brocaibh
anúamhchaibh socra sa ccuan aca

Glean na seab*a*c sulgh*or*m éghtach
glean iomlan do g*ach* cnuasach
glean na mbeñ les*a*ch péucach
glean smeur*a*ch a*ir*nach ubhlach

Gleañ na ndobhran slio*m* dhoñ smot*a*ch
os cen íasg*aigh* is biñ guth bocach
is iomdh*a* géis thaobhgheal shocrach
is eigne urach re taobh leacach.

Gleñ

GENEALOGY OF CLANRANALD.

We here give the genealogy of Clanranald from the present time as far back as Adam! The portion of it from 1715 till now, we are responsible for; the rest is in the Black Book, though not given in one place.

Ginealach Chloinne Raghnaill an so síos:

An t-Admireal Sir Raghnall [1]
mac Raghnaill mhic Eóin
m · Raghnaill m · Raghnaill
m · Dhomhnaill Ghuirm, fir Bhinne Bhaghla agus tighearna Chloinne Raghnaill,
mhic Raghnaill óig m · Raghnaill
m · Ailin m · Eóin Mhuideordaigh (obiit 1584)
m · Alasdair m · Ailin
m · Ruaghri m · Ailin, o nabartar Siol Ailin,
mhic Raghnaill, on raitear Clann Raghnaill,
mhic Eóin a h-Ile (John of Isla, first Lord of the Isles, obiit circum 1386),
mhic Aonghusa 'Oig m · Aonghusa Mhóir
m · Domhnaill, *a quo* Clann Domhnaill,
m · Raghnaill m. Somhairle (obiit 1164, the great "Somerled of the Isles,")
m · Giolla Bhrighde m · Giolla Adhamhnáin
m · Solaimh m · Meargaigh [2]
m · Suibhne m · Niallghusa
m · Maine [3] m · Gofraigh
m · Ferghus [4] m · Maine
m · Earc m · Carran
m · Eochach m · Colla Uais, Aird Rígh (High King of Ireland from 322 to 326),
m · Eochach Duibhlein m · Cairbre Liffeachair, A.R. [5] (obiit 284),

[1] Translated:—Admiral Sir Reginald Macdonald, son of Reginald, son of John, son of Ranald, son of Ranald, son of Donald Gorm, of Benbecula and Clanranald, son of Ranald Og son of Ranald, son of Allan, son of John of Moydart, son of Alexander, son of Allan, son of Rory, son of Allan, son of Ranald, son of John of Isla, son of Angus Og, son of Angus Mor, son of Donald, son of Ranald, son of Somerled of the Isles.

[2] B.B. Irish genealogy gives Medr*aige*; Keating gives Medraide.

[3] This Maine is not given in the History of the Clanranald Book, but it is in the Irish genealogy of the B.B., in Keating, and in Skene's genealogies taken from the Books of Ballimote and Lecan *(Celt. Scot., III., 466)*.

[4] Fergus is called in B.B. Irish genealogy "Ferghus Mhóire m*hic* Carthoin m' Eoch*aigh* (a*r* shlio*cht* a*n* Eoch*aigh* so ataid clan Duibhghuill) m*hic* Cholla uais, &c. Skene's genealogy makes Fergus son of Erc, son of Eochaigh.

[5] Contraction for Ard Righ, King of Ireland.

m · Cormaic, A.R. (246-266), m · Airt A.R.,
m · Cuinn Cheud-chathaigh, A.R. (Conn of the Hundred Fights, obiit 157),
mhic Feidhlimidh Rechtmhuir, A.R., m · Tuathail Techtmhuir. A.R.,
m · Fiachach Fionnala, A.R., m · Feradhaigh Fionnfechtnaigh,[1] A.R.,
m · Criomthainn Niadhnair, A.R. (Birth of Christ in Crimthan's eighth year),
m · Lugdheach Riabh ndearg, A.R. (Lugaidh of the Red Stripes),
mhic nattri Finnemhna (the Three Fair Ones of Emania),
mac n- Eochdhach Feidhligh, A.R., m · Finn
m · Finnlogha m · Roighnen Ruaidh
m · Esamain Emhna (of Emania) m · Blathachta
m · Labradha Luirc m · Enna Aignigh, A.R.,
m · Aonghusa Tuirmigh Temhraigh (of Tara), A.R. (obiit 325 B.C.).
m · Eochadh Ailtlethain, A.R., m . Oilella Chais-fhiaclaigh (Bent-tooth Oilell), A.R.,
m · Connla Chruaidh-chealgaigh (or Caomh), A.R.,
m · Iarruinn Ghleò-fathaigh, A.R., m · Melghe Molbhthuigh (Praiseworthy), A.R.,
m · Cobhthaigh Chaoil-bhregh, A.R.,
m · Iughaine Mhóir, A.R. (regnavit 633-673 B.C.),
m · Eochach Buaidhaigh m · Duacha Ladhraigh, A.R.,
m · Fiachach Tolgraigh, A.R., m · Muiredhaigh Bolgraigh, A.R.,
m · Símóin Bhric, A.R., m · Aodhain Ghlais
m · Nuadhad Finnfáil, A.R., m · Giallchadh, A.R.,
m · Oiliolla Olchaoin m · Síorna Saoghalaigh, A.R.,
m · Déin (Dian) m . Demhain
m · Roithechtach, A.R., m · Maoin
m · Aonghusa Olmucadha (Much-swined), A.R., m · Fachach Labhrainne, A.R.,
m · Smiorghuill m · Enbotha
m · Tighernmais, A.R., m · Follaigh
m · Ethreoil, A.R., m · Ireoil Fáidh, A.R.,
m · Eremhóin, A.R. (regnavit 1698 to 1684 B.C.)
m · Mileadh Esbáine[2] (of Spain),
m · Bile m · Breog*ain*
m · Bratha m · Deghfhatha

[1] This name is lost in the genealogy of the Book of Clanranald.

[2] Milé of Spain was married to Scota, daughter of Pharaoh Nectonibus, who bore him six sons, *inter alios*, the famous three, Ir, Eber Finn, and Eremon. The sons of Milé "took" Ireland in 1700 B.C. from the Tuatha-Dé-Danann, or the God-race of Dana.

The pedigree from Milé to Adam is from the Irish Genealogies in the Black Book. Keating gives a like list.

m · Earch*adha* m · Eallóid
m · Nuad att m · Monuáil [1]
m · Feibhric Ghlais m · Adnóin [2] Fhinn
m · Eibh*er* Ghluinn Fhiun m · Laimh Finn
m · Adhnamóin m · Tait [or Tath]
m · Oghamhain m · Béoamhain [Beogamhan, *Keating*]
m · Ebh*er* Scuit m · Sruth
m · Easrú m · Gaoidh*el* Ghlais
m · Núil [3] m · Feiniúsa Farsa
m · Bat [Baath, *K.*] m · Magog
m · Iafeth m · Noé
m · Láimhiach m · Metasalem
m · Enóch m · Iareth
m · Malaleil m · Canain
m · Enos m · Seth
m · Adhaimh.

[1] Menual (Keating). His father is properly Nuadha, genitive Nuadhat.

[2] This name is not in Keating's historical account, but it is in his Irish pedigrees, which are founded on exactly the same authorities as the B. B. Irish lists, agreeing generally verbatim, even in the digressions.

[3] Niul (Keating) was the contemporary and friend of Moses, and was married to Scota, Pharaoh's daughter—the bad Pharaoh.

THE TURNER MS. XIV.

THE first notice of the existence of this MS. appears in the preface to J. F. Campbell's *Leabhar na Feinne* (page viii., heading T). It was recovered or discovered, like so many others, in the Advocates' Library presses, by the late D. C. Macpherson, probably in 1872, when Mr Campbell was putting his work through the press, for he either could not or would not print any part of it in his book. The probability is that it was thus discovered too late for *Leabhar na Feinne*. Dr Cameron had a very high opinion of this collection, and carefully transcribed the whole of it. We print it here in its entirety.

The MS. is of course not included in Dr Skene's Catalogue of the Gaelic MSS. in the Advocates' Library, the number of which is 65. It belongs to the extra MSS. discovered or presented since Dr Skene formed his list. The number XIV. is possibly Turner's own catalogue place for it. That it was in Turner's possession is evident, for his name appears on it (p. 45), with the date 1808. Besides, Turner was an inveterate, if not notorious, collector of MSS., some of which, fortunately, have found their way into the Advocates' Library, notably numbers 54 to 57 of Dr Skene's Catalogue.

The Manuscript consists of two parts—the main body of the MS., which extends from page 25 to page 196, and the first part, which makes only five leaves of nearly quarto size, the leaves of the main work being somewhat smaller. Two detached leaves appear between these two ill-assorted parts. The first portion is possibly an attempt to renew the dilapidated leaves of the original manuscript, for it is newer than the main body. The main MS. belongs to the middle of the last century, and is written in good ordinary English script of the time. The date 1748 and the name Cameron appear on page 54, and the work is clearly of Argyllshire, or rather of Kintyre, origin. Its contents, in regard to this and other points, speak for themselves.

(TURNER) No. 14.

Marbhrainn
Eoin Diuc Earreghaoidhiol

Tuirseach an diugh criocha Gaoidhiol
Galach deurach Clanna Gall
O chairgheadh na leaba Roilge
N t saoi nach diomair cealg no feall
Glac a Bhreatain cullaidh bhròin
'S bidh silleadh do dheor gun tàmh
Chaill thu ceann do chath s do chliar
Do choidheamh do sgiath s do sgeimh
Prionnsa cumhachdach nan Gaoidhiol
B iomlan a cheutfaidh sa bhrigh
S bhuiligh shubhailce 's athreis
Riamh air leas a Rioghachd sa Riogh
An Leoghan Mordhalach feargha
Bh' aig Alba mar ghriann s mar cheann
Sa dhorduigh Dia o aois a leanbuis
Mar dhion 's mar thearmann da chlann
Ar Cuchuluinn 's gach Cearnghabhaidh * * [bearn- ?]
An curidh romh maidhmadh na sluaidh
Chriothnuigheadh sgheilleadh dha gach namhaid
'S as gach bàir se bheireadh buaidh
B' òg re haghaidh balla 's blair e
Air cheann chàich re cosnadh cliù
Sa ghloir aig comhfhàs le bhliadhnuibh
Dealradh mar a ghrian ga uir
A shluadh Bhretan banmhas * duibh *Canmhas
Feitheadh * le sguaim † as gach blàr *Teitheadh ?
Nis a dhinnsios ar mibhuaidh dhuinn †sgaoim ?
Ceann an t sluaidh bhith 'n leaba làir
S aguinn a bha n ceannphort buadhach
Dhumhluidh uabhar Spainn 's Fraine
Sparr gu teann a shrian san dig riù
S bhuin araon diu sioth gun taine
Se dhoirteadh an cuirp a namhad
Tairrneanach na frasa garg
Gun sgath romh chloidheamh no luaighe
Bheireadh buaidh romh theine dhearg
Measail alloil e n tir namhad
'S tric a d' fheach iad cruas a Lann
B' uamhunn do gach Cuirt san Eorpe

Chriothnuigheadh an sloigh romh ainm
Riogh na bhfear a buaisle cail
Thionoil gu h iomlan na chroidh
Dhoirneadh uaisle Flaith no Riogh
Prionnsa bu dirigh na bhreith
Riamh nar chlaon a leith on choir
A chroidh' bu treimhdhireach iomlan
Nach tiondoigheadh impidh no òr
Athair dileas caomh a Dhùthcha
Cuirteoir bu Mho Muirn is meas
'Sa Chomhairle be cisde 'n eolais
Air cheann sloigh bu chonsbal deas
Bu dìleas a ghradh do'n eaglais
Sheas e 'n eagal Righ nan Gràs
Bu dual do thug aitheach Rioghoil
Am fuil mar Iodhbairt na cas
Mheas iad mar an gloir thar chach
Seasamh air a sgath sa bheum
'S nior thug foirneart bas no priosun
Orr' on fhirinn siachadh ceum
Bu chiuine na ciuineas an sith
B fuileachdach discir a bhfearg
Calma 's gach linn re h uchd sluaidh
Gnathabhairt buaidh fa linnte dearg
Ach Eoin uaill is gloir Uicthuimhne[1]
Tionol iomlan gach sarbhuadh
Grian na Heorp' ar sgiath 's ar sgeimhne
Seircin* neamh is gradh nan sluadh — * seirean ?
S cosmail cor Bhretann da dhi
Re bàta le gaoith sa chuan
Cho n urr' ar sgiobair san sdiùir
Ghrad sgobadh ar cumpais uainn
Air sgibadh gu frithir fann
Gun suil an ceann air fir iùil
Gar roladh o thuinn gu tuinn
Dhfuaduigheadh ar croinn is ar siùil
Chaill sinn gu beachd ar fear stiubhridh
Sa dheanadh ar niuil gu grinn
Se shaoradh sinn as gach stoirm
Sa dhibneadh gach onfa dhinn
S cuimhne leinn bliadhna chuig deug
Le beagan ceud s tri mile sluaidh
Sgaoil e sluaidhte guineach Gaoidhiol
S thug da n trenaibh deanall cruaidh
Dhfoghain gu dileas da Righ

[1] *Read* Uidhuimhne. See p. 318, line 13.

Ach sheas a dh a Righach sa bhearn
S nior lig bainne fol a Gaoidhiol
Ach mead diu reubadh sa blar
Nois ta na Cinnidh ga chaoi
Taid uile da dhi fa sprochd
Da m biadh e mar bu ghra re n cùl
Cha n faillniodh an duil re h ioch
Ta* ard-righ Bbretann gu treith
Cleite churr a sgeith da dhi
A charaid riamh nar chlaon e leas
Chum na laimhe deis no cli
Ta Bretann uile fa bhron
Ta sdiùir fa Lochrann sa fa sgiath
Air Oirdhearcas a bhriogh sa bhuadh
Mac a b uaisle dhoil i riamh
Dunèidion fa thuilteach deur
Fa curaidh treun is fa treoir
Fear a cabhair s gach cruaidh chàs
Se sheasamh ga bhas a coir
Se dhinnis do'n Riogh le colg
Ntra bhagair na fheirg a sgrios
Nach suigheadh a clann gu callna
Re faicsinn a Tara leis
N tra mhioghair e Alb' a phairceadh
Sa lionadh lan fiadh is earb
Thigeadh mo Righ ghleusadh chon
Chum bhith reidh airson an sealg
Nuair a dhiusgte meirg an Tuirc
'Sa ruisgeadh e thuisg re feirg
A chomhairle a Chuirt is an Campa
Chomh-chriothnuid romh ghreann a chuilg
'S dilleachdain uile Fir Albann
Colunn mharbh air call a cinn
Na'r clachan aig cach sna lointe
Dhealuidh ar craobh chomhraic ruinn
A chinneadh cliuiteach fa 'n dun Aoraighach
Guilfid is caoinfid gu geur
Na thug gul air suil an t saoghail
'S trom bhuille da theaghlach e
Sud an Fhine reachdmhor Riogoil
An am sith gu saoidhoil seimh
Gach flaith toirt barr air a cheile
'N ionach an ceill is an daimh
Ntra thogradh an Triath an togbhail
Theid gu dian an cogadh Riogh

* Fa ?

'S an corp is cruaidhch' on cheann a beolaig
Tarruing buadh is treoir is brigh
B' iomadh Morair agus Iarla
B iomadh Baron Triath is Flath
B' iomadh Toiseach Curaidh 's Ceannphort
'G iomairt a bhfearrchleas na chath
B iomadh pib re deanamh ceoil
B iomadh srol ga chur re crann
Bu tearc Fine shineadh suas leo
'Sgapadh luaigh' no dhiomairt lann
'N fine bu mhuirngh ma'n triadh
Sa m flaith chiatfaidh da Threibh
Rogha chinnfheadhna na cruinn
Bh' aig togha gach Fine fuigh neamh
Ard Mhac Chailain Riogh nan Oilean
Sgiath ar bhfulaing sgath ar ndion
Ar reull iuil is grian ar naoibhnis
Truadh an teug da ghearradh dhinn.

Altughadh an Uisgebheatha

Anuair a dheirighmid gu moch
Mun rachamid air feur amach
B' ionmhuin an spisiornach bruich
'G an siunsiornachd beirm is braich

Ainniseach tha snuadhmhor glas
Ann dochuir caoin ghriosach teas
Mac na cleithe ris a phrais
Bragairneach is Cruighneach treis

Ogha chaochain an dara huair
Troimh na chleith luath sa cursa cam
Spiorad cas an 'ic gun smùr
Dhimiras * tùchadh air a chean * [Dhimeras

Is caoranach an t uisge cas
Canranach gun smuid fa theas
Craobh ad' chridhe ga do mholadh
S do chhas a comhdach do threis

S grismhor garg an claigneach cruaidh
Sgailc* nam buadh snior choir a chleith * Sgaile, *Dr C.*
Bithidh e teith re la fuar
Agus fuar re la teith

Moladh Chinntire

Soruidh soir uam gu Cinntíre
le caoine, disle agus fáilte
Gun ard no íosal a dhearmud
eadar an Tairbeart is Abhart
Banaltra Galltachd is Gaeltachd
ge do threig í níos [1] a hábhaist
Bha drúghadh gach tír d' a h ionnsuidh
's cho dúbhruic aon neach a fágbhail
'S cúbhraidh, 's is fallan a fáileadh
ag éirigh thar bláthaibh 's thar gheugaibh
Measarradh a Samhradh 's a Geamhradh
gun an-iochd stoirme na greine
'S aoibhinn a cnocaibh 's a cruachaibh
's áiridheach 's is buaighlteach a glinne
Bothath, laoghach, meannach, uanach,
gruthach, bainneach, uachdrach, iomach.
Dh' eabhte prostan áluinn uasal
a ruagadh a bhruic uallaich ceannaird
Le coin ghrad-charach ro lúthmhor
'g a chur gu dúbhshlan air a charibh
Bidh 'n coileach san tom gu samhach
is gadhair 'nan amhailt 'ga chealgadh
Is gus n glacar san líon e
Cho smuain e inntleachd an t-séalgoir
A glinn is binne durdan srutha
seinn tromh shrathaibh fascach fearach
Luibheach, craobhach, méadhach, duilleach
caorach, cnudhach, subhach smearach
'S ealacarach, binne-ghobach ordoil
a sheinneas an smeórach san fheasgar
An uiseag as a cionn gu h-uallach
an lon 's a' chuach a' cur beas lea
Cho 'n 'eil fear-ciúil 's a' choille chúbhraidh
nach seinn le dúbhrachd a *corus*
Gu fileant', ealant', díonach, siúblach
a' roinn na h-úine gu h-eólach
An caomh comh-sheinn poncail órdoil
freagairt a móramh 's a minim.
Gu h-eignigh, geibnigh, teibnigh ceólmhor
orgain a's glórmhoire 's a' chruinne
Gu feart-tarnach, ceart-tarnach, céatfach
gun buige na géire, na dith-cuim

[1] The MS. has the accent above "níos."

Re taobh na Tulaigh Sītha
'Se geisteachd ris na srothuibh

Le nuallan na nCon gradcharach
'S le ceol na Nsrothuibh sīotha
Do līon Cobhran codaltach
Ogruidh Mhic an Riogh sin

Is air bhith sa ntromchodla
Do Shearlus og a ntoghair
Gu bhfac' e 'nainnir ghormrosgach
A teachd sa nrod fa chomhair

Eindreach ris an Inghin sin
Bu ghile 'Cneis na Cobhar
Meoir chaol air a Gealbhosaibh
Bfearr cuma sa ndomhan

Do bhi fa mhéar na Hainnire
Or air lasadh mar sgáile
Is naoi Clocha ceangail
Air gach leith amuigh da Fainne

Ionar agus órshnaighthe
An teannta fa na cīochaibh
Leine ghasta Chróbhuidhe
Faraon is Bróta sīoda

Aorlaid air a córuichibh
Bu soillseach Glormhur Dearsadh
Sa Folt amlach Orbhuigh
Gu Cuachach Cornach fáinneach

Ionar chneis na Hinghine
Ar[1] Choitin riamh nior shamhailt
Lan do dhór 's do dhfionnaladh
faraon is Clocha Ceangail

S ann leinne gu biongantach
A mbrot caol uaine comhthromach
Ni fheudar leam Innisadh
Leith no Trian 'sa chunnuig me

O na Gleanna Craobhruadh
Thainig a nseol sīotha
'S a mbrot Amlach Orrthuigh
A Dhionnsuidh Mhic an Riogh sin

[1] "A r" An "r" seems inserted between "A" and "Choitin."

An am a nseolaidh ga mbearteadh
Ga ntulgadh sna Crannaga Guanach
Le* ncoimhdheis[1] fuaradh no fasgadh
Se 'gloir sa sgeimh thargach einni—
A Huaislibh flaithoil Rioghoil Statoil
Sa ncūirtibh maiseach meadhrach muirneach
Bha 'nsinnseara Cliūiteach ga naiteach
Clanndonaill na feil is an tsuarcais
Ga mbuaine Ceannos na ninseadh
Scian bunadh na Treibh is uaisle
San Tir mhaisigh bhuadhaidh Rīoghoil
An Fhine bu teinne re dóruinn
Snach Imreadh fóirneart air fainne
Thoirbheiradh air[2] luchd an Ceiligh
Onoir is feile gun Ghainne
Gloir Dhiarmuid is Grian na Heórpa
Craobh Abuidh Chómhruic fear Bhretann
Sa Chomhairle Choisinn Crún an eólais
Sa Bhlar be Leodhann gach Gréise
Sgiath dhion a Rīoghachd sa Cúmpais
A Crann nach lúbadh re fuaradh
A Hacair nach drinniodh re tarruing
Snach Glacte 'Neangach na truailligheachd
Diūc urramach oirdhearc na noilean
Mac Chailain Iarla Chinntire
Gheibhte 'Chuirt sa Bhaile Cuanna
Chois an Locha . . . Bhuadhaidh

* Se-

. . . . . .

[From another detached leaf in MS. See p. 311, near end]

Measoil Alloil e ntir Namhad
'S tric a dfheach iad cruas a Lann
B' uathmhann do gach Cūirt sa neórpe
Chriothnuighadh a nslóigh romh ainm
Riogh na bhfear a buaisle cáil
Thionoíl gu hiomlán na chroidh
Gach sarshubhaic brīgh īs buaidh
Dhoirneadh uaisle Flaith no Riogh
Prionnsa bu dirigh na bhreith
Riamh nar chlaon a leith on chóir
A Chroidh' bu treimhdhireach Iomlan
Nach tiondoigheadh Impigh no or
Athair dileas caomh a Dhuthcha
Cúirteoir bu mho muirn is meas
Sa Chomhairle be Cisde 'Neolais

[1] ncoimhdheis, *Dr C.* [2] "Do" deleted in MS. and "air" written above line

Air cheann slóigh bu Chonsbal deas
Bu dileas a ghradh do neaglais
Sheas e 'Neagal Righ na ngràs
bu dual do, Thug Aitheach Rīoghoil
a mfuil mar Iodhbairt na cás
Mheas Iad mar an gloir thar chach
Seasamh air a Sgath sa bheum
'S nior thug foirneart bas no p.....
Orr' on fhirinn siachadh* ce..... * seachadh, *Dr C.*
Bu chiūine na ciūineas an sīth
Bfuileachdach discir a bhfhearg
Calma 's gach linn re huchd sluaidh
Gnathabhairt buaidh fa linnte dearg
Ach Eoin Uaill is Gloir Uidhuimhne
Tional Iomlan gach sarbhuadh
Grian na Heorp' ar Sgiath 's ar Sgeimhne
Seircin Neamh' is gradh na nsluadh
S cosmail cor Bhretann da dhi
Re báta le gaoith sa chuan
Cho nurr' ar Sgiobair san sdiūir
Ghrad sgobadh ar Cumpais uainn
Ar sgibadh gu frithir fann
Gun suil an ceann air firiūil
Gar roladh o thuinn gu tuinn
Dhfuaduigheadh ar Croinn is ar sīuil
Chaill sinn gu beachd ar fear stiūbhridh
Sa dheanadh ar niuil gu grinn
Se shaoradh sinn as gach Stoirm
Sa dhibreadh* gach onfa Dhinn * [dhibneadh ?
S cuimhne leinn bliadhna chúig deug
La began Ceud stri mile sluaidh
Sgaoil e sluaidhte guineach Gaoidhiol
'S thug da ntrenaibh deanall cruaidh
. . . . . .

[Page 25 of MS., which is now consecutive and undetached.]

Thainig gu Ceanalta Cairdeoil
Chum a dhaoine
Sgaoil e Ineach air gach láimh dheth
Gu ro Dhaonna
Leag thu Steidh na Cuirt is ailln'
Ad áite Dúchais
Gu bhfuighe tu Saoghal is Sláinte'
Dheanamh muirn ann

Sa Ncion bhias Cloch air muin a cheile
Mbail' Uidhuimhne
Mairfidh Tainm is Talladh Siorruidh
Buan air Chuimhne

Do Mharcus Earraghaoidhiol a rinneadh an Rosc so sios

Trialluidh me lem' Dhuanaig Ullamh
Gu Riogh Gáidhiol
Fear aig a mbi Mbaile Dumhail
Sona Sáibhir
Triath Earrgháidhiol is fearr faicin
'S is mo maithios
Gilleasbuig Iarla fon Chliūidh
'S is fial Flaithios
Seabhac is uaisle 'theid sna neulta
Crann air Chrannaibh
Mac Rath do chum Dia gu hullamh
Don Chleir eathlamh
Abhall uasal farsuing freimhach
Don' chliu mholuidh
Crann is úir' a Dhfas romh thalamh
Lan do thoradh
Dias Abidh Chruithneachd 's i lomlan
A measg Seagail
'S beg nach deachaidh Alb' air udail
An aird air theagal
'N tra Ghluaisfas Gilleasbuig Iarla
Le 'shluadh bunaidh
Cuirfar leis air fairrge Calaidh
Ardraibh Ullamh
Luingios leathann laidir luchdmhur
Dealbhach dīonach
Sleamhuinn Sliosreidh roluath ramhach
Dairchruaidh Dhīreach
Togbhar leo na Geal-chroiun chorrach
Suas le 'nlónaibh
B' iomdha ball teann bhiadh ga ndeanamh
'Nam dhuit Seóladh
Deantar an Stadh díonach dualach
Don Mhaoil thoisigh
Togbhar an Seol mór leathann maiseach
Sa nsgódlin Croiseach

Deantar a Chluas don Chich thoisigh
    Dol san fhuaradh
An Sdeud roluath Sruth ga Sailtibh
    S muir ga bualadh
Siomadh Laoch fuileachdach Meanumnach
    Dórngheal tréidhach
A dhiomreadh lúb air a hál
    Gu Súndach Seitreach
Do Shluadh lionmhur leathann armach
    Air bharcaibh reamhra
S mairg air 'ndeanadh Feachd Uidhuimhne
    Creach na Samhna
Cho naithne dhamh fad amach ort
    'S ni maith m' eólas
Ach sro mhaith mo dhóigh as ábhaist
    Mac Leóid Leóghuis
Clann Ghilleóin gu laidir lionmhur
    Don Fhiann mhuileach
Dream a thug buaidh ann sgach bealach
    Sa bfearr fuireachd
Tiocfidh Seumus na nruag gu d' Bhaile
    Gach uair Shirinn
Uaislibh Innsibh gall a ncomhlion
    Mar a deiram
Tiocfidh gu lionmhur gud' bhaile
    Le 'nsluaidh daoine
Leat a bhi Alb' air a Hálach
    'Sa nfrainc bhraonach
Cīos is uaisl' aig Fearabh Albann
    Feachd is Loingios
'S leatsa sin gu humhal tairis
    An tus gach Conais
Thig chugad Cīos Thīre Conuill
    A Bhith beochalma
Conn a rīs bu chruaidh a chuibhreach
    Le 'Shluadh meanmnach
A Ntathair Cumhachdach dad' choimhad
    'San Mac Firinn
San Spiorad naomhtha 'dhīon do nair* *naire
    A Rīgh Lochfīona
Cho dfuaras do chomh maith dhurrruinn
    'S ni mo Dhiarras
A Rīgh na bhfear is pailte cūram
    'S leatsa 'thriallas Trialluidh

[1] *e* written after *nair* but blotted.

Marbhrainn Iarla Earraghaoidhiol.

'S truadh mimtheachd o Chūirt Mhic Cailain
Cabhair chúmhduidh na n Cuach Nóir
B' adhbhuidh ma dhīon Duin na mbeannachd
Mughmhur Rīogh gu meabhair mhóir
Thog Mac Cailain an Tūr glegheal
Deadh mhac Cailain na n Colg geal
Ni bhfásadh feur ūr air thfaiche
O lém lūth, 's o ghreamhthruigh Greadh
Air dol dóibh don Ghealmhúr ghreadhnach
Do ghoid uainne lo dar linn
Aig Laochruidh lúdh Meadhruidh Macaibh
B' aoibhinn a Ndún seach Bruth Finn
'S amhluidh dfuaras san Lúchairt lonnrach
Lomlan Laochraidh san leith thall
Rioghanna seimh bu mhīn snaidheadh
Aig seinn Rīogh an Aighidh ann
Greis aig seanachas seal aig salmuibh
Seinn-theud ann sa nteaghuis mhoir
Fir san ló aig bruacha braonaidh
Mnai re fuaibh a Nuinnibh oir
B' Iomadh air folt claonadh orrthuidh
B' Iomadh Ruidiol chaoin air Chlár
'S mór do Sheanachas air gach Talla
'Mhealfas ann do Bhallaibh bán
Ta Mac Cailain Ceart an Cabhair
Criosd da choimhed Dia da dhíon
Fūil Francach is Bret'nach binne
Ancrach Reachtmhur Rathmhur Rīogh
Fuil ghreadhnach Dhuimhneach is Dhubhghlais
Na ghruaidh gar air dhreach an róis
Gnuis nar ghabhadh fearg re haoibhe
Geal leirg aghaidh is a thós
Chuir mac Chailain dūil a Ndiadhachd
An Daonnachd a Ghna a ghnīomh
Gu leoir Súgach Grádhach Ceólmhur
Buadhach Seimhidh eólach fīor
Fear is daingionn a n Ceird chrábhuidh
Cofra buan beannachd na mbochd
Dean air Rīogh Geag air līgh an lilidh
Guidhemuid Rīogh Nimhe 'nochd
Mo Chraobh chomhruic mo chloch bhuadhach
Mo chnu lomlan m' eitionn Oir
Roleisg mo lorg uaitse 'giomtheachd
Mo cholg cruaidh smo cheannphort Cóir

2 Ntu Ncat fiadhuidh bhiodh aig Fionn
Re fiadhach o Ghleann gu Gleann
A 'ntu bh' aig Oscar an fhuilt fhinn
Dhfag thu Laoich fa dhochar ann

3 A 'ntu bh' aig Lughaidh Mac Loin
Creud as fa nach cumhinn an tsleagh
Na 'ntu chuir an Tsuil ma ntor
Na ntu bhuin re Brian na mbladh

5 [1] 'Ntu chuaidh gu comunnach ciūin
Gu Bruth Soluis na Mban saor
Le maiseolachd do dha shūl
Dhfág thu triūr torrach od' ghaol

6 Mo thruaighesi thus' a Dhonnachidh
Cha do tharla dhuit bhith falachidh
Ma bheirthar ort anochd Ionnsuidh
Ionnsighthar dhuit air a chroich Damhsa

7 Dona sin a chait na cluaise
Tachdar thusa nGeall a Cháise
Iocfaidh do mhuineal a smuais as
Si 'Nuairse deiradh do láse

8 A Chait Chroidh bu mhaith do chliu
Bu ludhmhur thu fa namsa 'nde
Mead na mbuillion fuair do Chruit
Rug siad diot a nGruth sa nCea

9 Dhaithnighas nach bu dīleas duit
Lamhan Chatrine gu tric
Mead ga nurchair do chaidh thart
Dhuitse 'Chait nior Chunnradh Glic

10 Bfearr dhuit bhith marbhadh Luchag
An tsealg sin bu dual do Dhfisoig* * Dhfisaig ?
Dol don Bheinn a mharbhadh Uiseog
Air feadh Chuiseog agus Dhriseog

4 An tu chuaidh fa nleirg anunn
An la sin a shealg na mbeann
Na 'ntu chuir an tsuil fa ntoll
Na ntu chrom ga nCunntas thall

[1] The verses are numbered in the MS. as above, the 4th being given at the end.

Rinn a Dhia da Shluigean geócaich
'Sa Thigh stoir da mhaolail
Mac Cairbre Stábhach na Cróice
Bh' ann sa uross re reic na Noirrleach
Sgaball crocht' o chroit ga thoin
Air 'Gheilt gun or gun Aodach
Mar chu-baibhid air feadh na tīre
Tabh'rt greis air gach poit' a Sgrīobadh
S gun ach Snaght no leaba fhrīne
Air son diol a mhaoile
Ach ghabh e meisneach s chuaidh e Ghlaschu
S thug lan mála 'bhreuga blasda
Air Siabunn Madur 's Tombaca
'S thainig Dhachuidh 's Slaod air
Las bosd fan mhailean a ghiúbhlan
Eibhall nach báthte na ghiūran
Chuir e mpaca sios da múchadh
Na Shruth grúid' is Caochain
Air Slugadh a neithe 'sa náire
Chuaidh alladh Sruthair' os áird air
Béiginn teichadh Chum na nárd
'S a ntóir gach lá le maoir air
Ordu gach lá teachd a Glaschú
'N Sruthaire breugach a ghlacainn
'S gu togbhadh fad suas air aithmhigh
Mar Mhastigh re Craoibh e
Ach ma ntogte reachd na Dhúthaidh
Bheith cur as do luchd a ntsrubhlaidh
Bha gach neach a deanamh ruin air
Sheasamh Cliū na Craois doibh
Thug Ceigain da Cro hun osdachd
Goigean déirc a cheannach Stópain
Ceitiuin bo chrubach 's boll Eorn'
Chionn toiseachadh re Aoireadh
Ntra rinn na dheoch chuir clab na Glime
Beulmór a Bhutta re Shluigain
Gus a nraibh Ceannshiar a phigean
A liginn ma laoghraibh
Ntra Mhiosgadh Ionachuinn na bruide
Le Sruthladh deasguinn is Gruide
Ar leis bfileachd hurluidh a Shrúbhlaig
A Cur Spút gach taobh dheth
Air leis ntra mhúch a mheisg a Cheutfaidh
Gur be mac Oighre Chuinn Cheudchaith'ch
'N sin o Dheorse Crún na Heirionn

Dhaindeoin 'S éiginn fhaotuinn
Gun chuimhneachadh mar ghin a Shinnsior
O Phigean Garrluich re strīpich
A Sgird aisde e san tom chrīonaich
'S thigeadh crioch a shaoghail
Mar dtiucfadh gu tráthoil a mucuidh
S thog Riogh na ngarrlach na sgirt leis[1]
Ga fhardoich s mar Charnan thug se
Ballan muic na Chraos do
Dalta Muice cruim O Meallain
Dhiuil a nador trid a ballain
Bu dana dho dhol re healain
Le Chlab Salach Slaopach
Dol re Dánachd dan' a mbósdan
Gun Chanmhain gun Tuigse gun Eólas
Le 'theanga Shlapach Shlaopach Spleócach
'S geire 's treóir Lionn chaoil Innt'
S cian a chuaidh alladh an Sglámhuidh
Dhfás gun stuaim gun mhogh gun naire
Re Glamarsuigh gun bhun gun bharr
Mar Mhastuich air Carn aoligh
Mar Sean Aphog phrabach bhaibhid thu
Siorchasadh re cách do gharmuinn
S gun tosga no taic ad' theanchuir
Chumail Cearb da naodach
Mar urchair an Daill ma ndabhaibh
Sior thilginn 's gun aon diu gamas
Do Ranna boga maola Cama
Gun anum gun fhaobhar
S Cosmhail lad re lasag fhudair
A ni puph* is toit mad shuilibh
'S brein' lad na boladh na nt-t
'S cho bhi loit úr no faoibh uadh
Ach na mbann shīol Flaith no Rīogh thu
Rachadh cail do d' ghné red Shinnsior
Bhiodh do rannaibh Seasmhach dīreach
Blas is Brīgh a taoire
S an dhiúil thu Spiorad na barachd
Amach a Mionach na Craine
Mar phigain Crochte re tarr
'S a Soc a nsás 'san aoileach

* pugh, *Dr C.*

[1] So in MS. "S na ntrustar" deleted, and "na sgirt leis" written above line.

A ncuala sibh 'ndán ad Chalum
A lobh ar faileadh 's fearann
Mar chu baibhid air feadh na Dúthcha
Gun tosca gun ludh gun labhairt

Mar chrocail losgann do shean'chas
Mar Ghlamarsuigh Coin* ag ól eanbhruith *Corn, *Dr C.*
Mar Gearran a mfassach a braimnich
T fileachd Mheanmnach is breun boladh
Fubub fubub air Dan Chalum
a lobh ar &c

Mar rúbail fhalamh do mhaoidle* * mhaoille, MS.
Mar thorann na namar ga ntaomadh
Mar Ghlocarsigh muic' a gith aoiligh
Taoire gun fhaobhar gun anam
Fubub fubub air dan Chalum &c

Mar phlubail Cnatachain a mbláthaigh
Nach dtoir ach boganach a láthair
Cho b' eagal leam taoire 'bhith láidir
Am beurla ngáidhlig no nlaidionn
Boganach Bláthcha Dán Chalum —— a lobh &c.

Do bheul beathluigh* is olc sgrīobadh *leathluigh
Chnamhadh le Bolguidh 'sle scrīobuich
'S iomadh Biast a shéid thu nīochdar
Cho seinn ach do phib le tealain
Sa nCuala siobh ndan ad Chalum &c

Mar nathair gun ghath gun treoir
Do theanga shlaopach ad bheul spleocach
Chaill a puinsiun ann sa nstopa
Cho nfearr i no liagh bo air Gamhuinn
An Cuala siobh an dan ad Chalum &c

Bhaird bhusaigh Ronnaich na pléide
Loisg a ghruid airfolbh do Cheutfin
'S ga do Dholadh tu Locheirne
Cha bhathadh e teibhall phaghaidh
Sa nCuala sibh ndan ad Chalum &c.

Leighios Shant Grado leat cho B' ionmhuinn
Loisg a ntuisge Sgallach thiormuigh
Mar a ntarcan táruibh tionachuinn
Nach cum do bhiorrcheann a thathmhich
Sa nCuala siobh ndan ad Chalum &c.

Ach gaisgeach thu 's Eachduidh sna Riogh'chdibh
'S iomadh ceud a ghres thu Shiorr'ghachd
'S nuair Gheibh Pluto thu na Ingne
Biaidh faob is Mile 'nad' Chlaigionn
Sa ncuala sibh ndan ad Chalum &c.

Ge gur tu a Shaighdiúir dileas
'Ciosachadh sa seasamh Riogh'chd dho
Cumidh e do thóin air Grīosaich
Gus a nīoc thu airson tealain
Ancuala sibh ndán ad Chalum &c.

Nois molaidh dhuit sgur do d' bhárdachd
Ghluais dachaidh sgun pilleadh slan duit
'S Mana slīm thu thu 'ris do dhán leat
Sgiolam is sgallam do Chlaigionn
Cha nfilidh 's cho bhard thu chaluim
Fhear mhilleadh nandan maolcalum
Sgreib air tóin gach leigh sgach baird thu
Fuar* sgeathrigh do dhán is tealain. *Tuar? Tiar?

Dán Mhic Dhiarmuid.

A Lámh oinidh óir is oighre
Uaisle Gaoidhiol agus Gall
Riogh na bhfear is Bile bonngheal
Croidhe glan is Comhbhail ann
'S leat air oineach 's leat air aithneach
'S leat Iongnadh a Nfiadhain Fhiaidh
S leat a toradh is a tairbhe
S leat a Ghabhadh Banpha Brian
Dhuinne ab aithne mfeinnidh fuilteach
Macaimh do ghabhadh mar air gaol
Ciabh fhada chas air an Ghiolla
Leannan na mban seanga saor
B' aithne dhuinne Iarla uasal
Shoir is shiar do chuaidh a chiar
Bradan siothdha na nsroth solta
Giolla geal re sgolta sgiath
Iathar uime 'nteideadh Cumhduidh
Choimhed an Riogh o Ghath Ce
A tór dearg air crois a Chloidheamh
Fearg air boisghil Dhainginn réidh
Iathar uime a ntéideadh maothshroil

Fuigh Lúiridh fuigh sgéith na mbuadh
Clogad os cionn sgabuill sgéimhuidh
Man' Mhiann abuidh Neamhdha nuadh
Iachdar ris don Chŏtun Daingionn
Ma Mhac Dhiarmuid is maith Cliū
Sgiath uaine air uchd an Churaidh
Searrach suairc air tulaigh fuigh
Mialchoin ailn' air Iallach orrthuidh
Aig Connbhaltach 's Ceann air Chách
Theid gu moch sa Naonach uallach
Fa nloch bhraonach bhuadhach bhla
Mac Dhiarmuid on luirge líonmhur
Lanchara Ceall agus Cross
Corp is gile gnúis is áilne
Fear is buaine báir a bhoss
Mac Dhiarmuid is a Threibh roimhe
Rīogh na Cairrg' air Cruas a Chuilg
B iomadh uime da Fhuil bhríoghmhur
Tighearn' air Magh lionmhur Luirg
Gheibhte 'nerích mhic Dhiarmuid Dhonndeirg
Dubh is donn air bharra Crann
Mar Chonn na nCleas antús Cogaidh
Gach meas gu húr Abuidh ann
Cruithneachd maodhearg air Magh mīn
Bran Eir' fa aoibhinn a fonn
An Tīr na n tráigh is mīn Monadh
'S i aluinn le toradh trom
Teaghlach is ailne ma nDomhan
Cuirt mhic Dhiarmuid is geal gné
A nCaisteal fionn na nCloch buadhach
Os cionn Locha cuanna Cé
'S Iomdha Corn is Cupan Cumhduigh
A Mbruighinn lionmhur Locha Cé
Oltar fion a Borrcheis * Cnuasaigh * (sic)
Longphairt mic Rīgh uasail e
Inghean [sic MS.] a Dunbreagha
Bean 'Ur ta neamhghann fa ní
A Folt dualach s niamh na nteud air
Si rogh ur ban Eirionn i
Do bhi Dearna gheal 'na Geallaimh
Aig Catrīne na mbos mbán
Ingne Dearg air méara mīne
Eire leat air ligh na nlámh
S maith thigeadh dhuit sgarfa sróil
Dúnadh Clochach don ór Cheard

Lámhannan a búth na niallach
Fa Chrúbh soluis na nsgiath Dearg
O Chonnbhaltuidh Chaomh na Cairge * * lairge ?
Do thugas maithne fad' thi
Thugas mo Laoi ndéis a noghuidh
Gu Riogh fuigh Chéis Chorruinn Chaoimh
Tháinig mise maith antadhbhar
A Halbuinn Chugaibhs' air Chuairt
Air Chuantaibh Glaganach gailbhach
'S ard-bhradanaich Mheanumnidh Stuaidh
Clarseach mo Thriath mo lamh Dhamhsa
Dean mar sud e Fhlaith na n Rīogh
A Ghnuis bhla mar abhall abuidh
O 's ni do tharl' agaibh i

O ro thúgabhi sin o húgabh thaing Lachlann
O ro húgabhi
Sann aig Lachlann ata n Cóta
Shamhailt sa Neorpa cho nfaicthar
O ro húgabhi, &c.

Tha' comh mothlach giobach rómach
'S ga bu chot' e 'Chraicionn Capuill
Marfhaisg air Táileoir na beurla
Rinn Eibain diot le chuid fason
'Phearsa bu deise 's ab' áilne
Rinn a ghráig mar mhala bracha
Meadhon ramhar 's da cheann Chaola
Rinn e nlaoch air chuma fearsuid
Muc-ghoill Atmhur is teann líonadh
Mar Mhála Pība 'n ionstracaidh
Da Ghruaidh shaille 'g at re shúilibh
Sa dha mhala lúbadh tharta
Sproguill re bhrághaid a tuitiom
Mar du mbiodh Clupait air martann
Teanga Ghlugach Shlaopach Ghloncach
Nach laibhir poncoil no blasta
Mar Ghlamarsuich coin a gól blathaich
Milleadh na Gáilic 'sga sracadh

A Lachluinn sguir do d' bhárdachd
'S nach urr thu 'mholadh no 'cháinadh

'S eólach sinn uil air do Gháidhlig
Mar Ghlag Blách ad chraos i
S eolach sinn &c.

'S ma se calum is fear cúil duit
Cho Gheall re Fileachd a Dhúrduil
Le theanga shlim mar Im feadh Uilleadh
'S blas na ntút air aoire
Le theanga shlim &c.

Nsaoil thu gu dion e Róg-shuil
Do sproguill shaille 's Théo-ghoill* *Thóo-ghoill ?
'S Dall a nceann Daill hun an lóin* sibh * eóin ?
S cuiridh nCóta 'shaoil ris
Dall an ceann Daill &c.

Ach marbhaisg air Ríogh na nsglámhach
Theann re bhladarsuich air Gláim uait
Núilleadh na Holna 'nam tlámidh
Chruadhidh 'mblandoir fhaobhar
Núilleadh na holna &c.

Ma Dhfosguil e sluig na grúide
Mar Adhbh' air linnigh a shrúbhlag
Sluigain gun Ghrinniol nach Diúltadh
Da dtrian muin feadh Caochain
Sluigean gun ghriñ &c.

Ach labhairt air Uaislibh mo Dhúthca
Ca buinadh da chlab gun mhúnadh
Fa mbu tric na coin gu Súgach
'S b' amar múin a Chraos Doibh
Fa mbu tric &c.

'Ntra bhiodh Iad air cheann cháich gu hiúlmhur
Seasamh an Rīogh is an Dúthcha
Sna mīltion a dol ga núir
Do Chuirp gun rúchd o mfaobhair
Sna mīltion &c.

Bhiodh tus a Calum ann sna cuiltion
Gimligh sheancart agus Bhúbo
Do bheul re d' phíb 's i ntoll túta
'S e cur spút ma taodann
Do bheul red phíb &c.

Ntra dheobhladh tu ort an Ruais ud
A līonadh a ntigh ga bhruachabh

Thusa plubail air a huachdar
'S fuich bu duathnigh tangasg
Thus' a plubal &c.

Bárd thu thegaisgeadh le plúto
Tarruing sgach ceum uaidh do Dhúthchais
Liaigh a Dhoileadh ann na chúirt thu
Mhort 'sa spuinneadh Dhaoine
Liaigh a Dhoileadh &c.

Cho b' eol do Dhapolo mbastard
Nach do sheas' riamh air Parnassus
Helicon cho dfeach thu 'bhlas
Sann chinn on Bhraich dhuit aoire
A Helicon &c.

Bacchus do roghuin do nórd ud
'S tric a chunnuigh me 's Tigh osd thu
Bara 'neibar ort stu Gorrlis
Stoich mad' thoin do taoileach
Bara neibar &c.

Do Chreud do phaidir sna fáintion
Tha o tóig air meirgadh lámh riot
Bheireadh tu led' Bhean 's led' Pháistion
Air son làn an Taomain

(Peter Turner's name deleted at foot of page 45. Has date 1808).

Moladh maguidh air Droch Phībaire agus air a Phil›

Ta minntinn fuigh smuairain
'S cho chaidil me suaimhneach
O chuaidh Mpibair' air chuairt uainn gu Heirinn

'Se Eóin macGhillepheadair
Sheinneadh ceol duinn gu leadarth'
Is gu Heolach air Feadanaibh Sédair

Ta do cháirdion fa smuairean
'S tuirseach dhfag thu ar Nuaislion
O na chuaidh thu air chuan na
Ntonn beiceach

Ta Cinntire gu tostach
'S bidh me fhein re Sior-osnaich
Gus a mpillfar le fortun
Deadh sgeul ort

Ta lionndubh air an smeóraich
'S chaill an Uiseag a crónan
Cho dteid Iad Sheinn ceoil duinn
Air Gheugaibh

Chrīon an Canach na'r Cruacha
'S lion an Aileag ar Cuacha
Dhfág thu smal agus gruaim air
Na Reulltaibh

Ach rinn aslach na mfīrean
Do thabhairt Dhachidh 'nar crīochaibh
Agus Dhaisaig thu rīs duinn
Ar Ceutfin

Sheinn na Heóin mar bu duai doibh
Phill na Bric gus na Bruachaibh
Tha ar Nislibh 's ar Nuaislibh
Gu heibhinn

An tra cháirghiodh tu suas i
Ann a Nlathair na Nuaslion
Be mo shaimh mo dha chluais
Bhith ga héisdeachd

Seannsair binn mar an smeórach
Bu ghrinn ceanal do mheóir air
A cur tinntinn an órdu 'nam éirigh

Port is cínntich na úine
S is fearr sineadh na úrlar
'S braise dhionaich cur Crúnludh
An Gaelibh

Rinn me dīchuimhn' da Tormais
Scalas* firinneach foirmoil
Ann a millseachd na norgan
Le cheil iad

Pears' is Rīoghoil air Faich' thu
'S fada chíte do Bhratach
A dol sīos ann sa Chath
Gu bu tréighach

Clogad Shuas ort don Stáilinn
Sgiath dhualbhuigh mad' Ghairdean
Lann thana Gheur Spainneach
'Nad' thréun laimh

*Sealas ?

Poighre Piostal neamhchearbach
Ort air Chrios na mball Airgid
'S Cho bu cheisd leam nach marbhadh
Tu ceud diobh

Ach tha me sgí bheith gad mholadh
'S do Bhiast phīb is breun boladh
Air a lionadh le Ronnan
S mór Déistin

Gur e Uilleadh na nGlasan
Bhias ga fhúcadh na Craicionn
'S Bidh na tutan a Tachdadh
Na béiste

Balgan Cabrach fuigh teachlais
Seirbhe na ngaphann a sciamhuil
Stric an Driúchdan air do mhaluidh
Toirt laimh is anail don Riabhuigh
An Riabhach ainm na pībe

Caoi Mhic Ui Mhaoilchiarain

Mac ui Mhaolchiarain mo Ghrádh
Mo Ghrianan é 'smo Choill-chnó
Leabe' 'núir ge aig' ata
S faide 'nlá Dhuinne no Dhó

Gus an Dubhadh leith mo thaoibh
Cho dteid Cumha Maonmhic Dhiom
Biaidh na theine feadh mo Chléibh
Mar lasair gheur chonnuidh chrīon

Turus mo mhic air muir siar
Dhfág fhuil na lic air an lar
Ghéibhthaidh Bath gun dol a reic Duan
Truadh a mhic do dhol le Dan

Bas Fhearchair a shearg mo shúil
Mar Cheard gun Tean'chair atáim
Rug tu' m'aithe 's meagar uam
'S truadh a Mhic do Dhol le Dán

Mac mo mhicsi Gabhra riom
Ach 'Einte mo chroidhsi air Chall
Nior fhag an Riogh is bla bonn
Ach an lamh lom 's gun einmhac ann

O ! S muladach me gun mhac
Mar thional slat air Sliabh lom
Mar thaphonn Gadhair gun Fhiadh
Sior-chur Grain ann a n Cliabh toll

Mo Mhacsa sud a dol fa Līgh
Cliath Shlat o' leabigh ga ūir
'S fasaid' mo ghabhail sa mhód
Gun mhac óg no sean ach súd

Leachd mo Mhicse nleachd ud thall
Nein leaba le daola donn
Chuaidh na Daoil romh Chneis ga cheann
Ach Smeasa leam an taobh do tholl

Och ! 's aoibhinn duitse 's tu slán
A Mháthair Mheic ui Mhaoilchiarain
A Bhean úd gur buighe dhuit
Nach cluinn thu Aigheadh taonamhic

Thig an samhradh s thig an samh
Thig a Ghrian Ghobhlanach Gheal
Thig a mbradan as a bhruaich
Ach as a Nuaidh cho dtig mo mhac
Mac

Cumha na Mbrathar

Seisior Sinne saor ar sliochd
Seisior nach do smaoin a ntolc
Ta fear don tseisior gun teachd
O leachd an Fhir chaoimh a nochd

Cuigear sinn a teachd on Uaidh
Sa Nteug a comhfhás re ar taobh
An Riogh le mbéirfar na sluaidh
Bhreugnuidh uain a nCuigeamh caomh

Ceathrar Bráthar sinn an sin
Sa Ntéug a Naoradh gach fir
Tiocfidh 'mbás on Ghabhra Chruaidh
'S reub e uainn' a nCeathramh fear

O Triar bráthar sinn gun Ghó
Mar bu deon le Riogh na Ndúl
Mar Sgaoilfadh an ceó don Chuan
Bhreugnuidhadh uainn an treas do ntriúr

O Dias Bhráthar sinn an sin
Is Dias an Easfidh gach Fir
Tiucfidh a nteug arīs nar gar
Rois* e dhīoms' an Dára fear *doubtful

Mis' am aonar Ionna ndéigh
O 's damh nach baolach a Mbás
Nior sheasamh air thalamh suas
Da chruas nach tachair a nsás

Sruthan as mo Dheirc anuas
Ochan 'struadh mo dhol on bhás
Oir 's me 'nColl ar Cur a chnuais
Mo bhar suas is gun me fás

'S me 'ntubháll o Thuinn gu tuinn
'S me Nlong ar reubadh a seól
Ntabhall Cubhr' air Call a Bhlathme
'S an Déigh cháich cho bhi me beo

'S me 'mhuc a nleigfar na Coin
S me 'Chloch fa nsgoiltfann an tonn
Ni Mbeatha dhamh is ni mbás
S mairg a tharl' a naite lom

Is me 'ntaon chrann ann sa chnoc
Air mo Ghoin le Riogh na Neul
S mor gur fasaide mo Chlaoidh
Nach Cluinnfid mo chaoimh mo screach [1]

Is me an einchnu sa Mhogull
S gun Chnu eil' idir am fhochair
Da ntiucf a ghaoth fum gu fochaid
S ro-bheg a nerothadh le ntuitfinn

O ! Smairg nach deanadh a maith
Giodh nach biodh aig fios cia dho
S gun an Saoghals' ach ma nseach
A caochladh fa Sheachd gach lo

Tiucfaidh an teug a chem a cheim
Bu deurach ar Ceiligh Dhuinn
Ach ar faotuinn Duinn' a Greis
Dfuair an uaidh nar seisior sinn

[1] Here at foot of page is written in the Irish character the following proverb :—

S beg orm fuighioll do dhighe duine sa chroidhe na déigh

Chunncas na ruich hun na Haird'
Air Sn'aighthe Glime
Dibull Fine milleadh Dáin'
Is Diū gach duin
Sheinn gu dán is b' abhar mhaguidh
Rabhail mholuidh
Gun Eolus gun bhrigh gun Chanoin
breun a bholadh
Cha do thuig me Smid da Dhán
Ach cuid na Duaise
Mac Laomuinn, 'sa Bhainntighearn',
Sa Ntseiche hun na Ncuaran
Ach Duais a Ranntachd glocan teann
A chur ma pheuran
Cota do sheiche na creadhnuidh
Chur ma bhreunchorp
An Adharc is faide 's is dirigh
Chur na Th-n dith
S mīr an Tairbh a chur na speuclair
Ma Shroin dith
Maide Sgoilte chur ma Earball
Sreang g'a theannadh
S na coin a ligionn gu dian ris
As a bhaile

[At foot of page, "Cameron" and other words deleted. The date 1748 written].

Oran a Mhifhortuin

Ceud Contrachd ort a Mhifhortuin
S tu chraidh mo chroidhe 'm chom
'S do Cheile truadh a Ntaimbeartas
Dhfag buarthuidh maigne trom
Mar Naimhde dian a ntóir orm
O m' oige lean siobh riom
Ach a mbliadhna ghlac sibh gréim orm
Sa Chreim sibh nfeol dom Dhruim

'Rīgh ! 's iomadh Ionnsuidh uathbhasach
Thug siobh fam' thuairim riamh
Ach Fortun a bha suairce Dhamh
Ga 'r ruagadh fada siar
Gam dhīon air nimh ar spiolairachd
'S o cheilg ar Dul re cian

Gus 'nois a threig a chairdios me
S a thuit me nsás 'nar líon

Sin labhair an fear gruamach riom
'S ar leat bu shuairc' a Ghlóir
Cha dealuigh sinn 's cho nfag sinn thu
Do chairdion sinn red' bheó
O 's fear thu chuaidh re Greannmhuirachd
Bha geall aguinn bhith 'd chóir
'S cha mhill sinn Dán na Teudan ort
Aig meud ar Spéis do cheol

Dubhlosgadh air a chairdeas sin
A Bfearr dhamh bhith dom dhí
So gur mile meas' an Lánuin sin
A Dhfag mo lámh gun nī
Nach drinn sibh chean am ghráin me
Do gach Garrbhodach 'san tír
Gur ceisd ameasg Luch sáibhiris
Ma sann 'Shiol Adhamh me

Bu duine tuigseach Saoidhoil me
Ntra bh'agum suim an fheóir
Bu ghann a chīt' air sráid me
Gus a ntáir'nte me gu bórd
Bhiodh fear is Bean gam' fhailteachadh
S mo lámh aca sgach Dórn
Gach aon a ginnse 'n Cairdeas riom
S mo Shlaint' aca ga ol

Bu choma sin re tráchdadh air
Ach ábhaist mhna an Tīgh
'S i ruich le póig 's le fáilt chugam
Your welcome grádh mo chroidh
Tha sgios an déigh na Coiseachd ort
Is bfeaird' thu deoch is biadh
Sin lionte tús a chúirne dhamh
Le moran múirn is Miadh

Me nois a nláimh a Mhifhortuin
O Chách am shuigh a neūil
S ma labhras me rem' Chompanach
Grad thiumndachuidh e chūl
Cho nfuiling mo Chairdion sealladh dhiom
Ach a falach uam a nsūl
'S truadh sin 's mo chiall 's mo náir agam
Gun easfidh Dán no Ciūil

Deir Bean a Nleanna 's Bórr urra
Cho neil do cheól dar dī
Da fheabhas ga ndean thu Beollanachd
Cho dean e ntól a dhīol
Gu bfearr leam Meadar Cail agam
No ránaich do chuid pīb
Sa bhathlaich thoir a mbóthar ort
O nach bhfuil ad phóca Bhrīb

Sin dhfág me pór gun Athchomunn
Gun Charthanachd gun Fhonn
Is thuig me gu lanshoillair
Gur beulghradh a bhiodh ann
'S gur fior an seanaghnafhocall
Biaidh Cáirdion Fir na maoin
Ro līonmhur a nam beartis
Ach nam airce 's tearc a haon

Sin dhféach me ris na Marseantan
A Dhfas gu beartach lán
'S líon gáir mo theud a ntallauichin
S mac Thalla leo cur dan
Ach bha Nairesan air Grotus
Agus Pónair chur sa Chál
Bu leor leo greim thombaca dhamh
Ach duais nior chleachd siad e

N Sin ráinig me na Huaislion
Bha gam' chonbhail suas a riamh
Is fuaras on Phór fhiúghantach sin
Failt is Múirn is Miadh
Ach chreach thus' a bhiast an Tuath orr'
As nach dfuair iad uatha 'n Cīos
As far a mbronnde ntor orm
San Uairse 'S leor leo brīb

An sin do phīllas Dachuidh
'S a lan airtneal ann mo chliabh
A mifhortun 'gam ruagadh
Ach si Nainnis bhuaidhr[1] mo chiall
Mo chlann gun tamh a Glaodhaidh riom
Toir Aodach dhuinn is Biadh
Is Cach a bagairt maoir orm
Ga mfaochnadh ma nCuid fiach

[1] "dhr" apparently deleted, and "r" written above line.

An sin A Duirt a Mheisneach riom
Na caill a Mfeasd do chroidh
'S gur hann tha ntabhar gealtachd
Aig na Bodigh 's beartigh 's tīr
Cum thusa fear na chomhnuidh dhiū
Is gheibh thu ór is nī
'S gu páidhidh nCogadh saillte riot
Na Chaill thu ris a ntsīth

Gur nar dhuit feast ma chluinntior ort
Do spiorad a dhol sīos
S gu bheil gach Tuath is Tighearn'
Aig a Mhifortun fuigh chīos
Cho chum an Rīogh sa shluaidhtion ris
'S leis buaidh air muir 's air tir
Is ga do thug e Nriabhach uait
Nar fiach leat bheith ga caoi

Moladh na Pibe

A Ghilleasbuig mo bheannachd rem' bheo
Dhfear Aithlis do Ghnīomh
A chionn os do na chruinnich don Cheol
Gu dtug thu nurram don phíb
Cho chuala Luchd teud sgannail do bheil
Stu bu romhaith ga ndiol
Ach bu bfearr leat Culidh gad' bhrosnadh sa ntóir
Na socair gach saoi

'S iomadh Iarla Nalbainn anochd
'S Dearbhtha leam siod
Nam togbhail a Narmailt air chois
Gu harricais gu fios
Chionn a Clasainn anmoch is moch
Banbarrtha mios
Bheiradh mor dhuais a Dararich a Dos
Airgiod gun fhios

'S dearbhth gu Raibh a sduidaradh trom
Sa shusbainte Geur
An fear Smaointich an toiseach gu ccoisneadh I bonn
Agus fortun da chionn
Gach lánphort ruile dhiobh chumail air fhonn
Is nach Cluinnar a bhéal
Ach gu gearr e gu hullamh gach siolladh sgach ponc
Dhiobh, le buillibh a Mhéar

A cliú air abaiche gleóis
Sfada do chuaidh
An Ionnstrumaid Mhaide nach mor
S coitchiont a buaidh
Cuiridh i Smaointena Gaisge gu leoir
Ann a Naigne go thruas
Togich a Cneitrich le brasbhuille meoir
Aigne gach sluaidh

On is beus dith geirich gu ceart
Saoibhinn a stuirt
A ntús a heirigh eibhidh isgairt
Nach breugach puirt
Le seidaig a Dhanail a steach
Chur a nearrabh a Cuirp
Cuiridh sin Ceol iorailteach ait
Ann na Ruibhaide stuic

S Ceil' i ni oighre gun chol
'S nach beudach sdil
Gun anbharr Ruīmhaidh na sgeimhidh air chor
Eadach cho sir
Luighidh ochdar na leabidh le toil
Do Mhacanabh fir
Sa naon diobh a Chromadh air Comunn gu Col
Bu Chollaideach sin

S fad' o na fuair sinn taisbainadh súl
Nach bu Ghealtach a gnáth's
Gu bhfuil me dearbhtha nach rachadh i neuil
Da falach gu bráth
Ntús gach cath biaidh fear brath a cúl
A toirt fabhar do chách
Laoch borb is Gaisge na rún
Agus Bratach na láimh

An urram thar na chunnaig mo shúil
Don' tha Muile dhiobh Ntrás
Mac Chruimain o bhuinginn e Cliū
Leig don Duine sin tamh
San ga Nurric Conduilich air thús
Iain Mac Uilliam a dhá
Pádruig an treas duine don triúr
Nach Uireasfach lámh.

Diomoladh na Pībe.

A Ghilleasbuig mo Mhallachd rem bheo
Air do choluinn gun bhrígh
A chionn os cionn do na chruinich don cheol
Gu dtug thu nurram don phīb
Struic a chuala luchd teud Sgannail do bhéil
Sto bu dona ga ndīol
Ach gu bfearr thu dhich arain is mharag is feoil
A Bhathaich na mial

S iomadh Iarla Nalbuinn anochd
A braimnich na bheid
An déis a bhrú 'lionadh le Cabhruich a poit
Gábhoil a ntseid
A chionn a Cluinntinn anmoch is moch
Bu Searbh leo a meas
Bheireadh mar dhuais do Dhaimlasg a Dos
Na Coin a chur ris

Ge bé Glocaire thóisich andtoiseach re fonn
A thoirt as a bian
Tha mi cinnte gu raibh bruadar is breisleach romhór
Ann na Chlaigionn re cian
Cho dtig Ceol Iorailteach driothlannach luath
Air Thollaibh a Méar
Sann a bhios i re stadail 's re gaguil gun fhonn
Mar Ghoguil na nGeadh

A cliū air Ghlagarsich mhór
S fad o na chual
Ga tarruuing amach as teachlais gun dóigh
Mhaidarlach thruadh
Cuirich i smaointinna gealtach gu leóir
Ann an aigne ga chruas
S gu mbfearr mar chlachbhalg chartadh na 'neach bhar
an fheóir
Na bhrosnachadh sluaidh

On is beusan dith breugan gu beachd
'S breun i ad Uchd
'S ga do bhiodh tu ga seidadh gus a neirigh do shl-t
Cha seinn i dhuit puirt
Nuair a chuiradh tu Salann is tanail a steach
Ann a nGaile na Muic
Cuirigh sin breun bholadh amach
Air Earrabh a Cuirp

S breugach a mbeul 'duirt gur ceil i gun Chol
S nach beudach a still
S nach do dhiúlt i cuairt as a léinich gu moch
Do Dhaoneach air bith
Biaidh ochdar ga bogadh do chromana fear
Moire Scoma leam sin
S g mbfearr iad Dhfeannadh nanCraicion bhar chon
Na sheinn a nCuid mion

Sfad' o na fuair sinn taisbenadh súl
Gu bu ghealtach a gnath's
A chionn re ham dol a mfogas gu tabaid do ntsluadh
S ann a dheanadh i tamh
An Sliabh a ntsiorraim beg dona so shuas
Chuala siobh a .....
Thug i leim air muin giollain bhig ruaidh
S theich i on' bhlár

A nurram do na chunnuig mo Shúil
Gu cur an fhrois chail
Do Chonnduiligh bha 'Muile re mún
Sa Rionnach na laimh

Sean Laoi do rinn Duine uasal do Dhuin uasal eile a chaill a bheachd le Eud.

A Mharcuigh ud na bi Eudmhur
Ma fheudar leat a bhith tuicseach
Oir an turas do rinn Dearrdruidh
Sann leis do mharbhadh Clannuisneach

Dimthigh Dearrdridh a bheoil bhinn
O Rīgh Uladh sa nuair sin
Le Naoise treidhach mac Uisneach
An treas Gaisgeach do bhi nCruachan

A Mharcuigh ud do ni mfanod
A nCual thu nsgeul air Ghearraird Iarla
Gu dimthigh si uaidh a Chunntais
Le luigain re fad bliadhna

Dimthigh sisi re fad bliadhna
A chunntais o Iarla Mumhann
A Mharcuigh na biadh nair ort
Oir dimthigh Grainn' o Mhac Cumhaill

Do Imthigh Gráinne le Diarmuid
Sud an sgeul a chuala móran
Is dhfag si fionn flaith na feile
NCuridh da ngeilleadh na sloightion

D' imthigh a Bhean o Righ Albann
Na bidhadh fearg ort a Mharcich
Is ruig si Criocha na Fraince
Bu bhean re ainstil an bhean sin

Cúchuluinn Ceann-gaisgeach Eirionn
Lamh bu tréine is Croidh' dob' Uaisle
Sgeula bu choir dhuit a thuigsinn
Gur thuit se le Meibhe Chruachain

D' imthigh Sise Meibhe Chruachain
Tre meud a huabhir sa macnuis
On Riogh sin le nCothuid Eire
Na bidhadh eud ort a Mharcaich

Is Iorcuill Mac Rīgh na Cruithne[1]
'S Iīonta nCruinne da Chliū Eachdach
Nior rinn se Eud ach aonfhocall
'S gu do loisgadh e na Léíne

Iorcuill Mac Iomadail leith
'S air leam pfein bu mhaith an tsaoi
Si bhean a chuir Inniol bais air
S mairg a bheireadh gradh do mhnaoi

O utra Chaillas Bean a Leanabas
Anna Gealghnuis cho bhi náire
O utra dhimthigh Bean Shior Eanruigh
Le Macaimh ard Righ na Spáinne

Curidh fós bu mho naire
Conrigh Mac Daire ngaisgeach
B'e lamh an Ionaidh sa ntsuarcais
S ann le 'Mhnaoi a Dfuair se Chasgairt

Dimthigh bean Ghruagaich na forguis
Sgeula bu chosmhail re cheile
Le Macaimh a Bhruit lachduinn
Eisd thusa gu ceart re nsgeula

Sa nsgeula so gu mnaoi Dhábhidh
Nois o rinn si feas le Sagairt

[1] "Cruinne" deleted and "Cruithne" substituted.

Rinn le dalta bean gun naire
An Gniomh is Grainoil re aithris

Fhir ud a laighios 's a dhéirghios
Le do mhnaoi bheildeirg sa mhaduinn
NCuala tu Oganaich Uasail
Sgeula Mhaolruanidh Mhic Greaduigh

Ga bu leatsa Corron Shasgan
Criocha Brettann agus Banpha
Bu chcmhfallsa dhuit 's na Disnibh
Bean da dilseachd a leanmhuinn

Aisling Shearluis an Toghuir

Bu taibhse dhuinn nCadal sin
A dhearnamuid air uairibh
Air urlar na nleapichion
A ccraithte an sról uaine

Is air bhith dhuinn sa ntromchodal
N' ar luigh air luachair leabhair
Macsamhailt gu bhfacamar
Aisling Shearluis a Ntoghur

La Chuaidh árd Rīgh Lochlann
A sheilg air Leitir Dhlubheann
Searlus og an Garbhghaisgeach
'S do ghlacadh leis Iarla na Fiūghaidh

Sgaoiladar a ccomhailce
Ma Ard Righ Lochlann liomhur
Bha Searlas og sa choimhimtheachd
'S da sheang-chu aig air stīoman

Se thigeadh o na Comhailce
Graidh do chonaibh luatha
'S air eadan gach Casuchduich
A Nfaghaid cho rachadh uatha

Labhair an tóg Osgartha
Le mbeirrthigh buaidh gach Bára
Ca fhad o Mhac Rīgh Lochlann
A chuid so 'Ghleann a Nfhasaich

Air Ghleann farsuing fīoruaine
Shuigh Searlus Og a Ntoghair

Re taobh na Tulaigh Sītha
'Se geisteachd ris na srothuibh

Le nuallan na nCon gradcharach
'S le ceol na Nsrothuibh sīotha
Do līon Cobhran codaltach
Ogruidh Mhic an Riogh sin

Is air bhith sa ntromchodla
Do Shearlus og a ntoghair
Gu bhfac' e 'nainnir ghormrosgach
A teachd sa nrod fa chomhair

Eindreach ris an Inghin sin
Bu ghile 'Cneis na Cobhar
Meoir chaol air a Gealbhosaibh
Bfearr cuma sa ndomhan

Do bhi fa mhéar na Hainnire
Or air lasadh mar sgáile
Is naoi Clocha ceangail
Air gach leith amuigh da Fainne

Ionar agus órshnaighthe
An teannta fa na cīochaibh
Leine ghasta Chróbhuidhe
Faraon is Bróta sīoda

Aorlaid air a córuichibh
Bu soillseach Glormhur Dearsadh
Sa Folt amlach Orbhuigh
Gu Cuachach Cornach fáinneach

Ionar chneis na Hinghine
Ar[1] Choitin riamh nior shamhailt
Lan do dhór 's do dhfionnaladh
faraon is Clocha Ceangail

S ann leinne gu biongantach
A mbrot caol uaine comhthromach
Ni fheudar leam Innisadh
Leith no Trian 'sa chunnuig me

O na Gleanna Craobhruadh
Thainig a nseol sīotha
'S a mbrot Amlach Orrthuigh
A Dhionnsuidh Mhic an Riogh sin

[1] "A r" An "r" seems inserted between "A" and "Choitin."

Sgaoileadh le a coruichabh
'S a lamh gur chur si fogha
Sa mbrot Amlach Orrthuigh
Ar muin Shearluis oig a Ntoghair

Barr a Ciabha casbhuidhe
Sgaoil air aghaidh Shearluis
Thiodhlaiceadh a nCasligeadh
Pog anaghaidh gach deuda

(End of p. 70. Eight pages lost).

Ach 's e 'nsamhradh a Chuar sinn
'Sa sheid oirn a Ghaoth Chuartain
A leig ar Crett ris an fhuaradh
A leag ar Dionchleith 's ar stuadhaidh
Do fhrois ar Cruithneachd tiugh Dualach
Ar Nabhall ard 's ar Coillchnuasaich
Dhfag ag Garrthaich mar Uain sinn fan Chro
Dhfag ag Garrthaich &c.

A Thriath na Luibe sna Feile
Bu neamhlubach do Bheusabh
Bu teoghradhach Carthannach Ceutfach
Ciuin Iochdmhur acartha Deirceach
Creach gach Truadh agus Treun thu
Chinn ar cruadail[1] 's na Ceile
Bhith Nleabidh Uaigneach 'snach eirigh le ceol.
Bheith nleab Uaignech &c.

A bhfeasd cho nfaic me Fear Théagaisg
Do Chroidhe fial na raibh 'a Ghaoid ann
Ach Seirc is Mórchuis is Daonnachd
Bósd no Bród cho raibh 'taoradh
Sgoirt leam Gair agus aobhar
Gach lag sgach Láidir ga d' Chaoinadh
Fhir nach Ceilfadh do ghaol doibh 's tu beo
Fhir nach Ceilfadh &c.

Bu Saoidhoil Rioghoil sgach Aiceachd
An Leomhan Mordhalach Reachdmhur
Caruid Eiginn is airce
Trom air Tuath cho do chleachd thu
'S da mbiodh fear lompais gun bheartios

([1] "na tuicsi" deleted and "ar cruadail" written above line).

Mhaithte 'ntsuim dho ma nCreacht' e
Iad anois gun Chultaice sa mhod
Iad a nois gun &c.

Cho raibh Tuaisle re 'Crīobadh
Bu tric mad Ghailnibh air sioladh
Na bras fhurana Brioghmhur
Dhfan gun truailladh o 'ndiluin
Do shiol bhuadhach na Rioghruidh
Chinneadh SCUIT agus MHILIDH
Sgach fuil Uaibhreach san Rioghachds Ionnatfeoil
Gach fuil uaibhreach

An Cranu is diridh re sheanachas
O' na Shiolaich e Nalbainn
Mac Ghillebhride na nGarbhchrioch
Cholla 's Chuinn Rioghuidh Banpha
Do ntreibh Rioghoil sin Eirimhonn
Leis 'ndo Chiosighadh Tuath Danmhuinn
Se mo chreach thu da nleanmhuiun Comh og
Se mo chreach &c.

Ard Mhic Alastair Chliūitich
A Thriath na mbratach sna nlúireach
Na nsgiath sna nClogadabh Cumhdaidh
'S Bearn a Nsluaidhtibh ar Nduchth' thu
Nam na Caonnaig a dhusgadh
Sna ngeurlann a rusgadh
Nach tarruing thu ndlus daibh le Ceol
Nach tarruing &c.

Bu Mhīlidh Curanta Calm thu
Leomhann fuilachdach meanumnach
Triath fear Cath agus Comhlann
'S cian a Bretann Chuaidh ainm ort
Dhfairich Cloiginn do Naimhdion
Gu raibh Cudtrom ad Armuibh
Biomadh Bainntreach od Chiorbhadh a bron
Biomad Bainntrach &c.

Conmhall tfeirge ntra dheirghiodh
Mar Leomhann ocrach a béiceadh
Ma thorunn Tuinne re treunghaoith
fuaim do Loinne re speicadh
A riamh a Ghealtachd nior leigh thu
Ach a Nuchd Fir do theagbhail
Bhiodh e cinnt' as a Neug o do dhorn

Ach Dhfoluidh 'mfod o do shealbh thu
'S da mbann le foirneart do Naimhdion
Bu lionmhur Toiseach is Ceannphort
Edar Bretann is Banpha
'Bhiodh deanntrach tinadh* da Narmbh * trnadh ?
S tuilteach fola le haibhnibh
Nuair a nochdte mad Dhearmail an srol
Nuair a nochdte &c.

Ach Riogh an Uathmhuinn chuir seisd riot
An namh nach diongfann a Nteuchdach
S nach gabh timadh re Deurabh
Bainntreach Dillachd no oighre
A Righ 'Chruthaidh 's da ngeill sinn
Do thrombhuille so 'leir sinn
O 's tu loit sinn stu leigh'sios ar leon

("Peter Turner" apparently, and other words at foot of this page, blotted out).

S ann agam tha nsgeul firinneach
Air mhilidhibh Gasta Calma
Sgaoil Alladh a bhfionaltachd
Thar Innsibh Scuit is Banapa

O 's fear anois re Ranntachd me
Cho teann me ris na breugabh
Ach Innsidh me gun fhiaradh dhaoibh
Grund a Miann sa Mbeusabh

'Nam suighidh ma bhórd Doibh
Air Feóil gu ccinnadh euchd leo
'S leo urram na Heorpa
Air ith is ol le cheile

Ntra 'nochdte 'Bhratach bhailgionn leo
Bu gharg a ndol a nórdu
Is ga d' nach deante marbhadh leo
Bu gharbh a reubte feoil leo

Le nlanna liomhtha Coscarthach
A choisneadh ann sgach Bair Iad
Gu casgradh Iad le nCarbadabh
'S bu dearbhtha dhoibh buaidhlathradh

Bu tartrach toirm a ntalbartan
Feadh targaidion feoduir

Na nseasamh an gar an t slóigh
Eadar an fear mor sa mflaith

Nior fheach se 'chloidheamh no sgiath
Do laoch no thriath da nraibh ann
Gur rinn se tair air a Nfhéinn
No gur rainig se fein Fionn

Air teachd don Oigfhear bu ghlan dreach
Chugainn le neart fhioch is fheirg
Gur fhuaduigh se uainn an bhean
Bhi ndeasghar do laimh Fhinn eilg

Thug Mac Morn' urchair dhian
Gu fada na dhiaigh da Shleigh
Sa Nurchair nior chuaidh da reir
'S da Steud dhearna si da bhloigh

Ntra thuit an Steud air an leirg
Thionndoigh e le feirg sle fraoch
S do smuantigh se ge cruaidh an cás
Comhrac na ntri chaogaid laoch

Mun' biadh na laoich a bhith garg
'S fhaghail doibh a dhairm gu leor
Bhiadh siad fa chabhair a smachd
Da ngeibhthaoi uaidh an cheart choir

Leag[1] e naoi Naonmhuir gu luath
Sa Niorguill chruaidh sol fa 'r Sguir
Ceangal guineach na dtri chaol
Air gach laoch dhibh sin do chuir

Clanna morna cruaidh an cás
Dfuair siad bas 's bu mhor an sgeul
Sni raibh einneach do chuaidh as
Nach raibh 'chneis fa iomdha creuchd

Deirigh Goll an aigne mhir
Leadairt an fhir a ccathghleó
Is gebe chifadh iad an sin
Bu gharbh an goil is ansgleó

Re sgoltadh sgiath sre leadairt chorp
Gu feardha feartreun Calma cruaidh
Na leomhuinn laidir ghuineach dhiscir
Araon Comhchiocrach gu buaidh

[1] "Cheangail" deleted, and "Leag" written above the line.

Liontar Fairrge Phuinsi dhoibh
Is cuirfar Coit air snamh air
Is dhearbhadh Iad gu nstiūrthuidh leo
Muir dúbhghorm re la gabhaidh

An Minisdir da sdiūbhradh
Is Fear a Nduin ga taomadh
'S ar chinnte nliaigh 'sa Marseanta
Gu beartiodh Iad re 'haodach

S ar bhith do Bhuidhinn Uallach sin
Re caitheamh cuain gu heolach
Chuir aniochd na nsumainadh
Fear an Duin re Oirrlis

Sin chuaidh gach Laoch air mheisnich dhiobh
Da theasargin na éiginn
Is thagh gach Neach a phosda dhiobh
S gu ccoisneadh Iad o Neug e

Bha Nsagairt ag Urnuidh leis
'S a Nliagh gu dlu ga Ungthadh
Is Dhfuirneasiodh a Marseanta
Mar Chaithmhadh siad do Chungaidh

Air Mosgladh as a Néal sin do
'S ar feachainn fa na thiomchioll
Bha fear sa lamh an airde dhiobh
'S fear eile nsás na Urball

Beir a bhuaidh 'sa bheannachd do
na marin arsa Donnachadh
Nois Imrimuid gu tīr e
Gu grad ma néirigh stoirm rinn

Biaidh sīth 's gach áite Dhfagas Iad
S biaidh sgrios sgach céarn a ndteid Iad
Chuaidh nslugadh thar a ngarbhchagnadh
Cho seanchais me ni 's geir Iad

Failte an Chait

1 Mīle failte Dhuitse Chait
O ntra tharla dhuit bhith 'm'uchd
C" uim' nach ligte moran leat
'Sa liud bean thug roghradh dhuit

Beannachd le anam a nlaoich
Bu dorrdha fraoch ann sgach Greis
Ard Righ Laigheann ceann an tslòigh
S ann air roshloinntigh ant Eas

La dhuinne fiadhach na leirge
S gun an tscalg ateachd nar Gar
Gu bhfacamar Iomad Bàrc
Seoladh air an traigh on lear

Chuir siaid a ccabhlach fa thir
Accladach nar mhin dar linn
S gur biomdha sar phubul sroil
Ga thógbhail dóibh os a ccionn

Chuir siad accasruigh fan choill
Theannadar ortha nairm náigh
Eallach guailne gach fir mhoir
S e rugadar leo gu traigh

Dfadoighdar a ndeannal treun
Sud e 'nsgéul nach raibh gu tim
A shamhuil a noir no niar
Ni fhaca' riamh Fiannuibh Finn

Dfiosruigh Mac Cumhaill da fheinn
A bhfionnfaidh cia ceann na mbarc
No bhfuil agaibh fios an tslóigh
Do ni ndeannal mor sa dtraig

An sin do labhir Conan maol
Mac Morna bu bhaoth na ghiomh* *ghromh ?
Cia shaoilfa tu Fhinn na ccath
A bhith ann ach Flaith no Riogh

Da bhfuidhinn neach Ionna mfeinn
Reachadh a ghabhail Sgeul an tsluaidh
A ccean do bhighinn ar Magh
Gu bhfuighe se bladh is buaidh

Aris do labhair Conan maol
A Righ cia shaoilfadh tu dhol ann
Ach Feargus fiorghlic do mhac
O se chleachd bhith dol na cceann

Mallachd dhuits' a Chonain mhaoil
Do raidh Feargus bu chaoin cruth
Rachfadsa' ghabhail na nsgeul
Do Nfheinn sni hann air ro ghuth

[The *Comhachag*].[1]

1 A Chomhachg bochd na sroine
Anochd is Bronach do leabe
Sma bha thu ann re linn donnghail
S beg Iongnadh gur trom le taigne [2]

2 Gur Comhaois mise don Daraig
O bha haillain beg sa Chóinich
'S ionadh ál a chuir me Romham
S me Comhachag bhochd na Sroine

3 Ach Anois a ta tu aosda
Deansa tfaoisid ris an Tsagairt
Is innis duinne gun euradh
Gach aon Sgeula da bheil Agud

'S furaste dhomhsa Innse
Gach aon la Millteach 'a ndrinnas
Cho raibh me me* mionnach na breugach * (sic)
Ga do bha mo bheul gun bhinnios

4 Cho drinn me riamh Braid no Meirrle
No Cladh no Tearmunn a bhriseadh
Ri' mfear fein cho drinnios Iomlos luaths (sic)
Gur Cailleach bhochd ionruic mise

10 Sann a bhiadh Cuid dom' Shinnsior
Eadar an Innseach sa Nfhearsuid
Sa chuid eile dhiobh 'mamdhéibhidh
A Seinn gu haoibhinn sa Nfheasgar

7 Chunnuic me Alastuir Carrach
Duine B'alliol a bha Nalb' e
'S truic a bha me seal ga eisdeachd
'S e re Reiteach an tuim shealga

8 Chunnaic me Aongus na Dheaghaidh
'S cho be sud Rogha bu táire
S ann sa Nfhearsuid do bhi bhunadh
'S bhiadh a huilion air Eas laradh

9 Bu lionmhur Creachan is Cogaidh
Ann a Nlochabar san uair sin

[1] The numbers attached to the verses are not in MS. Dr C. indicates by them the order of the verses in Gillies' Collection.—Ed.

[2] At foot of page, after this verse, comes :—Published in the Perthshire Collection.

Chruinnighadar anoir sa niar
Thionoil an Fhiann as gach aird
Seachd catha na hiorguill gu prap
Diomthruis gu mac Inghin Taidhg

Labhir Mac Chumhaill re Goll
Mor a Ghlonn duinn bhith nar dtosd
C' uim nach dtiobhramuis cath gu garbh
Do Riogh Lochlann na narm nochd

Iarla na Fiughaidh (na mhor ghlonn
Do raidh Diarmuid donn gun on)
Coisgfads' e le comhrac treun
No biaidh me fhein air a shon

Do labhir Oscar aris
Ligfar dhamh Rīogh Innse thorc
Clann an da chomhairleach dheug
Leig fam chomhair fein a ncosg

Do ghabh mise sud as láimh
Ge ta mi lag arsuigh anochd
Riogh Donnbhil na ccomhlann teann
Gu sgarfuinn a cheann re chorp

Na thainigh air Lochlan lath
(Do raidh Mac Morna gun cheilg)
Ge hiomdha leibhse na sluaidh
Buinidh mise buaidh o nleirg

Beir a bheannachd beir a bhuaidh
(Deir Mac Cumhaill na nruaig Dearg)
Manus Mac Fhearr'ghuin na nslogh
Coisgfidh mis e ge mor fhearg

An Oidhche sin dhuinn gu ló
Se bu nos duinn a bheith 'gól
Fion is Cruithneachd plúr is ceir
Se bhiadh aig an Fheinn fa bhord

Air Neirghe dhuinn an Dara tra
Chunncamar each 'teachd o phuirt
Meirghe Righ Lochlann an aigh
Ga togbhail on traigh re 'r nuchd

Biomdha Cotun Biomdh sgiath
Biomdha Triath is Lúireach ghorm
Biomdha Taoiseach is mac Riogh
Sni raibh dhiobh aon laoch gun arm

29 Cho do chuir me duil sa niasgach
Bhith ga iarraidh leis a Mhadhar
Smor gu mbannsa leam an Fiadhach
Siubhal na sliabh ann sa nfhobhar

Ceol is binne do gach ceol
Guth a Ghadhair mhoir[1] is e teachd
Damh na shiomanaich le Gleann
Mial-choin a bhith ann is as

Gur binn leam torman na Nos
Air uilionn na Ncorrbheann cas
Eilit bhinneach is caol cos
Ni clos fuidh Dhuille re teas

Cho neil do chéil' aic' ach an Damh
Se 's muime dhith 'mfeur sa nCreamh
Mathair an Laoidh bhallbhric mhir
Bean an fhir mhallrosguich ghloin

'N aigionntach shiubhlas an Raon
Cadal cha dean i sa nsmur
B'annsa na Plaide re 'taobh
Leaba' 'nfhraoch bhagaideach úr

Se fear mo Chroidhesi 'nsamhradh
Se 'nfear ceannghorm air gach Bile
Fanaidh gach Damh donn na Dhoire
Re teas goile Greine gile

'S glan re shloinnadh an Damh donn
A thig o Uilionn na mbeann
Mac na Heilte ris an tom
Nach do chrom fuidh Speinns' a cheann

Eighidh Damh Bheinne beg
Is eighidh Damh Cheanna creg
Freagraidh gach Damh dhiobh ga cheile
Fa cheann Lacha sleibhe snaig

Chi me 'nsud a mbeannan ruadh
Gairuid o cheann Locha treig
Cregguanach ambiodh an tsealg
N grianan ard a mbiodh na Feidh

Chi me Coireratha uam
Chi me Cruachan sa Bheinn bhreac

[1] "mhoir" written above line.

Chi me srath oisin na bhfiadh
Chi me 'Ghrian air Beinn na nleac

Chi me srath Oisin a Chruidh
Chi me Leitir dhubh na nsonn
An gar Choire chregach a Mhaidhm
A minic a rinn mo lamh toll

Chi me Beinnimhais gu hard
Sa nCarn-dearg an aice 'buin
An tulach air a mfas a mfracch
A monadh maol gu nuig a muir

A Rannuill mhic Dhonaill na nlann
Gun do bhith is e mo chreach
'S tric a thuit leat air do thom
Mac na sonn leis a choin ghlais

Bu Donallach thu gun Mhearachd
Bu tu Buinne geal na cruadhach
S ma chuaidh tu uainn a Dhaird chatain
Gu mbu dalt thu do Chreigguanach

Gu bu Dalt thu do Chreiguanach
S fad' o chuala me ga sheanchas
A mbuinne geal nach raibh éitigh
S ann duit o Gheilladh a mbanntrachd

Dhfag me san Rugha so Shios
Fear leis mbu phughar mo bhás
Se chuireadh mo chagar a neruas
A nCluais a Chabair an sás

Dhfág me nCillúnain na luighe
Sealgair na graidhe deirge
Lamh dheas a mharbhadh a Bhradain
'S gu mbu romhaith 'n sabaid feirge

Mis' is tus a Ghadhair bháin
O! 's olc ar turas do neilean
Chaill thus an tafann 'sa ndan
Is bha sinn Grafann re ceanal

Thug a choille dhiots' an Earb
'S thug a ntard dhiomsana Feidh
Cho neil ciont' aguinn deth araon
Oir luidh an aois oirn gu leir

Thus' a Naois cho neil thu miochair
Giodh nach nach bhfeudamar do sheachnadh
Cromidh tu 'n Duine 'bhias direach
Dhfasfas gu fionalta gasda

Agus giorruichidh tu 'shaoghal
Agus caoluichidh tu chasaibh
Is faguidh tu 'Cheann gun Deudach
Is tu eudann a chasadh

'S iomadh Laoch a bfearr na thusa
Chuir me gu tuisleadh sgu hanbhuinn
Sa Dhfadhbhuidh me as a sheasamh
Tareis e bhith na Fhleasgach calma

Aois phealleudannach oghar
Bhias gu Ronnach Boghar Eitich
Creud far nligfann leat a Lobhair
Mo Bhogha 'bhreith dhiom air éiginn

Do labhair an Aois arīs
Is righinn ata tu leantuinn
Ris an Bhogh sin a ngcónaidh
S maith gu foghnadh dhuit a mbata

S maith gu foghnadh dhuit fein bata
Aois phealleud'nach pleide
S mo Bhogh cho nfaigh thu faghast
S an air aighis no air éiginn

Ta bloigh dom' Bhogh' ann a Muchd
Le Agh maol oghar is ait
Thusa gionach 's mise gruamach
S fada leam nach buan an tslat

S fada leam o sguir me nfhiadhach
S nach bhfuil ann ach ceo don bhuighinn
Leis a mbu bhinn guth na ngadhar
'S o bhfuighimuid ol gun bhruighinn

Nois o Sguir me shiubhal beann
'S o nach teann 'n Tiubhar cruaidh
'S o nach seasamh me air sgeir
Struadh nach bhfuil me ann san Uaidh.

. end

'S mairg a mheallfar le sannt saoghalt
'S iomdha caochladh bheir e oirm
Tionndoighar leis gu tric ar nadhbhist
Ceart ar nádur bun os cionn

Bheir é air an oigfhear ghleust
'M bi Iomdha treibhas tir is tonn
Cromadh sios gu caillaich chrionliath
Aice ma ta nī no fonn

Ainnir ghasda ghlegheal dhireach
Fhoinnidh liont o bhraigh gu bonn
Lubidh sud le bodach miomhur
Bhios na Shiochair crotach crom

An togan' deas do ghin o'n Uaisle
Muinntir shuairc o tharll' e lom
Aig Inghin Bhodaich bhcchd na n Cuaran
O's aice dfuaradh an sporan trom

Inghin Triath na 'n Túr sna 'n Caisteal
O nach bhfaicfar aice bonn
Lubaidh si le Scoloig shuarraich
Da mbu dual bhith Sluaistreadh pholl

An togan deas ta geur na leabhar
Chuir air Mheamhair gach a, b, c,
Do dhiult Inghean 'Bhodaich shuarraich
'Bhrigh nach raibh na bhuailigh spreidh

B' annsa leatsa Laogh na Leabhar
B' annsa bleadhan na Dubh is Peann
B' annsa buaidheal 's e lan buachair
Na stuid uasal 's suarcas ann

Bannsa leat guth mige geige
Na gach teagasg do ni a chleir
Bansa na Cumunn na Nuasal
Lubadh le buachaill' na Spreidh

B annsa let na gumhann sioda
Plaideag Iseal ris an lar
S mairg a deir gu bhfuil tu Reimhach
S e do mhian an ni is tair

Rainn na Haphacuis

S Deacair sud anacall duinn
Aig luchd Mioscainn is mīrūn
Aphacais gach Partaidh dhīobh
A gabhail fáth air gach einneach

Ma Bhios me gu mīn bághach
Saor soghradhach so-chomuinn
Ni bhfuil ach Traill shuaidhte 'nsud
Deir gach neach a ccluais a cheile

Is ma bhias me gu cas cainnteach
Garbh trodanach ro fheargach
Deir gach einneach dhiobh an sud
Creud fa bhfuilnthar an fear ud

S ma bhias me gu ceutfach mongmhur
Ann mo Thrusgan air dheagh chóireadh
'Deir fear gu gean'mhoil fanoid
'S aniongantach ta an fear od

Ma bhias me air cheann na sraide
S mo thruscan orm air dhroch cháradh
Deir fear is doithearra 'ntnū
Rinn a Loithbhir don fhear ud

Ma bheir me coimhideachd dhlū
Dom' Thriath air eagal miochliū
Ni bhfuil ach leamhaire an sud
Chum gu bhfuighe e onoir

S Da nleigfinn mo Thriath air tábhall
Sa bhith ga fhriafruigh dom' chompánach
Deir fear re ccaffar* a Rún
Creud fa 'r fhastaidh tu 'm fear ud

* ceasfar? ccasfar?

Ma fhanas me 'muigh gu fóill
'S mo luchd comuinn a comhól
Deir gach neach da bhfuil sa dteach
Ta mfear ud na Chlamhanach

Ma olam mo dheoch gu giobach
Sa bhith brostnachadh mo chompanach
Ni bhfuil ach geocach an súd
'S coir fhogradh as gach aonchuirt

Ta nsud Rann do dhearmuis féin
Niar bhfiū gun bun re fannsgeul
Ni fhacas neach ná nī da* mholadh *ga ?
Gun neach eile da dhiomoladh

Ma's olc an Ruimhe cho nfhearr a chaoile
'S deacair teachd o ghuth na ndaoine

Comhairlibh Bhréin

Published P. C.

Comhairle thug ormsa Brian
Gun mo chiall a bhith gu tais
'S gun dol an Comunn no an sgleo
Muna saoilfinn teachd beo as

Do thug se orm comhairl' éile
'S ar leamsa cho nī bu táire
Ga bu leam earros * an domhain * earras ?
Gun a chur a ccomhart rem naire

Cuimhnigh Siorthaghailt an Teampuill
S na cuir do theanngheall sa Néigcoir
S na dtugadh ort ór na beatha
Mionnan eighthich thabhart air éadoil

Ma chluinn tu fannsgeul air fán
Na cuir do leithlamh na luib
Na bi ad urruinn ann san bhreig
Lig an sgeul ud seachad sud

Bi ceutfach macant air theolas
Na tog trogbhail air thaneoil
Na habrar gu diultfa cóir
Na hob agus na hiarr onoir

Na bi gu sracanta borb
Sna taghail gun lorg a' nsruth
Sna dtigeadh amach air do bheul
Aon ni thoillfas duit fein gnth * * guth ?

Na bi teann air burbidh fir
Sna hól bolgum garbh a goil
Ntra gheibh thu 'nealta gheur ghlan
Saltair gu seimh air a soigh

Na bi romhor 's na bi beg
An tigh athoil na cost do chuid
Air ghrádh hionaidh na tog tróid
S na hob i ma's eiginn duit

[The following verse in margin :—

Na bi romhor sna bigh beg
An tigh athoil na cosd do chuid
Air ghradh hoinidh na tog troid
Sna hob i mas eiginn duit]

Na bi cairiseach air sráid
Sna dean cnáid * air duine bochd * onáid ?
Na mol sna diomoil an Daoi
Na bhfuighthar Saoi gun lochd

A laoigh os leór hóige
Na comhduigh cuis chonsboid
Na rúisg le rabhladh do bhladh
Is na tog adhbhar gun fhúdar

Guidheam thu sna fuiling tair
Sna hich cál gu brath gun iom
S ma bhios do Shlaint agad fein
Na tabhair Spéis do dhuine tinn

Teagaisg tathair gu garbh searbh
'S tuig nach fearr e na thu fein
Is einfhocal air a mbi tlachd
Na lig amach air a bheul

[" Bi gu mileanta" added here, evidently leading to the following verse in margin :—

Bi gu mileanta re mnai
S bi gu tla air dol an troid
bi gu dichuimhnach air tarm
bi gu garbh re duine bochd]

Nuair a theid thu thigh an óil
Teilg a chóir bun os cionn
Suigh gu somult air cuid Chaich
Diemoil is na páigh an Lionn

An tra théid thu air an Fheachd
Na biadh tEach gun tarrunn bheo
Iasachd t Eidigh agus t Airm
Na diúlt sud do liginn leo

Lead na boise dheth o fholt
Ni raibh uile slan da chorp
No gur rainig a bhuinn lár
Saor o longa na haonár

Seal do bhi dhuinne mar sin
Aig coimhad an chuirp choimghloin
Gu bhfacamar a teachd trathnon
Fionn mcCumhaill mhic Treunmhor

An tan do aithnidh an toscar Fionn
Deirigh air Uilinn gu grinn
Do amhairc anaghaidh dhaladh
Agus bheannuigh[1] da sheanathair

Mo thruaighe sin Oscar fhéil
Ma Scar thus anochd riom pfein
Caoinamsa feasd thu gu fann
S tar héis ni Raithear[2] fiann eirionn

Bas Oscair do chraidh mo chroidhe
Triath fear Neirionn urbhuidhe
Och agus e nochd na luighe
bu tearc neach da theaghmhail

Mairg neach do chomhduigheadh ort
Gur Croidh' feola do bhi ad chorp
Ach croidhe do chuimhne cuir
Air a dhubladh le Iarunn

Mo laodh fein is laodh mo laoidh thu
Is cuilean geal an fhir chaoimh thu
Mo chroidh a leimnidh mar lon
Chionn gu brath nach eirigh oscar

Geisdeach re gealbhriartha finn
Anum as Oscar gur linn
Do shin uaidh a dha laimh
Is dhruid o bhfeasd a rosg roglan

Iompoighas Fionn ris a chul
Is lion na deoir a dha shuil
Ach fa Oscar is fa Bhran
Ni chaoinfadh neach air dhruim talmhann

[1] "se" deleted before "da."
[2] This word a little doubtful. Is it "Baithear."

L.

Ni he bu mhiann liom a radh
An ni is olc liom a* ta *
A aithris an Eamhuin uaine
A churaidh na craoibhe ruaidhe

Cu.

Beir mo bheannachd leat a Laoighre
An dail Eimire an fhuilt chlaoin
Innis di da ghairbhe a guil
Nach bhfuighthar marbh re caoineadh

L.

Ge deirinnsi 'Choinchuiluinn sin
Ra Eimir aluinn ionmhuinn
Nocho bhith na beathaidh dhith
Taréis catha murteimhne

Cu

Taisgeadh aice a tuirse treall
sDóigh nach mise bhfeasd do threigeadh
Nocho threigfinn i bu déin
Air a bhfuil go Mhnáibh fuigh 'n ghréin

L

Do bheansa a choinchuilinn chain
Inghean an Bhrúghaidh bharrghloin
Ni thréigfadh si thú dariribh
Air Churaidh no air Chathmhīlidh

Cu

Innis mo ghniomhartha san chath,
Déimir is do Chonall cearnach
Cluinneadh Ultaidh ann 'sgach am
Mo chumasg is fearaibh Eirionn

Do mharbhas ceud dibh Dialuain
Fa mhóide easbhuidh an t-sluaidh
Da cheud diamairt misde amaoin
Is tri cheud san cheudaoine

Ceithir cheud liomsa diardaoin
Fa sheachd macaibh abhra chaoin
Cuig ceud san naoine ghniomh ghloin
Agus se ceud san tsatharna

Da cheud deag diadomhnuidh dhuinn
Do marbhas dom chrann tábhuill

Nior bu bhreug da nabruinn de
O thra eirghe gu hoidhche

Nochor lamhsat leo mo chorp
Dhibh gur biomdha dom fhuabhort
Giodh i mo lamh chomhal ndil
Do mharbhadh Cara gach aonfhir

Tharradar ort fein re tfios
Mar do roinneas an aimhleas
Do thiomairc siad an áit' uilc
Dam bheoghghoinsiad gu geur goirt
Goirt

Tuiriomh Eimire air Chuchuloinn

air faghaila a Cholna dhachaidh a Murteimhne agus a Chinn mar angeedna a Teamhair. Do chuir si an ceann air an Choluinn agus do Dhrud re na huchd agus re na hurbhruinne e. Ghlac a Lamh Ionna laimh agus dhruid a bheul re na beul agus a dubhairt an laoi

Och a lámh on och a lámh
Do bhamar sealad gu slan
Minic do chuirfadh i fom cheann
Och do bionmhuinn liom an lamh

Och a chinn on och a chinn
Ge do mheasgadh thu air an linn
Mor shochaidh da ndtugas eug
Mor churaibh s mor cheuda cinn

Och a shuil on och a shuil
Bu ghradhach do mheanmna dhuinn
Ionann Ionadh a mbiaidh ar leachd
Ionann Feart do thochlar dhuinn

Och airm on och airm
Sochaidhe da ttugas maidhm
Nocho raibh tu anaon chath riamh
Nach ttiubhartha biadh do Bhaidhbh

Och a Léith on och a Leith
Do Thighearna nochair treith
Fada gu lamhthaoi do chradh
An cean do bhiadh air sgath a sgeith

Och a Dhuibh on och a Dhuibh
Ni thréigfinn thu do chionn cruidh
Och do bhris an croidh' am chliabh
An Triath do fhagbhas air an Mhagh

Is maith leam sin is maith leam
A Chuchuloinn muighe Meann
Nachar imdheargas do ghnuis
'S nach dearnas dnuis thar ro cheann

Ionmhuinn beul sin Ionmhuinn beul
fa bhlasta aig innsinn na sgeul
O do fhas gean air do ghruaidh
Nochar euras truadh no treun

Ionmhuinn Riogh on Ionmhuinn Rīogh
Nar eurastar neach um nī
Thriochad láithe gus anochd
Do chomhruic mo chorp red Chlī

Ionmhuinn fear on Ionmhuinn fear
Ler thorcharadh na sluaidh re scal
Ionmhuinn folt forordha fuar
Agus ionmhuinn a ghruaidh gheal

Sgiath chonchulionn 'sa dhá shleagh
Agus a Chloidheamh go neimh
Tabhair do Chonall na ccath
Ni thugadh riamh rath mar sin

Ionmhuinn cách on Ionmhuinn cách
Na ccluinnfadh guth na cuach gu brath
Agus nach dtiucfadh re na ngairm
Go tteaghaid na mairbh gu cách

Och on och 'samhluaithe no crann le sruth
Aniu ni thogbhat mo cheann
Ni aibera ni is fearr no och
Och a lamh

Air teachd Dhachaidh do Chonall cearnach Oide Choinchuilinn a Dubhairt an laoi so ar bhfaicsinn a Cholna dho.

Cuchuluinn bu hamhra ngcéin
Calma sin o aois mic bhig
Gur thuit Le Lughaidh mac Nia
Laoch bu fhearr no Ntriath ni thig

Do bheirsa Lughaidh gun cheann
Ata Dream da bhfail a dhīth
No gu sgaoiltear a chorp gna
Nocho dingeann gu brath sgīth

Doiligh liom a dhol san chath
Gun Chonall an gar da shlios
Baoth dom Dhaltan dol san ghreis
Go mbiadh mo chneis maraon ris

A se do bu dalta dhamh
Ibhid brain digh as a chnū
Ni Dhingean gáire no gean
O do chuaidh air cheal an Cu. Cu

An sin do mhionnuigh Conall nach pillfadh achoidhche da thigh no gu dioghala se bas C. C. air Fhearuibh Eirionn agus thainig na Bheithir Bheumanach gu longphairt Lughaidh Mhic Nia agus air na fhaicsin air thus Le Coñlla a dubhairt an rann agus fhreagair Lughaidh.

Aon mharcach sud air an Mhagh
A Lughaidh laochdha lann ghloin
Na ceil a churaidh na nclann
A seadh dar liom gur be Conall

Ma se Conall ata ann
Calma curanta a chomlaun
Mata air cara air an Mhagh
Gidh cara ni ccáirdeamhuil

Rainic Conall gu ceim grod
Gu lughaidh Laochdha na nlonnrod
Fearg mhor a Chonmhilidh nar bhog
Nior bu cheannos a chomhrug

Mo chean duit a Chonuill cháin
A seadh a dubhairt Lughaidh
S tū an treas athair toluidh clann
Do fhagbhudh mo mhathair agam

Sloinn do chairdeas toluidh clann
'S ni heagal duit a deir Conall
Muna nraibhas air an mhagh
Ag marbhudh mhic subhaltigh

Briathar baosi dhuitse sin
A Chonuill mhoir mhic Aimheargin
Is me do bhuin a cheann de
Do chuchuluinn a murteimhne

Mas tu do bhean a cheann de
Do chuchulloinn a murteimhne
Faicfid do cheann air an mhoigh
An dioghailt mhic subhaltoigh

Nocho thoir achd ar ár Mhuigh muaigh
Do mharbhadh Cuchuloinn cruaidh
Nach dioghaltair ortha sin
Do chul glas chonuill Chearnuigh

Cáirde comhluinn damhsa fhir
A Chonuill mhic aimheargin
Go tti mo Chatha re mo chois
Gu magh nairgid rois

Do bheura mise dhuit sin
A Lughaidh Laochdha lonn mhir
Is tug do bhriathar toluidh clann
Nach seachain tu mo chomlann

Do bheirim dhuit briathar nia
Toingim fam Chloidheamh s fam sgiath
gu dteaghaid mo shluadh amach
Is nach Iomghebhaidh a m mharcah
Aon mharcach

Laoi na cceand

A chonuil cia shealbh na Cinn
S dearbhtha linn gur dheargfas thairm
Na cinn do chim air an ghad
Slionntear leat na Fir da bhfaoibh

A Inghin Orguill na 'neach
Eimire og na mbreith binn
S ann a ndioghailt chon na ccleas
Thugas leam a[1] ndeas na cinn

Cia nceann maluigheach dubh mor
Deirge na nros a ghruaidh ghlan
Se is neasa dom laimh chli
Ceann an Riogh nar atharthuigh dath

Ceann Righ Midhe na 'neach luath
Earc mac Chairbre na ncuach cam
An éiric mo dhaltain fein
Thugas leam an gceinn a cheann

Cuiche nceannsa dom leith chli
Dearg a lī no lochd a dhealbh
A nceann o thárla gun chorp
Is maith liom ge olc le meidhbh'

Mainne Moibhirt na 'neach
Mac Meidhbhe le nCreachte gach cuan
Air Scarfadh a chinn re chorp
Liom uile do thuit a shluadh

Cia e nceann air maghaidh thall
Go fholt fann gu maluidheach slim
A Rosg mar oighre a dheud mar bhláth
'S ailne na cach croth a chinn

Is leis a sud do thuit do thuit an cū
Dhfag mise a chorp na chlumh thais
Lúghaidh mac Chonrigh na nlann
Thugas liom a cheann air ais

Cia nda cheanns' air maghaidh Shoir
A Chonuill mhoir gun goil a ngaoith
Geal an' aighthe dubh a bhfuilt
Deirge a ngruaidhe na fuil laoigh

Cinn mhail is Mhiodhna mhóir
An do cheann sin is dóigh leinn
Aca dfuaras ceann na Con
Aig murteamhra na nscol slim

Cia nda cheanns' air maghaidh theas
A Chonuill mhoir na nCleas lúidh

[1] Looks like o in MS.

Aon dath air fholtaibh na bhfear
Dearg a ngruaidhe geal a ngnúis

Cuilionn orbhuidh 's Connla ruadh
Dias do bheiradh buaidh le feirg
A Eimir aig sin a ceinn
Thugas a ceuirp fa linn deirg

Cia na se cinns' is olc neimh
Do chim fein air maghaidh thuath
Gorm a naighthe dubh a bhfuilt
Shiabhruidh 'nruisg a chonuill chruaidh

A siad sud an seisior Badhbh'
Do chi tu marbh sa mbéil re gaoith
Clanna Chlailitin luchd na celeas
Dream nach raibh air leas mo laoigh

Air dtearnadh o chleas na Con
Do chloinn Chailitin fa nimh Gnáth
Do mharbhas an seisior baidhbh
Thuiteadar le mairm thar chách

Cia nda cheanns' is faide amach
A Chonuill mhoir do bhraith baidhbh
Air ghradh theinidh na ceil oirn
Cinn na deise do ghon thairm

Cinn Laoighre 's Chlaire cuilg
An da cheannsa thuit lem ghuin
Do ghonsath Cuchuloinn cain
Trid do dhergais mairm na bhfuil

A Chonuill o 'Ath Feardiadh
Cuiche nCeannsa dar ghiall cach
Guna or fa chuislibh a chinn
Gu Cumhdach sliom a Dhairgiod bhán

Ceann Mhic Finn Mhic Rosa ruaidh
Mac Nia a Dfuair bas lem neart
A Eimir aig sin a Cheann
Ard Righ Laigheann na nleirg tais

Cia nceann sin ata ad dhorn
A Chonuill mhoir is nior bhaidh leinn
O nach mairionn Cu na nCleas
Cia mbi tu air leas a chinn

Ceann mic Fearguis na nEach
Muireach le ncreachte gach Colt

Mac mo Sheathar o ntur sheimh
Do Searías a cheann re chorp

A Chonuill mhóir Mhuighe an Sgáil
Creud do thuit leó laimh gun lochd
Do na sluadhaibh do mhill sinn
Leat an Dioghailt Chinn na Con

Naonmhur is da fhichiot ceud
A deiram riot fa lein sluaidh
Do thorchair liom druim air dhruim
Do nimh cuilge cloidheamh chruaidh

A Chonuil cionnas atáid
Mnai Innsifáil tareis na con
A bhfuil cumh ann cholt ma chéis
Na ntiúbhartha spéis da dhol

An da ghair do chraidh mo chorp
A Éimir óg na mbreith bláth
Gair chomhmhaoidhthe na bhfear cleith
Is gair chaointe Ban ro réidh

A Chonuill is Midhthe dhúinn
Cuchuloinn an úir do chur
Tochlaidh gu foircheann an Uaidh
San leabuidh choitchiont chriadh chloich

A Chonuill creud do ni tu féin
Gun an Cu ad * reir fa rath
Gun do dhaltan fa ghlan groidh
A dhfaicsinn amuigh sa mach

A Chonuill is oirchis damh
Ni luighfad le fear gu brath
Do gheibh bás da chumha sin
A chonuill na ceil air chách

A Chonuill rachfad fan bhfeart
Is fann mo neart mar ata
Cuir mo bheul re beul na Con
Is oircheas dhamh dol fa lar

A Dhubh sa liathmhacha mhear
A Dha Each fa ghlan gniomh
Gach neach ler thorchuir an Triath
Do dhioghail ortha siar an t saoi

* do ?

Caoi ghormfhlaith ni Fhloinn air bhith dhīth air fogairt agus aig iarruidh deirce tareis bhais a fir, Iodhan Niall Glúndubh Ardrigh Eirionn.

Niall O Neill an tús a sholair
Mo chreach an tóg ur bu diombuan
Gu bhfuighte sud fa shrol follan
Deannal agus tóir ga hiomain

Be Niall o Néill an Mac Meadhrach
B iomdha na dheach lann is lúireach
Gur mhinic thu nCrích ghábhaidh
'S tu giomairt do lann gu siúbhlach

Se Niall o Neill thog an dteach
As an léir gach sliabh is loch
Chitfaidh a bharra bhalla 'mach
Beach a tuar mheala gu moch

Tigh os gach Talla Tigh Neill
Air a Bhalla ni luigh braon
Ni luigh an tuil shoilbhir sheimh
Air Uilionn na nclar eorrgheal * caoin * corrgheal?

Cathair amlach re huchd cuain
Nach léighte deannal no leir
Chluinnte guth binn chrotta ceolmhur
A mbruth mor fionnchrothach Neill

Tigh os gach Túr an tigh geal
Fleadh a mhúr noch air mhean
A mbinn a chluinnt on tsliabh anoir
Torann chon is fhiadh is Fhear

Ni fhacas coimhmeas do Niall
Cha raibh dubh dheth ach a ghlun
B' iomlan a Mhaise 'sa Sgiamh
Tais a chiabh 's bu ghlas a shúil

Niall o Neill a Ghlúin duibh
Mac Ardrigh fionnlocha feadhail
Mhic Neill Fhrasaigh on tsrath mhór
Ga mbiadh an fheile sa Nonóir

Ga bfearr Niall o Neill fa each
Na an muir mor fa na mhaorach

Bu lia duine bhiadh na dheach
Na duilleog air an Choll chraobhach

S mise gormfhlaith ni Fhloinn
Dheanadh na rainn a Dun rois
S truadh nach ann orm ata nleacht
Beir a mhanaidh leat do clos

Cos amhanaich an taobh shiar
Saltairt san Chriaidh Neill an Aigh
'S oil leam thu bhith Cobhruidh dhuinn
S nach srothuidh do bhuinn an lar

'S ionmhuinn[1] leam Domhnall o Neill
Ionmhuinn gach neach air ambi
Ionmhuinn leam a stigh am chroidhe
Gach neach air a mbighann Domhall

Macaimh an fhuilt bhuighe thlá
Na luighe b' annamh le sluadh
Nior bhfearr bachuall an laimh ui Neill
Na fhocall fein an tra bhuaidheadh

Clanna Neill o Theamhuir uaine
Is leo 'bhuadhuidhthar gach Rioghachd
Samhuil an Iochd is a bhfeile
Mar la gréine re sioc sīne

Nach bhfaic sibh an saoghal air tionndadh
'S Nic ui Shionn'chain air a heach
'S Gormfhlaith a Dhearnfadh na Rainn
Re caitheamh a buinn fan seach

Do thugas duit an teach ruadh
Agus euach le Dealradh oir
Naoi fichiod Laoidhleach do bhuaibh
teachd o Stuaidh an Teampuill mhóir

Is mise Gormfhlaith ni Fhloinn
Bhiadh re roinn na nionar donna
Ta mi nois o deug mo Righ
Gun Bhréid lin acht ionar Olna

Is bheiram mo mhoid smo bhriathar
Da mbu mhairionn Niall 'Ghlúin duibh
Inghean Abtha locha léith
Nach biadh mo speis ad dha Uidh.

[1] [illegible]nhuinn" in MS., but evidently a mistake for "i[illegible]

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1 Sgeula air Chonn mac an Deirg
Air na lionadh do throm fheirg
Teachd a dhioghailt athar gun fheall
Air uaisle Maithibh Fiann Eirionn

2 Aithris duinne Oisin Naruigh
A Dheaghmhic Finn is teobhaghaidh
Sgeula air chonn feargach fearoil
An Sonn calma bu chaomh ceanol

3 A mbu mho Conn no ndearg mór
Oisin na mbriartha binnbheoil
Na mbionann do Dealbh is dreach
Is don Dearg mhor Mhear Mheanmnach

4 Bu mhó Conn gu mór mór
Le teachd a ccaramh ar Slóigh
Re tarruing a Luingios a steach
A nciomhuis cuain is Caoluis

6* Reachadh e bhfriothlannaibh na neul *sic MS.
Os ar ccionn san dara meur
Aig iomairt a chleasa garg
An aice na bhfirmailte

5 Re faicsin duinn chonmhaill chuinn
Mar chathadh mara a treuntuinn
Tre mead folachd an Fhirmhoir
teachd a dhioghailt athar le dioghbhail

A ghruaidh chorcair mar Iubhar caoin
A Rosg gorm na maladh corrchaoil
Fholt ur céarrnach Clannach grinn
Fear mor mheanmnach Athreoil aoibhinn

Buaidh gach áite a raibh se riamh
Leis air ghaisge 's air mhorghniomh
Sgur biomdha laoch do bhi gun sgīos
Tabhairt do Géill agus Morchīos

Bheiramsa dhuit briathar cinnteach
A Phadruig ga nar re Inns'e
Gur ghabhamar eagal roimhe
Nar ghabhamar riamh roimh einneach

Sann an sin a Dubhairt Conan
Leigfar mise chuige a ngceudoir

Gu buinimsa 'cheann amach
Do chonn dhimeasach Uaibhreach

Marbhfhaisg ort a ru chonain
Nior sguiras ariamh do d' lonan
Ni bhuinann tu Cheann do Chonn
Do ráidh Oscar le Mhorghlonn

Do Ghluais Conan fa mhīchéill
A bhfiaghnuis an tsluaidh gu leir
A Chomhrac Chuinn bhuadhuidh bhrais
fa lomchar tuaidheal Aimhleis

Anuair do chunnaic Conn dealbhach
Conan a toigheachd le armaibh
Do thug Sithadh air an daoi
Is chreapail se e gu talmhuinn

B iomdha faob is cnap is meall
Aig éirghe air a dhrochcheann
Air Mhaoil Chonain gu reamhor
Sa Chuig caoil an eincheangal

Biomdha scairt is Iolach chruaidh
Bhi aig a bhfiaghnuis an tsluaidh
Bu laibhir no fuaim tuinne teachd
Sa nfiann Uile ga eisdeachd

Beannachd don laimh do rinn sin
Do raidh fionn as Chruth buadhach
Guma turas duit gun eirghe
A Chonain dhona eigceillidh

Do rinnsat an sin re chéile
Fionn agus Maithibh na Feinne
A Chur a dhfios Sgeul' an fhir dhocruidh
Feargus beuldearg binnfhoclach

Do ghluais feargus min baghach
Muirneach Meanmnach morghairdeach
Air chomhairle athar mar bu chóir
Ghabhail Sgeul o Chonn romhor

Do Mhac an Deirg bu gharbh Gleac
Beannuighas Feargus fiorghlic
Is fhreagair Conn mar bu chóir
Feargus beuldearg binnbheoil

A Mhic an Déirg dhīmeasaidh áird
A Chuinn bhuadhaidh dhealbhaidh dheudghil
Brigh do thuruis aithris duinn
Creud e fa da theachd gu Héirinn

Aithrisidh mise sin duit
Fhearguis fhilidh is buin leat
Euraic M' athar is aill leam uaibh
A Mhaithibh uaisle na feinne

Ceann Ghuill sa dha mhic mhoir
Fhinn agus Ibhinn is airt
Agus Chlanna Mórna uile
Gun dichuimhnuigheadh einduine

Clanna baoisgne na fir chalma
Sgach Curaidh ta nCriocha Banpa
S gu buininn a ccinn amach
A Dhaimhdheoin Fhinn agus Chormaig

Eirinn uil' o thuinn gu tuinn
Fhaghail damh fein fa maon chuing
Na comhrac cuig ceud da sluaidhte
Gu moch air Maduin amaireach

Do phill Feargus mo Bhrathair féin
A Phadruig Mhic Alpin fhéil
Is thosdamar an Fheinn uile
A chluinnsin Sgeul an einduine

Brīgh do thuruis o nfhear mhor
Se labhair fionn flaith an tslóigh
Aithris sud duinne gu prap
Mar dhimrios oirn a spraic Ghloir

Euraic Athar is aill leis uaibh
A Mhaithe uaisle na feinne
Na comhrac Chuig ceud dar sluaidhte
Gu moch air maidinn amaireach

Do labhair cuig ceud dar bhfine
Coisgemuidne a luath mhire
Is buinaim a cheann amach
Do chonn dhiomeasach Uaibhreach

Ne raibh sud dhoibh mar a radh
Re dol ann san Iomarbhuáidh

Is Conn aig Calcadh a sgiath
Aig iarruidh comhraic le anriar

Do ghluais ar cuig ceud na dhail
Turas on dtaineig ar dioghbhail
Cuig ceud eil' da mbiamuid ann
Do bhimuis marbh air aon bhall

Thaghamar seachd fichiod fear mor
Do mhaithibh Theaghlaidh ar slóig * * so in MS.
Dhol a chomhrac Mhic an deirg
Chunncamar Fionn fa throm fheirg

Chuaidh conn romhpa na gharbh sgéan
Mar Theabhac romh Ealtuinn ean
Thug doirbh ruathar Firfoirinn
'S bu luaithe e na gall mhuilionn

Biomdha sud san bhair a bhos
Fear air leithlaimh s fear gun chos
Bu lionmhur Cloigeann air chall
Is cuirp na ncaigionn air aon bhall

Thuit air seachd fichiod fear mór
Adhbhar mur dtuirse 's mur dobroin
Thug an Fhiann na garrth cruaidh
Re ham tuitiom an mhor shluaidh

A Ghuill Mhic Morna na mormhiann
O stu chleachd mo chabhir riamh
A mhiann sula gach dedhbhara [1]
A phrionnsa bhuadhaidh gach teaghbhala

A bhfaic tu conn a bagradh ort
Is air na bhfuil beo do Dhfearaibh Eirionn
Nach buinfea 'cheann gu fearoil dhe
Mar bhuinas da Athair roimhe

Do dhearnamsa sin duit Fhinn
Fhir na mbriartha blatha binn
Cuirfaim fuath 's folachd air gcūil
Is bidhemar fein a dhéinrún

Chuaidh Goll Ionna chuluidh chruaidh
A bhfiaghnuis Maithe is morshluaidh
Bu gheal is bu dearg gnuis an fhir
S bu narach garg a ntus Iorguill

[1] "cruaidh" written in MS. above "dedh."

Nochdadar diamhair a ngclasa (sic)
An dias do thug na garbh ghreise
'S chuiradar an tulac air crith (sic)
An dias Curaidh bu gharbh cith

Cith teine da nairmaibh nochd
Cith fol' o chneasaibh a ngcorp
Agus cith cailce da nsgiathaibh
'S bhiadh iad siar 's a niar sa Niorguill

Deanntrach Soillseach teinndeach ruaidh
Frithleim da nairm faobhar chruaidh
'S da ngceannbhearta caola corrach
Re cuimhneachadh na morfholachd

Re lá agus aon trá deug
Bu tuirseach fir is mnai nar bhféinn
Gu bhfacamar Iolluinn cródh'
A breith buaidh air chonn romhor

Gáir aoibhinn thug an Fhiann
A samhuil nior thug roimhe riamh
Re faicsinn Ghuill mhir na mbeumna
An uachd[r] Chuinn a lom' eiginn

Air ditcheannadh Chuinn gu feardha
Dhiolluinn Mileanta Mear chalma
Do sgaoil se conan a sás
Taréis a lonain fa mighrás

Seachd Ráighthibh do Gholl an aigh
Fuidh leigheas sol fa mbu slán
A siorol fiona a dteach Finn
Is re bronnadh oir a dheisgaibh

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Ta sgeul beg agum air Fionn
Sgeul a chuirfinn gu suim e
Air Mhac Cumhaill bu dearg dreach
Scumhainn leam sud re mo ré

La dhuinn air bheagan sluaidh
Aig Easruaidh na neiginn mall
Chunncamar fuidh sheol anoir
Curach mar or is Bean ann

Caogad Laoch sinne fa thrī
[1]Bu maith air* gniomh is ar cet † *ar †gart.
Fir nar deigh is mairg do chī
Ge be tir a mbimid neart

Déirigh sinn uile gu dian
Acht Fionn na bhfhiann agus Goll
D' feitheamh an Churaich do b' ard leim
'S do bhi treun a sgoltadh thonn

Nior ghabh si euradh no cosg
Nior ghabh caladh a bport gnā
Teachd don churach air a Neas
Se dhéirigh as macoimh mna

Do ghluais i gu pubal Finn
Is bheannuigh si gu grinn dho
Fhreagair mac cumhaill fa thruim
Gu humhal binn i fa dho

Brīgh do thuruis air gach rod
A Inghean og is ailne dealbh
Aithris an tosach do sgeil
Cia thu fein no creud e thainm

Inghean me do Righ fuidh thuinn
Innsim dhuit gu cruinn mo sgeul
Is ni bhfuil srath* fa nluigheann grian *sroth ?
Anns nar iarras do Dhfiannuibh Fail

Mo chomairc ort ma's tu Fionn
Se dubhairt an Macoimh mna
Do bhrīgh thurlabhra 's do bhuaidh
Gabh mo chuimrigh gu luath tra

Gabh'msa do chuimrigh a bhean
Thar aon fhear da bhfuil a ccrīch
Labhir mo Righ bu mhaith fios
Cia nois ata air do thi

Fiacha ta orm air muir
Triath is mor goil air mo lorg
Mac Rīgh na Sorcha 's geur airm
'S gur e 's ainm dho Daighre borb

Do chuirfas geasa na cheann
Gu dtiubhradh Fionn mi air Sál

[1] The second line written in Irish characters after the first in the same line.

Snach bidhinn aigesion mar mhnaoi
Ge mor leis a ghniomh is agh

Se Dubh'rt[1] Oscar le ghloir mhir
An laoch sin ler choisgfeadh gach Riogh
No gu ccaibhreadh fionn do gheas
Ni rachadh tu leis mar mhnaoi

Chunncamar a teachd air steud
Fear is a mhead os gach fear
Marcuigheachd na fairrge gu dian
San Iul cheadna thainigh' bhean

Da chraoiseach chath na dhorn
A teachd[2] san rod air a Steud
Air ghil' air dheirge air dhreach
Ni bhfacamar neach mar e

Do bhí flath agus Rosg Riogh
San Aghaidh b'ailne ligh is Cruth
Bu bhinne a ghuth na gach teud
'S bu mhire a Steud na gach Sruth

Cloidheamh trom trostoil nach gann
A dteannt air thaobh an Fhir mhóir
Sgiath leabhar nach nochd air ais
Se 'giomairt a chleasa Corr

O thuinn ntrá thainigh Se fa thir
labhair mo Rīgh bu mhaith cliū
An aithnigh thu fein a bhean
'Ne sud an fear a deir tu

Aithnigheas a Mhic Chumhail ghrinn
Smor a mpughar leibh gur e
Tairgfidh se mis' a bhuint leis
Ge mor bhur dtreis as an Fheinn

Na dean thusa bosd a bhean
As aon fhear da bhfuil da phor
Ge d' shiubhladh se ndomhan gu leir
Gheibhthaidh san fhéinn fear da chomhr'

Deirigh Cairioll agus Goll
Dias fuair losgadh lom a ccath

[1] "Déirigh" deleted and "Se Dubh'rt" written above it.
[2] "Giomtheachd" deleted and "a teachd" written above line.

Na nseasamh an gar an t slóigh
Eadar an fear mor sa mflaith

Nior fheach se 'chloidheamh no sgiath
Do laoch no thriath da nraibh ann
Gur rinn se tair air a Nfhéinn
No gur rainig se fein Fionn

Air teachd don Oigfhear bu ghlan dreach
Chugainn le neart fhioch is fheirg
Gur fhuaduigh se uainn an bhean
Bhi ndeasghar do laimh Fhinn eilg

Thug Mac Morn' urchair dhian
Gu fada na dhiaigh da Shleigh
Sa Nurchair nior chuaidh da reir
'S da Steud dhearna si da bhloigh

Ntra thuit an Steud air an leirg
Thionndoigh e le feirg sle fraoch
S do smuantigh se ge cruaidh an cás
Comhrac na ntri chaogaid laoch

Mun' biadh na laoich a bhith garg
'S fhaghail doibh a dhairm gu leor
Bhiadh siad fa chabhair a smachd
Da ngeibhthaoi uaidh an cheart choir

Leag[1] e naoi Naonmhuir gu luath
Sa Niorguill chruaidh sol fa 'r Sguir
Ceangal guineach na dtri chaol
Air gach laoch dhibh sin do chuir

Clanna morna cruaidh an cás
Dfuair siad bas 's bu mhor an sgeul
Sni raibh einneach do chuaidh as
Nach raibh 'chneis fa iomdha creuchd

Deirigh Goll an aigne mhir
Leadairt an fhir a ccathghleó
Is gebe chifadh iad an sin
Bu gharbh an goil is ansgleó

Re sgoltadh sgiath sre leadairt chorp
Gu feardha feartreun Calma cruaidh
Na leomhuinn laidir ghuineach dhiscir
Araon Comhchiocrach gu buaidh

[1] "Cheangail" deleted, and "Leag" written above the line.

Do chlaoidh Iolluinn na mor ghniomh [1]
Mac Righ na Sorcha sgeul truadh
Gur mairg gus ar thainigh 'bhean
far thuit an fear o na chuan

Dadhlaicamar aig an Eas
An Gaisgeach bu mhor treis is brigh
Is chuirfadh fa bhar gach meóir
Fail óir an onoir mo Righ

Do bhi Inghean Rīgh fa thuinn
Bliadhn' a mhnaoi aig Fionn sa Nfheinn
Tarèis tuitim an fhirmhoir
Le neart an t slóigh truadh an sgeul

A Chléirigh chanfas na Sailm
Dar liom fein nar mhaith do chiall
Nach eisd thu led thoil an sgeul
Air an Fhéinn nach cualais riamh

Dar do chubhaidhsi mhic finn
Ge binn leat teachd air an Fhéinn
Fuaim na nsalm air feadh mo bheoil
Gur e sud is ceol liom féin

An ann aig coimeartadh do shalm
Re Fiann Gaoidhiol na narm nochd
A Chleirigh ge lanolc leam
Gu sgarfuinn do cheann Red chorp

Gabham do chuimrigh fhirmhóir
Guth do bheóil is binn liom pfein
O ntra chualas Alladh Finn
S ro bhinn leam teachd air an Fheinn

Da mbiadh tus' a chleirigh cháich
Air a dtraigh ta ntaobh fa dheas
Aig Eas Laigheann na nsroth seimh
Air an Fheinn bu mhor do mheas

Eas Laigheann an tEas so shiar
Eas far ndearnadh ar bhfiann Sealg
Eas Ibhinn is ailne sroth
Fa mbiadh garrtha chon air leirg

[1] "eachd" is written above "ghniomh" in MS.

Beannachd le anam a nlaoich
Bu dorrdha fraoch ann sgach Greis
Ard Righ Laigheann ceann an tslòigh
S ann air roshloinntigh ant Eas

La dhuinne fiadhach na leirge
S gun an tscalg ateachd nar Gar
Gu bhfacamar Iomad Bàrc
Seoladh air an traigh on lear

Chuir siaid a ccabhlach fa thir
Accladach nar mhin dar linn
S gur biomdha sar phubul sroil
Ga thógbhail dóibh os a ccionn

Chuir siad accasruigh fan choill
Theannadar ortha nairm náigh
Eallach guailne gach fir mhoir
S e rugadar leo gu traigh

Dfadoighdar a ndeannal treun
Sud e 'nsgéul nach raibh gu tim
A shamhuil a noir no niar
Ni fhaca' riamh Fiannuibh Finn

Dfiosruigh Mac Cumhaill da fheinn
A bhfionnfaidh cia ceann na mbarc
No bhfuil agaibh fios an tslóigh
Do ni ndeannal mor sa dtraig

An sin do labhir Conan maol
Mac Morna bu bhaoth na ghiomh* *ghromh ?
Cia shaoilfa tu Fhinn na ccath
A bhith ann ach Flaith no Riogh

Da bhfuidhinn neach Ionna mfeinn
Reachadh a ghabhail Sgeul an tsluaidh
A ccean do bhighinn ar Magh
Gu bhfuighe se bladh is buaidh

Aris do labhair Conan maol
A Righ cia shaoilfadh tu dhol ann
Ach Feargus fiorghlic do mhac
O se chleachd bhith dol na cceann

Mallachd dhuits' a Chonain mhaoil
Do raidh Feargus bu chaoin cruth
Rachfadsa' ghabhail na nsgeul
Do Nfheinn sni hann air ro ghuth

Do ghluais Feargus Armach og
S an rod a ccoinne na bhfear
Agus dfiosruigh le ghuth mór
Cia na Sloigh do thainigh 'near

Ta Manus orra Mar Thriath
Mac a Mheiththigh na nsgiath dearg
Ardrigh Lochlann ceann na ccliar
Giolla le morfhioch is fearg

Creud e' Ghluais an Bhuigheann bhorb
No Rīogh Lochlann na ncolg sean
Muna hann do chomoradh arbhfiann
Do thainigh an Triath thar lear

Ni hann do chomoradh bhur bhfionn
Idir do thriallas thar Lear
Ach chum a Bhean do bhuint o Fhionn
Da aindeóin air tuinn is Bran

Dar do laimhse Mhanuis mhóir
As do shlogh ge mór do mhúirn
Da mhead da ndtugas thar lear
Ni bheura tu Bran air Tuinn

Dar do láimhse Fhearguis fhéil
As an fheinn ge mor do ghreann
Ni Gheibhad cumha gun Bran
No comhrac fear air Ceann

Do bheir an Fhiann comhrac cruaidh
Do d' Shluadh ma bhfuighe tu Bran
Agus bheir Fionn comhrac treun
Dhuit fein ma bhfuighe tu 'Bhean

Do phill Feargus mo Bhrathair fein
Bu shamhuilt re grein a chruth
Dathris na nsgeul mar bu choir
S gu b' oscartha mor a ghuth

Se Rīogh Lochlann sud ta 's tráigh
Ni bhfuil fath a bhith 'ga chleith
Nil ach cath dibhfeargach dlu
No do bhean s do chu fa bhreith

Ni thiobhradsa feasd mo bhean
A deinneach ata fuigh 'n ghrein
S ni thiodhlaicfas Bran gu brath
No gu dteid a mbas am chre

Sa Mfear ud eile buaisle beus
Bu sgáthan 's bu reull do chach
Sud 'e 'nois le toil amhiann
Neaugach an Diabhail an sás

Anum prisoil soilbhir seimh
Bailne sgeimh le hiomhaidh De
Muchthaidh nois na mhiannuidh Colluidh
Mpriosun malluidh doiligh cre

S mairg a roghnuidh 'chraos mar dhia
Chuir a chuid sa chiall na bholg
Truadh an Tanum a nguais phian
Le riaradh anmhianna borb

S baoghlach an Leannan a mheisg
Se saimh bhith sgrios a haoisghraidh
Re slaid do thuigse s do bhriogh
Do chliú do ni is do shlaint

Tobar cinnhuinn gach droch bheus
A dhfosglas geibhinn gach uilc
Siochadh Coguis muchadh reusuin
Laguidheas na ceutfaidh mar uisg

An subhailc ni bhfuil a spéis
'S an lagh De ni bhfuil a meas
Ta miann gu briseadh gach aithne
'S chum gach saruidh sullamh deas

S toigh le striopachas is striobh
Falachd miorun fuath is fearg
'S gach Lasan buarthaidh san Inntinn
Carnfaidh si riū griosach dhearg

Na comhradh biaidh mionna searbh
'S briarthra garg air bhegan ceill
Is ainm naomth' Ardrigh na nsluadh
Le Damnadh ga luadh sgach beul

A mbas cia baoghlach a dhail
Da udtiocfadh stu báthte 'meisg
Turnaigh dheirionnach re Damnadh
S tu tiomna tanma da sgrios

Soilloir gur hi baight an Diabhail
Re mealladh ariamh le cluain
Iion a mogluidh e na ceudaibh
Air Geur a nCeutfaidh na nsuain

Nochdamar Gilghreine re Crann
Bratach Fhinn do bu gharbh treis
'S i lan chlochaibh an óir
'S gur leinne bu mhór a meas

Biomdha Cloidheamh drollchuil oir
Biomdha srol ga chur re Crann
A ncath fuilteach Fhinn na bhfleadh
Bu lionmhur Sleagh os ar gcionn

Cromadh ar gcinn duinn san chath
Do rinn gach Flath mar do gheall
Fiann Eirionn na ncomhlann cruaidh
Do bhriseadh leo buaidh na ngall

Chasadh mac Chumhaill na nCuach
S Manus fuilteach na nruag Naigh
Re cheile ntosach na nsluadh
Sa chleirigh bu chruaidh an dáil

Stadamar uile na sloigh
S dar leinne bu mhor a mogh
S ni ligfaid duine da ngcoir
No gu bhfionnfadh cach an gcor

Clochaibh agus talamh trom
Dhúisgfadh siad le foirm a ncos
Fuaim a nlann sa nsleagh sa nsgiath
Chluinnte sud an gcian sa ngcros

Leagadh Riogh Lochlann an Aigh
A bhfiadhnuis chaich air an Raon
Chuirfadh air snior b' onoir Riogh
Ceangal guineach na ntri chaol

Sin do labhair Conan Maol
Mac Morna bhi Riamh re olc
Druid suas o Mhanus na nlann
Gu sgarfinns' a cheann re chorp

Ni bhfuil cairdeas damh no gaol
Riotsa chonain mhaoil gun cheill
So tharla me fa iochd Finn
S ceud fearr leam no bhith fad mhein

O tharladh fam' mhein fein
Ni iomairaim tream air Flath
Ach fuasglaidh mé thu o nfheinn
A lamh threun gu cur mor chath

Se tosach gach gliocais naomhthachd
Gleidh do Dhia 's cho treig tu rath
Bheir tu buaidh an ceird an Doctuir
Treig an tolc is dean an maith

Bean gun Earradh uainn don mhacaimh
Thugas do gun teachd air ais
Do lamh threun os cionn do mhathshluaidh
Ainm an Laoich ni chanfaidh as

Nois o theilg me dhiom mo churam
So na ghlac me Tuc an Riogh
Ma ta mo chairdion dhiom diomach
Dam dhuthaich gu bhfuil me sgi
Dhfag me eadar Ros is Ainnis
Nainnir ghasta mhuinte mhīn
Solc a dhimair mo chursa
Sgun duil re pilleadh arīs

Sfada sios an Rugha mara
Gairid o Oilean an fhraoich
So Dhuthaich mhic Leoid na Hearadh
Dhfag me nainnir a dhfas caoin
So nach bhfuil mo shuil re pilladh
Soruidh leat sgach ball am bidh
S mana bhfiosruich thusa mise
S mor as misde me do dhi

Da mbighinn fein ann san Eiphte
Mo laimh sa Ghreig no san Spainn
Gu b' ait leam faghail deagsgeula (sic)
Air Ainnir bheildearg an Eadainn bhain
O nach dean do luadh dhamh eifeachd
S leam is eidar bhith am thamh
Leigidh me mo mhile beannachd
Gus an Ainnir ur gu bas

Na bhfaighinn focall gu caraid
Bheireadh fios don chailin og
Ge be uair do ni i mairist
Gun i bhith falamh ma stor
Na taobh seanduine gun taice
Na seacare do dhuin' og
No Bodach air ghaol a bheartis
Biaidh e na mhasladh dhuit red bheo

Oisin

Ge ta me am sheanoir
is me air Caitheamh maoise
A Phadruig na tabhair Aithis
Do mhaithe Chlanna Baosgne

Padruig

Oisin cia fhad thu ad Shuain
Eirigh suas is eisd na Sailm
O theirig du ludh 's do rath
Na cuirse cath an Gleo ghairbh

Oisin

Ge d' theirig mo ludh smo rath
'S oil liom gun chath bhith aig Fionn
Ann bhur Cluig ni bhfuil mo spéis
S bhur cceol na ndeigh ni mbinn leam

Padruig

Ni chual thu 'chomhbinn do cheol
O thus an domhain mhoir gus a nochd
Ta tu arsigh aimhghlic liath
Ge gu diolfa cliar air chnoc

Oisin

Gu diolfainnse cliar air cnoc
A Phadruig sin na nole rún
S gur mairg dhuitt chain mo chruth
S nach do thoill me guth air thus

Padruig

An geall air meadhair na ngcon
'S air Mheadhair na nsgol do ghna
Gun bhith smaointeachadh air dhia
Biathaoi ntigh na bpian an laimh

Oisin

Is mall gus a ncreidfinn uait
A Chleirigh na nleabhar ban
Gu mbiadh Fionn na chomhghiall
Aig duine no aig Dia a nlaimh

Padruig

Ta se a Nifrionn a nlaimh
Fear bu saimh le mbronnfaidh ntor
Tre na easumhlachd do Dhia
Biaidh se ntigh na bpian fuidh bhron

Do chional bu bhuan sbu chaoín
Cisde mo mhaoin is mo stóir
Thionoil gach suarcais ad chliabh
Rogh' gach Triath da bhfacas fos

Mo sharbharant air mo chul
Nach ligfadh mo chuis le cach
Ge gu caillfinn cean an tsluaidh
Cho toillfinn do ghruaim gu brath

Ge ta me air bhegan storuis
S gu minic mo phoca lom
Bannsa leam no or na crinne
'Ris do philleadh riom a bhfonn

Ach séid a sluigain a mhirúin
Teanga gun fhirinn gun stuaim
Do lion croidh gun gho lan diombuaidh
S thionndoigh uile riom a ghruaim

Seanfhocall is fior re aithris
Sleamhuinn starseach an tigh mhoir
Chomhairle bheirinn air mo charaid
Gun teachd ach annamh da cóir

Ach mas eiginn dhuit a saltairt
Bi air thfaicill ann sgach ceum
Oir ta miorun reidh gad thuisleadh
Giodh nach tuitfadh tu leat fein

Bhi mis air mfaicill an gcomhnaidh
S mheal o moige spéis mo thriath
Sud anois ni sfaide amuigh me
Sgiodh nach bighinn a stigh riamh

Ma ta mo namhaid sa ntsaoghal
Gu raibh sud mar dhiogh'ltas do
Bhith nerochadh air fabhar chaich
S ga bhfeitheamh gach la re bheo

S mairg a dhearb a gairdean feola
S gun ach seal da dheo na chre
Ni bun a ceanal no cairdeas
Cia diombuan cia faillneach e

Ni bhfuil cairdeas ach mar dheatuigh
Antrás' a leantuinn ort gu dian
Ach s beag an osag leis an tionndoigh
Oir Iompoighidh si leis an tsion

Is leis an chaisiol Fhrancach
Do mharbhadh an fearsin

Ni he sin a deiram
Ach mac mo mhic is manam
Cionnas do bhi ntoscar
Re scoltadh na ncathbhar

Bu luaithe na Eas abhann
Mar Sheabhaic trid Ealtann
Mar ruadhbhuinne srotha
Bhi ntosgar a'g aiseag

Bhiadh e seal oile
Mar bhile re treunghaoith
Mar chrann os gach Fiūghaidh
'Sa shuil air gach einneach

Chunnairc se Riogh Eirionn
A stigh an lar catha
S thug se ruathar chuige
Mar fhuaim tuinn' air Sratha

Do mharbh se Riogh Eirionn
Is an Coron uime
'S thuit leis Airt Mac Chaibre
Air an dara buille

Caoi Oisin air Oscar.

Smor anochd mo chumha fein
Sna healghisibh ta dom reir
Re smaointeadh an Chatha chruaidh
Chuirfamar le Cairbre Crannruadh

A ccath fuilteach Mhoighe chathbhare
Chuirfaim re shluadh is re Cairbre
Do thuit an Fhiann bonn re bonn
Is Rioghraidh uasal na Heirionn

Biomdha Cathbhar Cumhduidh Corr
Agus sgiath go Nothaibh óir
Do bha tarrsuinn ann san mhagh
Agus Triath bhi ann gun anum

Nior bu leir ameasg an t sluaidh
Ach na treunfhir do bfearr buaidh
Sni thogbhamar as an chath
Acht mac Riogh no rofhlaith

Aithris duinne Oisin fheil'
Nois o 's binn leam pfein do ghloir
An dfuair tu do mhac san ár
No ndrug tu air urlabhthra * * urlabhra ?

Dfuaras mo mhac fearrdha fein
Is e na luighe air uilinn chle
Is e 'sileadh fhola te
Trid bloighte a luirghe

Leig Earladh mo shleagh ré lár
'S os a chionn do rinneas támh
Sa phadruig do smuaintios an sin
Creud do dhearnfainn na Dhiaidh

Se dubhairt riomsa mo mhac fearrdha
Agus e ndeiradh an anma
A bhuidhe ris na Duilidh sin
Ma ta thusa slan athir

Damhairc an toscar ormsa suas
S dar liom pfein bu leor a chruas
Do shin chugam a dha laimh
Do Chum eirigh am chomhdhail

Ghlacas lamha mo mhic fein
Agus Shuigh me fuidh na sgeith
O ntsuighe sin gus anochd
Nior chur me speis sa Tsaoghal

Os cionn mo mhic Oscar aigh
Do bhi me greis chur an áir
S do bhi caoilte ann mar sin
Os cionn a sheisear chloinne

Thainig mac Ronain iar sin
Chugainne do dhfeachuinn Oscair
Se dubhairt an milildh treun
Air bhith cian do na mhórneul

Mo thruaighe sin Oscair éil
Ma sgar thus anochd re ar bhféin
Dhealuidh 'mirmorra re Fionn
Slean an cios re siol mhorchuinn.

Aithris duinne Oscair fheardha
Cionnas ata tu fuigh d' Mheanmna
Luighe dunchreachdach do chneis
A bhfeudfar le liaigh do leighas

Mo leighios ni bhfuil a bhfáth
Sni mo dheantar gu dti * mbrath
Sni bhfuidh sibh a bheg dom thairbhe
Ach began beg dom urlabhra

* dti, doubtful.

Deirghe Caoilte croidh gun gho
Dfeuch le Ionga luigh na dho
Druim an Oscair chreuchduidh chaoin
Air na sgoltadh leis a gheirshleigh

Is measa do bhi tu shiar
Tareis catha Dhroma cliar
Dhairimhte na Fir Trid do chneis
Is Dfuaramar do leigheas

Is ni mbfearr do bhi tu shoir
Maduinn la Bheinn Euduir
Rach na Corra Thrid do chneis
Is Dfeudamar le Leigh do Leighios

Na fuaras fein Shoir is Shiar
Do chreachduibh san Domhan riamh
Gur measa liom aonghuin chairbre
Eadar Mfordronn is mimlinn

O ! 's measa liom aonghuin Chairbre
Vaithe nior fhuaras fein tearnadh
Chuir se an t sleagh theinnteach triom
Eadar Mfordronn is mimlinn

Do thugsa roghuin do chairbre
Bu leor a hisle sa hairde
An Riogh on urchair nior mhair
Gur sgoilt i chliabh da cheathramnaibh

O ! 's mise nach gonfadh cairbre
Air na bheiradh Long thar fairrge
Mun bhiadh Cairbre dom ghuinse
Clann na deise deirbhsheathrach

Thogbhadh linn an Toscar aigh
Air chroinn air sleagh as an ár
Chuir na shineadh air tuilm ghloin
Da fhuasgladh as airm sas Eideadh

Lead na boise dheth o fholt
Ni raibh uile slan da chorp
No gur rainig a bhuinn lár
Saor o longa na haonár

Seal de bhi dhuinne mar sin
Aig coimhad an chuirp choimghloin
Gu bhfacamar a teachd trathnon
Fionn m'Cumhaill mhic Treunmhor

An tan do aithnidh an toscar Fionn
Deirigh air Cilinn gu grinn
Do amhairc anaghaidh dhaladh
Agus bheannuigh[1] da sheanathair

Mo thruaighe sin Oscar fhéil
Ma Scar thus anochd riom pfein
Caoinamsa feasd thu gu fann
S tar héis ni Raithear[2] fiann eirionn

Bas Oscair do chraidh mo chroidhe
Triath fear Neirionn urbhuidhe
Och agus e nochd na luighe
bu tearc neach da theaghmhail

Mairg neach do chomhduigheadh ort
Gur Croidh' feola do bhi ad chorp
Ach croidhe do chuimhne cuir
Air a dhubladh le larunn

Mo laodh fein is laodh mo laoidh thu
Is cuilean geal an fhir chaoimh thu
Mo chroidh a leimnidh mar lon
Chionn gu brath nach eirigh oscar

Geisdeach re gealbhriartha finn
Anum as Oscar gur linn
Do shin uaidh a dha laimh
Is dhruid o bhfeasd a rosg roglan

Iompoighas Fionn ris a chul
Is lion na deoir a dha shuil
Ach fa Oscar is fa Bhran
Ni chaoinfadh neach air dhruim talmhann

[1] "se" deleted before "da."
[2] This word a little doubtful. Is it "Baithear."

Ni ghuilfadh bean fa fear fein
Ni Chaoineadh a bhrathair e
Ach a caoi mo mhicse ncath
Na sluaidh uile ge biomdha

Nuall chaoi na ncon re mo thaobh
Agus cumha na nsean laoch
Is gul a bhannail ma seach
Se sud do chraidh me am chroidhe

Da ntiocfaid allmharaidh an sin
Chugaibhse gu heirinn Iathghloin
Creud do do dhearnadh an sin Fionn
Na sibhse uile Fiann eirionn

Dar do laimhse chleirigh chaich
Ni raibh an sud sa Bhanpha bhain
Ach beagan do laochruidh gun treoir
Agus do Dhoigfhir gun dearbhadh

Ló da nraibh Pádruig na mhúr
Ni raibh Sailm air úigh ach ól
Chuaidh se 'thigh Oisin mhic Finn
Dhiarruidh lan a chinn do ghloir

Fáilte riot a sheanfhir shuairc
Chugad air chuairt thainigh Sinn
A Laoich Mhilcant is dearg dreach
Nar eur a riamh neach fa nī

Sgeul do b'aill linn fhaghail uaid
Ogha Chumhaill is cruaidh colg
An Cath is teinne an raibh an Fhiann
O ntra ghin thu riamh na nlorg

Gu dtiubhrainns' a dhearbhadh dhuit
A Phadruig sin na nsalm grinn
Ncath is teinne nraibh na fir
O 'ntra ghineadh Fiannuibh Finn

Dearmad Fleighe do rinn Finn
An Almhuinn re linn na nlaoch
Air chuid do nfheinn air Dhruimdearg
No gur eirigh a bhfearg 'sa bhfraoch

Air Chaoilte mac Rannchuir Mhoir
Deadhmhac Ronain bu toigh linn
Faraon agus ailleamh ur
Freiteach bliaghna re mur Finn

Thogbhadar a bpuiplidh gu triall
An dias nach bu chian air tuinn
Faraon an dias Fiannuibh ur
Gu Rīoghachd Lochlann na n srian slim

Bu riogh air Lochlann sa nuair
An fear le mbeirthaidh buaidh gach bair
Fearghuin mac Rannchuir na nlong
Sgu bu romhaith Lann 's a lamh

Muintiordhas bliaghna don Riogh
Se thug an dias bu dearg dreach
Deagh mhac Rannchuir na nsleagh geur
Agus Ailleamh nar eur neach

Bean Riogh Lochlann na nsgiath donn
Thug gaol trom nach raibh gu deas
D' ailleamh ghreadhnach an airm dheirg
No gur eirigh an sgeilg leis

Ghluaiseadar a leabuidh nriogh
An Gniomh fa ndo dhoirteadh fuil
Gu Almhuinn a nluigheann an Fhiann
Thogbhadar an triall thar muir

Chruinnigh Rīogh Lochlann a shluadh
Cabhlach cruaidh do bhi fa dheas
Thionoil fa mheirghe chum buaidh
Naonmhur Rioghraidh san sluadh leis

Sheoladar an Aibhis aird
Gu Rioghachd Eirionn bu gharbh agh
Gu Almhuinn an luigheann an Fhiann
Thogbhadar an triall o thraigh

Shuigheadar a mpuiplidh gu luath
Na Sluaidh do thainig a ngcéin
Air an Tulaigh do bh amuigh
An gar don Bhruth an raibh Fionn

Teachd'reachd do thainigh gu Fionn
Sgeul tim do chuir rinn gu truadh
Combrac einfhir 'Dhfiannuibh Finn
Fhaghail air a ghleann fa thuath

Fhreagair Ailleamh 'n comhrac cruaidh
Sgeul truadh do thainigh nar bhfeinn
Ceann áluinn Ailleamh mhic Lir
Do thuit air an dara beum

Seachd Ceannphoirt fhichiod dar bhfeinn
Is Ailleamh fein air antus
Do thuit le Laimh Fhearrghuin Mhoir
Sol far chuaidh na sloigh andlús

Do thairg Fionn doibh cumha mhor
Do na sloigh do thainigh ngceinn
'S do Riogh Lochlann na narm glan
Faraon agus a bhean féin

Acht Lochlannuigh an bhuighion bhorb
Tre neart a ncuilg na ntir fein
Nior b'aill leo cumha Dhorduighead riamh
Is an Fhiann a bheith na ndeigh

Ni fhagbhuidh mis agaibh teach
No binn no Abhuinn no Tulach
Ach Eire na cnoca glas
Do thogbhail leam ann mo Luingeas

Labhair Mac Chumhaill na nCuach
Re maithe sluaidh Innse Fail
Cia dhiongfas Fearrghuin sa ghreis
Ma mbuinionn se leis ar dtair

A fhreagra sud bhi aig Goll
An Sonn bu deacair a chlaoi
Rachfads' is Fearrghuin sa ghreis
Gu bhfeachamuinn ar gcleas luidh

Mac lughach is Dirmuid donn
Fearrghuin crom is mac an Leith
A dhiobradh bhuillibh an Laoich
Tog Dias air gach taobh dod sgeith

Be sin an comhrac te teann
Ro Scoltadh sgiath is chathbharr
Ceann Righ Lochlann na nsgiath donn
Mhaoidhidh Goll air an dara tra

'Aine ni Bhalcain san Ghreig
B' i muime Fhearrghuin is ni breug
Re ham buint a chinn da Dalta
Bu do shambuilt a hiomachd se

Oscar is Oisin an aigh
Conan is Cairriol chneasbháin
Muna mbiadhmeas[1] Finn na bhfear
Gu mbuinfadh si ngcinn don cheathrar

Ochd fichid is mile sonn
Se thuit le Garadh sle Goll
Agus le Hoscar an aigh
Agus le Cairioll o Conchubhair

Dar a mbaisdeadh thugas orm
A Chleirigh chanfas na sailm
Thuit liomse 's le Fionn na bhfear
Coimhlion ceann ris an cheathrar

Mar do theith neach don ghreig
No muna ndeachaidh a bhfaoibh fa dheas
Do Rīogh Lochlann na da shluadh
Nior chuaidh duine uainn diobh as

Tuilleamh agus leith na bhfiann
Se thuit air an tsliabh fa dheas
Is giodh gur thearuinn sinne beo
Nior rinn sinn san ló ar leas

Air bhith don Fheinn uile ceangailte am bruighinn Cheise coruinn tre dhraoidheachd Thri Ingheana chondrain mhic aimidil agus air feachainn a Dhfeargus air Goll aig teachd da bhfuasgladh a dubhairt an Laoi

Buadhach sin a Gu mbuaidh
Is prap ro oirdheis na sluaidh
Do bhimis uile gun chinn
Muna dtiocfasa chugainn

Ge mor gach uair fhoiras riamh
oirinn a ghuill na nardghliadh
Bu mho acás oirnn an uair
Air mbeith ceangailt an einuaimh

[1] Is "meas" a separate word?

Camog agus cuilionn chiar
Is leo do cheangladh an Fhiann
Agus Iarnach fa gharbh gleac
Do chuibhridh sinn tre chroneart

A nuair do b' aill leo ar ceinn
Do bhuain dinne gun eislinn
Do chuaidhdar an triar amach
Is Dfhag siad an Fhiann gu bronach

Nior chian doibh sin air an leirg
Na tri Diabhail fa chlaon ceird
Gu bhfacdar aig teachd na gcar
Goll mor is e na aonar

Tiaghaid ni tri mnai mora
A ccomhdhail an churaidh chrodha
Is chomhraicis riu tre rath
An doras bheoil na huamhadh

Nior ghnath leis comhthrom a diarraidh
Goll mor an aigne fhialuidh
Do chomhraicis riu gu teann
Dar mharbhadh camog is cuilionn

A dhaon bhuille don loinn luim
Ghearras iad araon fa ndruim
Do thorchuir Camog ambás
Is Cuilionn ge cruaidh an cás

Agus Iarnach leath da druim
Geur calma an curaidh comhlan
Iompoigheas Iolluinn ria gu ceart
Is cheanglas i tre chroibhneart

Nochdas Iolluinn a lann
Is di do bheanfadh a ceann
No gur gheall si an Fhiann uile
Aisde o og gu seanduine

Sgaoilfas Iollainn di iarsin
Is tiaghaid araon don bhruighinn
Agus sgaoilas dinne uile
O og laoch gu seanduine

Aon ghair bheannachd uainne uil
Eadar Riogh agus ro dhuine
Do gholl chionn ar breith amach
Don Bhuinne bhrioghmhur bhuadhach.

'S ard aigne Ghuill
Fear a chogadh Finn
Laoch Leabhar lom
Sa Mheadhail nach tim

Ta Miarruidh 's ort Fhinn
A chuil bhachlaidh dhuinn
Air eagal Mhor ghuill
Bighadh taigne trom

Ta duinne na fholt
Ta bhruinne mar chailc
Fa* Iomlan a chuirp *Ta?
Lomlan do sheirc

Dhiomsa ghoirfar caoilte
Mac Rannchuir mhic Ronain
Sa nlunduinn do bhaisdiadh me
Le mac morn' na morghniomh

Bu mhaith an duine Fionn
S bu romhaith an duin' e
Cho do thiodhlaic einneach
Leith na thiodhlaic se

Bfilidh e s bu bhard
Bu churaidh s bu triath
Bu cheanphort maith Sloigh
S bu toirbhearach fial

An Chreud

Creidfam a Nathair na ngras
Na Nuile chumhachd san cheud chas
Do cruthaigh neamh is Talamh trom
Sa cruthaigh Fir na bhfior fhonn

Creidfam annsa dára cás
S an Ti dhfuilinn gach cruaidh chas
Mac Ardriogh neul agus neamh
An Ti da ndailtear dhuinne furtachd

An neach sin do ghin aig Muire
Is o Spiorad na trocaire
Gun chionta gun chaigh no col
Ach sanuis on Aingeal uasal

Is rugadh do reir na feola
Laoch foisigh na fior oighe
Is dhfuilaing páis gun chuimse choir
Fuidh bhreith Phuinsais Phioloid

Cheusadh agus dfuair se bas
Macaimh Uasal na naomhgbnas
Dannlaiceadh an Uaidh mar chorp
An Ti dhiobair uainne gach lochd

Chuaidh se nifrionn air cheann chaich
Bu bhuan piseach an trom-ghraidh
Deirigh se on bhas gu beachd
Air an treas la dar bhfurtachd

Chuaidh se suas air Neamh na naomh
Am macaimh uasal Ard chaomh
'S shuigh air Deaslaimh Athar na ngras
A nCathair gun eud gun Uathbhas

As sin tiocfaidh se le buaidh
Thabhairt Breith air bhreithaibh gach sluaidh
Eadar Bheodhaibh agus mhairbh
O! gu mbeagal leibh an langhairm

Creidfam annsan Spiorad naomh
S an Eaglais uile 'dheinntaobh
A ngcomhchomunn na naomh is buan troid
Anaghaidh Fuath agus Earroid

Tiocfaidh 'n Tighearna le ghrás
A mhaithadh saruidh a shluaidh
Sa dhúsgadh anios na ncorp
Bhias gu tostach ann san Uaidh

Theid an sin amach gu beachd
An droing do chleachd an deagh ghniomh
Gu Heiseirigh na Beatha buan
S biaidh siad shuas a bhfochair Ios'

An sin a bhias an comunn caomh
Na Naoimh a tabhairt gloir da n Riogh
'S a seinn moladh binn don Uan
Gu siorruidh buan. Amhluidh biodh

Cho ghlacfar leis crann
Caschoibe na laimh cho bfiach
S cho lugh' e na Diúc
Mac a bhodaich bha ruamhar riamh

Beir an tsoridh so uam
Gu beachduidh gu Ruairich og
Agus Innis da fein
Mead a chuntairt mas e Mac Leoid
E Dhamharc na dheigh
Air an Iain so dheug snach beo
Gu bu saidhbhir a chliū
'S cho nfagadh e ndun gun cheol

Re linn na nlinntion do bha
Mc tathaich a ghna sa ndún
Re linn Iomdha Mac Leoid
Cho b' uireasbhuidh eolais duinn
Scho nfaca me riamh
O na ghineadh mo thriall air thus
Gun Taoiteoir gun Triath
Gun Tighearna riamh an Dun

Soridh uam gu Beitiras
A ghabh me ceisd[1] antras di
Si nainnir chruthach cheutfach
Eiphteag na méar fáinneach
Sma Leabhar an fhortuin riot
Gheug ur na mbosa bána
Gu raibh triuir air fhichiod agad
Rinn thu nois an aicheadh

Fhir a rinn an sgriobhadh ud
No chuir sios e mpapair
Nar fhurtaich an Riogh ort
No mirbhuiltibh a Phapa
Dhearbhthan (?) nach striocadh
An lub úr is fionngheal braghaid
Le cloidheamh geur dha fhaobhar
No le sgiath ghla aodtrom stailinn

[1] "cead" changed into "ceisd" in MS.

Macsamhailt na Rioghainn ad
Ni fheidar Innse leinn
Mar dhearrsadh glan na greine
Sa nla cheitiuin a teachd oirn'
Peucag Ibhinn aoibhinn i
Si beuldearg na nsul gorm
Mar eal' air cuan a heigcosg
No mar reull san oidhche dhorch'

Ta camchul fada fáinneach
Air ailleagan na mbuadh
Sa niamh mar ór na Spainne
A tál na mhilte dual
Slat don fhreimh a chiosaichadh
Gach Fine ta fa ngcuairt
Trian maise na Rioghainn ad
Cho ninnsear gu la luain

Do dha ghruaidh chorcair chaoindearg
Mar chaoir a teachd o ghual
Mailighion cuimir caola
Agus iad saor o ghruaim
Eadan fionalt aobhach thu
Fuidh chamfholt s craobhuidh sguab
Do chneis mar uchd na faoilinn
No mar shneachd air faobhar chruach

S maith thig coitin sioda seimh
dod chorp cuanna caoin
Na gheal lasrabh orbhuidh
Man ghealrosuidh reidh
Dearca brionnach boigheach
Mar cheo air bhar an fheir
S cuimire no an fheorag
An Oigh is gloine beus

Smaith thig truscan don tsrol uasal
Mad ghuailneach gasta seimh
Clocha fionnbhuidh buadhach
Suas ma sparr do chleibh
Lamha mine malla
Is ailne chuireadh greus
Mar nuallan a seinn orgain
An fhoirm a thig od bheul

S maith thig dunadh oir amladh ort
Air thuchd mar bharr an neoil
Chuirfainn geall 's cho Neurainn e
Nach striocadh si da deoin
Smeorach na mbos tana i
Si is gile ghloine meoir
A barr bachlach sgaoilte
Is e mar theuda ceoil

Da mbiadh fhiosam c'aite
Bhfuil Fortunatus ann
Ghluaisfinn lem' sdeud uaine
Bheirinn an ruaig so don' White Hall
Gleibhinn ordu rioghoil ann
Comcheart sa sgriobhadh peann
A chomhdachadh na ncúisibh ad
Le iúrag na nciabh cam

Ca aite bhfuil e 's Tolanda
Na ncorsaibh Righ na Fraine
Gu hiomal na Heorpadh
Dhosan bhiadh a mhairg
Oir Bretann cha Naitighadh e
Gu brath gun chur san uaidh
Se 's finid do na dáiltibh sin
Beir failte is sorigh uam

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DEIRDRE AND THE SONS OF UISNEACH.

THE story of Deirdre and the Sons of Uisneach is known as no other is over all the lands of the Gael, both in Ireland and Scotland. It forms one of the three crowning tragic stories—the Three Woes—of Gaelic storydom (sgeuluigheachd). There are many modern versions of the tale. One of the best Scotch variants was got in the Isles by Mr Carmichael, and published in the 13th volume of the Inverness Gaelic Society *Transactions*. Commonly the literary shape which the story takes is the ballad form, and the ballads are numerous and varied, being found in practically all collections of Ossianic poetry.

There are many, more or less old, versions of the story. The oldest variant is in the Book of Leinster, a 12th century MS., and it is also one of the shortest versions of it. This is published in Windisch's *Irische Texte*, Volume I., where comparison is made with a 15th century form of the tale, found in a British Museum MS. O'Curry published a 14th century variant of the story in a defunct Irish periodical; and O'Flanagan, in 1808, edited two versions for the Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Dublin, republished lately in the *Gaelic Journal*.

The versions which follow are found in the Edinburgh MSS. 56 and 53. Dr Whitley Stokes has already published a complete and consecutive text from these two MSS. in Windisch's *Irische Texte*, Volume II. Dr Cameron evidently prepared the first text (MS. 56) for publication in the *Scottish Review*, both text and translation. MS. 56 is a paper manuscript of last century, and of Irish origin; it belongs to Turner's Collection in the Advocates' Library. Its text agrees for the most part with O'Flanagan's second text. MS. 53, which is on vellum, belongs to the 15th century, and is known as the Glenmasain MS.; it is doubtless of Scotch origin. The text is much the same as Turner's MS. 56 has; but owing to the state of the MS. it is imperfect at the beginning and still more so at the end. It begins with Conchobar's feast, and breaks off with the death of Ilann Finn, forming about three-eighths of the whole. MS. 56 is well punctuated, MS. 53 only at the end of sentences. The inverted commas and apostrophes are, however, editorial; so, too, are the parentheses save with *ar* (inquit); the capital letters are often so, especially in MS. 53. MS. 56 writes 7 or *et* for *agus* indifferently.

MS. 56 TEXT.

OIDHEADH CHLOINNE H-UISNEACH.

Oidheadh Chloinne h-Uisneach sonn ; no an treas thruagh do thrí truagh na Sgealuigheachta.

Rígh uasal oirdhearc árd-chomhachtach ró ghabh ceannas Chóige[1] Uladh darab comhainim Conchubar mac Feachtna[2] Fathaig(h), mic Capa,[3] mic Giongá[4] mic Rughraoi[5] mhóir, ó ráidhtear Clanna Rughraoi, mic Sithrig(h), mic Duibh, mic Foghmhóir mic Argetmhair,[6] mic Siorlaimh,[7] mic[8] Finn, mic Brátha, mic Labhrádha,[9] mic Cairbre, mic Ollamhan[10] Fod(h)la,[10] mic Fiachach,[11] mic Fionnsgothaig(h),[11] mic Sead(h)na,[12] mic Airtri, mic Eibhric, mic Eibhir, mic 'Ir, mic Míleadh Easbaiñe. Agus do chuaidh an t-áird Rígh calma Coigeadhach sin do chaithiomh fléidhe agus[13] féusda go tig(h) Fhéidhlime, mic Doill,[14] iodhon, sgealuidhe Chonchubhair féin, óir is amhla do cáit(h)idhe féis an Famhuin M(h)acha an tan sin, iodhon, cúigear agus tri fichead[15] agus[16] trí chéad líon an teaghlaig(h) óidhche d'áirighthe a ttig(h) gach fir díobh. Agus le lin na fleidhe do chaithiomh dóibh, do rug bean Fhéidhlime inghion,[17] agus do rin(n) Cathfach[18] draoi, thárla san chómhdhail an tá sin, tuar agus tairngire[19] do 'n inghin,[20] iodhon, go ttiocfadh iomad díotha agus dochair do 'n Chóige d'á toisg, agus iarna chlos sin do 'n laochra(idh) do thogradar amárbhadh do láthair. "Ní déantar," ar Chonthobhar, "acht béara mise liom í, agus cuirfead d'á h-oileamhuin í go mbiadh ionna h-aon-mhnaoi agam féin. Deirdre[21] do ghairm an draoi Cathfach[18] di ; agus do chuir Conchubhar alios fá leith í, agus oide agus buime d'a h-oileamhuin, agus ní lámhadh neach

[1] Chóigidh. [2] Fachtna. In the "Annals of the Kingdom of Ireland," by the Four Masters (I. 87), Faahtna Fathach is called "the son of Rossa, son of Rudhraighe." [3] Cathba (?). [4] "Congal Claroineach, son of Rudhraighe." He is called also "Congal Clairingneach" (Congal of the Broad Nails). [5] "Rudhraighe, son of Sithrighe, son of Dubh, son of Fomhor, son of Airgetmar" (Four Masters, I. 85). [6] "Airgetmar mac Siorlaimh" (F.M., I. 66). [7] "Sirlamh, son of Finn, son of Bratha" (F.M., I. 65). [8] "MS. "mac." [9] Labhraidh, gen. Labhradha. [10] MS. "Ollamhuin" for "Ollamhan," gen. of "Ollamh." "Ollamh Fodhla, son of Fiacha Finscothach" (F.M., I. 53). [11] "Fiachach" is the gen. of "Fiacha." "Fionnsgothach" (of white flowers), or "Fionsgothach" (of wine flowers), was a cognomen of Fiacha. [12] By Fiacha Fionnsgothach was slain (A.M. 3847) "Sedna, son of Airtri, son of Eibhric, son of Emher, son of Ir" (F.M., I. 51). [13] The MS. is "7," for which we uniformly write "agus." [14] "Doill" for "Daill," gen. of "Dall" (blind). [15] The MS. is "fithchid." [16] The MS. is "et" (and), for which we uniformly write "agus." [17] inghean. [18] Cathba, or Cathbadh. [19] The MS. is "tarrangaire." [20] The MS. is "inghion." [21] Older form, "Derdriu," gen. "Derdrend" or "Derdrenn."

THE TALE OF DEIRDRE.

The Tragical Death of the Sons of Uisneach;[1] or the Third Sorrow of the Three Sorrows of Story-telling.

A noble, illustrious, and most powerful King[2] assumed the sovereignty of the Province of Ulster, whose name was Conchobar,[3] the son of Fachtna Fathach,[4] son of Rossa,[5] son of Congal Claringnech,[6] son of Rudhraighe Mor[7] (from whom the Clanna Rudhraighe take their name), son of Sitrighe, son of Dubh, son of Foghmor, son of Airgetmar, son of Sirlamh, son of Finn, son of Bratha, son of Labhraidh, son of Cairbre, son of Ollamh Fodhla, son of Fiacha, son of Finnscothach, son of Seadna, son of Airtri, son of Eibhric, son of Emher, son of Ir, son of Milidh of Spain. And this brave, provincial, high-king[8] went to partake of a feast and entertainment to the house of Feidhlim, son of Dall, Conchobar's story-teller; for this was the manner of partaking of a feast in Emain Macha at that time, namely, five and three score, and three hundred were the number of the household on a certain night in the house of each of them.[9] And while the feast was being partaken of, the wife of Feidhlim gave birth to a daughter; and Cathbad the druid, who happened to be then of the company, foreboded and prophesied concerning the child[10] that many calamities and evils would befal the Province on her account. And when the nobles[11] heard this, they proposed to put her to death forthwith. "Let not that be done," said Conchobar; "but I will take her with me, and send her to be reared, that she may become my own wife."[12] Deirdre,[13] the druid, Cathbad, named

[1] Lit. "children," and always so. [2] Lit. "high-mighty." [3] Usually shortened into "Conor." [4] "Fathach" = "the wise." [5] *i.e.*, "Rossa Ruadh," "Rossa the Red." [6] *i.e.*, "Congal of the broad nails." [7] *i.e.*, Rudhraighe," or "Rory the Great." [8] *i.e.*, Conchobar. [9] Lit. "in the house of every man of them," *i.e.*, of every entertainer. The parallel passage in O'Flanagan's version is translated—"The usage at the feast of Eman was, that his own princely seat was appropriated to each of the household of Conor; and the number of the household of Conor was five and three score above six hundred and one thousand." [10] Lit. "daughter." [11] Lit. "heroes." [12] Lit. "only wife to me." [13] "Deirdre," from older "Deirdriu," gen. "Deirdrend," like "Eire," from older "Eiriu," gen. "Eirend" or "Eirenn," now "Eireann." "Deirdre" is pronounced "Dearduil" in the Highlands of Scotland. Hence Macpherson's "Darthula."

do 'n Chóige [1] dul ionna láthair, acht a h-oide, agus a buime, agus bancháinte [2] C(h)onchubha(i)r féin, d' á ngoirthaoi Leabharchám. Agus do bhí ar an órdughadh sin go mbeith ion(n)uachair di, (agus) gur chinn ar mhnáibh a cómhaimsire a sgeimh.

Lá naon thárla d' á h-oide laogh do mharbhadh lá sne(a)chta ré proinn dise; agus iar ndortadh fola an laoighe san t-sneachta, cromas fiach dubh d' á h-ól, agus mar thug Deirdre sin d' á h-aire, adubhairt le Leabharcham, go madh mhaith le féin fear do bheith aice ar ambeidís na trí datha adchon'n aire, mar atá dath an fhéich [3] ar fholt, dath fola an laoighe ar a ghruadhaibh, agus dath an t-sneachta ar a chneas. Atá a shamhuil sin d' f(h)ear a bhfocha(i)r Chonchubha(i)r san teag(h)iach. re a ráidhtear Naoise mac Uisneach, mic Conuill [4] Cláiringnig(h), mic Rughraoi mhóir, ó ttáinigh Conchubhar, amhuil adubhramar [5] shuas. "Maiseadh, a Leabharchám," [6] ar Deirdre, "gúidhimse thusa a chur do m' agallamh féin 'g ainfhios. Nochdas Leabharchám [6] do Naoise an nídh sin. An sin tig Naoise ós ísiol an dáil Dheirdre, agus do chuir Déirdre a súim dó méad na seirce do bhí aice dhó ar a thuarusgbhail, agus iarras ar í féin do bhreith ar ealódh ó Chonchubhar. Tug Naoise a aonta leis sin gé 'r leasg leis e d' eagla Chonchubhair. Triallas Naoise ann sin, agus a d(h)is dearbhráthar, iodhon, Ainnle agus Ardán, agus trí chaogad laoch mar aon riú go h-Albain, mar a bhfuaradar congbhail buanachta [7] ó Rígh Alban, go bhfuair tuarusgbháil sgéimhe Dheirdre, gur iarr mar mhnaoi dhó féin í. Gabhas fearg mhór Naoise uime sin, agus triallas go na bhráthraibh á h-Albain [8] an oiléan mara ar teit(h)eadh le Deirdre tar éis iomad coinbhliochta do thabhairt do mhuintir [9] an Rígh agus dóibh féin do gach leath roimhe sin.

Lá naon ionna dhiaigh sin do [10] comóradh [11] fleadh m(h)óradhbhal [12] le Conchubhar an Eamhuin mhín-áluinn mhacha, ionnus gur bu súgach, soimheanmnach, meadhar-chaoin na slóigh. D' éirgeadar aois ciúil [13] agus óirfide agus ealadhna na Cóige [14] Ollta(i)ghe do ghabháil an duan, agus an dreachta, agus an draoidheachta [15] molta, a ceraobha coimhneasa, agus an géaga gealaigh a bhfiadhnaise an Rígh agus maithe na Cóige.[14] Agus asiad so na fileadha ró éirigh ann sin iodhon, Cathfach [16] caomhdhraoi, agus Geanán Gruadh-sholus mac Cathfaidh, [17] Misdeadha mac Aim(h)irgín, Feircheirtne file, agus Breicne mac Cairbre Cinn-léith.

[1] For Chóigidh. [2] The MS. is "beanchaointeach," for which we have adopted "bancháinte," from Windisch's Text. [3] The MS. is "fhiach." [4] "Conuill" for "Congail." See note 4, page 1. [5] MS., "adubhramair." [6] The MS. is "Leabharcháim." [7] MS., "buannachta." [8] MS., "ahalbuin." [9] MS., "mhuinntir." [10] The Glen Masan MS. begins at this word. [11] MS., "cómhmóradh." [12] MS., "móradhbhall." [13] Aos-ciúil (musicians). [14] Cóigidh. [15] MS., "an draoigheachta." [16] Cathba. [17] "Cathbadh" is the gen. of "Cathba."

her; and Conchobar put her into a fort apart, with[1] a tutor and nurse to rear her; and no one in[2] the Province durst go into her presence except her tutor and her nurse and Conchobar's conversation-woman, who was called Lebarcham. She continued under this rule until she was marriageable; and grew in beauty above the women of her own time.

It happened on a certain day, in time of snow, that her tutor killed a calf for food for her;[3] and when the calf's blood was spilled on the snow, a black raven lighted[4] to drink it. And when Deirdre observed this, she said to Lebarcham that she would like to have a husband having the three colours she saw—that is, his hair of the colour of the raven, his cheeks of the colour of the calf's blood, and his skin of the colour of snow. "There is such a man of Conchobar's household, whose name is Naesi, the son of Uisnech, son of Congal Claringnech, son of Rudhraighe Mor," from whom came Conchobar, as we have said above. "If that be so, Lebarcham," said Deirdre, "I beseech thee, send him to converse with me privately." Lebarcham disclosed that matter to Naesi. Then came Naesi secretly to meet Deirdre. And Deirdre told him how much she loved him from the report she had heard of him, and asked him to take her away by stealth from Conchobar. Naesi consented,[5] but reluctantly, for fear of Conchobar. Then Naesi and his two brothers, namely, Ainnle and Ardan, and three times fifty warriors along with them, journeyed to Alba,[6] where they obtained a holding[7] for military service from the King of Alba, until he had received an account of the beauty of Deirdre, and sought her as wife to himself. Great wrath took hold of Naesi on account of this, and he departed with his brothers from Alba, and came to an isle of the sea,[8] having fled with Deirdre after they and the King's forces had engaged in many conflicts.

On a certain day thereafter, a feast of great magnificence was prepared by Conchobar in the softly beautiful Emain Macha, at which the people were joyful, in high spirits, and very merry. The musicians, singers, and poets arose to sing their songs, and strains, and famed incantations, and (to repeat) their trees of affinity and branches of genealogy in presence of the king and the nobles of the Province. And the following are the bards who then arose, namely, Cathbad, the generous druid, and Genan of the shining countenance, son of Cathbad, Misdeadha, son of Aimbergin, Fercertne the bard, and Breicne the son of Cairbre of the grey head.

[1] Lit. "and a tutor," etc. [2] Lit. "of the Province." [3] Lit. "On a certain day, it happened to her tutor to kill a calf [on] a snowy day for food for her." [4] Lit. "stooped down." [5] Lit. "Naesi gave his consent to that." [6] "Alba," gen. "Alban," dat. and acc. "Albain." [7] *i.e.*, "Land of maintenance" in return for military service. [8] *i.e.*, "sea-girt."

Ma*i*rg tháinigh le b*r*eithi*r* mhi*r*
Fhear*g*u*s*a m(h)ic R(o)íg[1] ró-ghil;
Ní dhéanadhe[2] me a*cht* ró chrádh dhe—
Uch is uch an*n* mo ch*r*óidhe!

Mo chróidhe ion*n*a chró chumha,
Atá anois[3] fá mhór phudhar;[4]
Mo thruagh na m*a*ca maithe!
Tángada*r* bhúr ttiughlaithe.[5]

Ná h-aba*i*r [sin], a Dhéird*r*e dhian,
A bhean is gile ná an ghrian,
Muna ttígh Fear*g*u*s* go ndáil ngai*r*id,
Cian bh*us*[6] buan a bhiothma*i*rg.

Faráor[7] is fada lio*m* s*in*,
Bh*úr* cceim ano*cht* go h-Eamhuin—
Bhúr ttea*cht* a h-Albain g(h)la(i)n gh*r*ianaig(h),
Nocb*a* lio*m*sa is lánmha*i*rg.

A h-ait(h)le na laoi(dhe) s*in* tangada*r* go Fion*n*-charn[8] n*a* forfha*i*re a*r* Sliabh Fuaid, agus d' f(h)an Deirdre d' a néis[9] ag ainfhios dóibh; agus do thu*i*t a tóirchi*m* suain agus codlata uirre[10] t*r*e thu*i*rse. Agus do mhothaig(h) Naoise g*ur* fhágfadh[11] se Déirdre d'a*n* éis, agus d' f(h)ill uirre.[12] Agus ró eirígh as a codla. "Créad an mhoillse do rin(n)is, a Ríogh*an* ?" a*r* Naoise. "Róm lú*i*ghe a suan," a*r* si, "agus tarfas[13] fis fáthach agus aisling ádhuathmh*ar* iong*an*tach dhomh an*n*, i*odhon*, gan achean*n* a*r* chea*cht*a*r* agaibhse a ttriur, iona a*r* Iollan*n* Fion*n*, agus a ch*eann* féin a*r* Bhuin*n*e Borbruadh, agus ga*n* a chongnamh libhse; agus do rin(n) an laoi(dh):

Truagh an táidhbhse tarfas[13] dhamh,
A cheathra*r* f[h]eat*a* fhion*n*-ghlan,
G*an* che*a*n*n* uaibh a*r* chea*cht*a*r* dhe,
G*an* chongnamh fi*r* re chéile.

Nochar[14] chan do bheul a*cht* olc,
A bhean ró-áluiu*n* eadro*cht*,
Neimh do bheóil thana fhan*n*
A*r* ghallaibh[15] ma*r*a Manan*n*.

[1] The MS. is "Rígh;" but other versions have "Roigh," the name of Fergus' father. [2] dhéanfad. [3] MS., "annois." [4] MS., "phudhair." [5] MS., "bhúr ttiodhlaicthe." [6] is. [7] MS., "fairíor." [8] MS., "Fionncharrna." [9] MS., "dá ndéis." [10] MS., "uirthe." [11] MS., "fhágabh." [12] MS., "uirthe." [13] MS., "tarrfas." [14] MS., "Noch ar." [15] The MS. has "ar dhallán mara Manann."

It was then that Conchobar raised his lofty, light-clear voice, and this was what he said, "Ye young men and nobles of Ulster," said he, "know ye of any fault, or blemish, or want that you now have?" "We know not any, O! king and lord," said they. "It is not so with me," said Conchobar; "I know of a great want you have, namely, that the three torches of valour of the Gael are absent from you; that is, that the three noble valiant sons of Uisnech, son of Congal Claringnech, namely, Naesi, Ainnle, and Ardan should be in exile on account of any woman in the world, and that Naesi the son of Uisnech is fit to be a king, and that he and his two brothers have defended the half of Alba by the might of their hands and the hardness of their swords." "O! king and lord," said the rest, "it is long since we would have said that if we had not been afraid[1] to say it; for these three would defend the whole province of Ulster against every other province in Erin, although the men of Ulster should not rise with them, for a lion in valour and prowess and a serpent in venom is each of them."[2] "If that be so," said Conchobar, "send ye messages and messengers for them to Alba." "Who will go to bring them?" said the nobles of Ulster. "I know," said Conchobar, "that it is one of the *geasa*[3] of Naesi not to come to Erin except with Fergus, son of Rossa the Red, son of Rudhraighe, or with Conall Cernach,[4] or with Cuchulainn; and I will know now which of these three loves me most." And he took Conall Cernach into a place apart, and this is what he said unto him, "Warrior-king, O! Conall," said he, "what wouldst thou do unto me if I should send thee for the sons of Uisnech, and that they should be destroyed for me—a thing which I do not purpose to do?" "It is not the death of one man alone that would result from that," said Conall, "but none of the Ulstermen of whom I could lay hold, would escape from me[5] without being put to death." "That is true," said Conchobar, "it is now that I understand that the sons[6] of Uisnech are more dear to thee than myself." And he sent Conall away,[7] and requested Cuchulainn to be brought unto him; and this is what he said unto him—"Cuchulainn," said he, "if I should send thee for the sons[3] of Uisnech, and they should be destroyed for me—a thing which I do not purpose to do—what wouldst thou do unto me?" "I pledge my word," said Cuchulainn, "that if thou wouldst do that, shouldst thou seek eastward

[1] Lit., "if fear had allowed us." [2] Lit., "each man of them." [3] The *geasa* were solemn injunctions, which those upon whom they were laid were under obligations of honour to fulfil. [4] *i.e.*, "Conall the victorious." [5] Lit., "but every one of the Ulstermen of whom I could lay hold, he would not escape from me without being put to death." [6] Lit.. "children," and always. [7] Lit., "he sent Conall from him."

Do chiusa a cheann ar Bhuinne,
'O 'se[1] a shaoghal is faide—
A cheann ar Bhuinne Borbruadh,
Nocha liom anocht is truagh.

A h-aithle na laoi(dhe) sin do ghluaiseadar riompa go h-'Ard-na-soileach, ris aráidhtear Ardmacha andiu[2]; agus adubhairt Déirdre: "As fuath[3] liom an nidh ad chím sonn," ar si. "Créad sin, a Rioghan?" ar Naoise. "Do nealsa féin ad chiú ós do chionn san aér,[4] agus is neul fola e." Agus adubhairt Deirdre: "Do bhearfainn féin comhairle mhaith dhíbh, a chlann Uisneach." "Cá cómhairle sin?" ar siad. "Dul go Dún Dealga(i)n anocht, mar a bhfuil Cúchuloinn, agus teacht a maireach mar aon ris a cceann Chonchubhair." "'O nách (bh)fuil eagla oruinn," ar Naoise, "ní dhéanam an chómhairle sin," ar se; agus do ronnsad an laoi(dh) mar aon:

A Naoise, dearc ar do néal,
Do chíu sonna[5] sa náer[6]—
Do chíu sonn ós Eamhuín uaine,[7]
Fóirnéal na fola[8] flannruaidh.

Ró ghabh bíodhga treas an neal,
Do chíu uaim ann sa náer[9]
As cosmhuil re fód fola
An néal uathmhar iomthana

Do bhearuinn cómhairle dhíbh,
A mhaca áille Uisneach,
Gan dul go h-Eamhuín anocht,
Tre bhfuil oruíbh do ghuasacht.

Rachmaoidne go Dún Dealga(i)n,
Mar a bhfuil Cú gach céarda[10]
Tiocfamaoid a maireach an(d)eas
Mar aon is Cú na ccaoimhchleas.

Do ba annamh riamh roimhe,
A ua rathmha[i]r Rudhraighe,[11]
Gan ar mbeith ar aon sgéal de,
Mise is tusa, a Naoise.

'Nuair thug Manan[n]án an chuach
Dhuítse agus Cú cómhluath[12]
Ní bheithéa am aghaidhsi dhe,
A deirim riot, a Naoisi.

[1] MS. "óse." [2] MS., "aniogha." [3] MS., "fuaith." [4] MS., "aodhar." [5] sunn. [6] MS., "aodhar." [7] MS., "uaim," but other versions have "uaithne" (green), which is evidently correct. [8] MS., "fole." [9] MS., "sa naodhar." [10] MS., "cearrda." [11] MS., "Ruadhghruidhe." [12] MS., "comhluaith."

to Western India, it would not protect thee from falling by my hand for that deed." "That is true," said Conchobar, "I understand that thou lovest me not." And Fergus was then brought unto him, and he enquired of him, "What wouldst thou do unto me, Fergus, if I should send thee for the sons of Uisnech, and they should be destroyed for me—a thing which I do not purpose to do?" "I promise not," said Fergus, "that I would touch thy blood or thy flesh; nevertheless there is not another Ulsterman whom I could lay hold of, who would not get the sorrow of death and shortness of life from me." "True is that," said Conchobar; "it is thou that must go for them; and move forward to-morrow, for it is with thee that they will come. And when thou landest in Erin after coming from Alba, go to the house of Borrach the son of Cainte;[1] and pledge thy word to me that thou wilt send the sons of Uisnech without delay, without covenant, and without protection to Emain Macha the day they will come to Erin." Thereafter they came forward into the dwelling, and Fergus told that he was himself to go on that expedition.[2] It was then that Conchobar spoke to Borrach the son of Cainte, and this was what he said—"Borrach," said he, "hast thou a feast for me?" "I have, indeed," replied Borrach; "and I am not able to bring it to thee, although[3] I was able to prepare it." "If that be so," said Conchobar, "give it to Fergus when he arrives from the east; for it is of Fergus' *geasa* not to refuse a feast." They set off that same night; and Fergus rose early next morning, and took none with him except his two sons, namely, Illann the Fair and Buinne Borbruadh,[4] and Cuilenn the bargeman, and the barge itself; and tidings are not told of them until they reached the fastness of the sons of Uisnech, namely, Loch Etive in Alba. And it was thus that the sons of Uisnech were—they had three hunting-booths, and the booth in which they cooked their food, it was not in it that they ate it; and the booth in which they ate it, it was not in it that they slept. Fergus went into the glen, and raised his sweet-voiced warning cry, until there was heard throughout the neighbouring bounds the echo of that great cry. And it was thus that Naesi and Deirdre were at that time—they had the *cenncaem* of Conchobar, that is, the chess-board, between them, and were playing on it. Naesi heard the cry, and said, "I hear the cry of a man of Erin," said he. Deirdre recognised the cry, and concealed it. Fergus gave a second cry; and Naesi said

[1] "Cainte," signifies "satirist," "satirical poet." [2] *i.e.*, for the sons of Uisnech. [3] Lit., "and." [4] *i.e.*, "Buinne, the Fierce red."

an treas ghlaodh, agus d'aithnigh*eadar* u*i*le g*ur*ab e Fea*rgus* do bhí an*n*; agus adubh*airt* Naoise le h-A*r*dán dul ion*n*a choin*n*e. Ag*us* adubh*airt* Déirdre gur aithin sí féin an ch*éad* ghlaodh ó Fhea*rgus*. "Cr*éad* fá*r* cheilis sin oru*i*n*n*e?" a*r* Naoise. "Aislinge ad chon*n*arc," a*r* si, "i*odhon* trí h-eóin d*o* thea*cht* chugu*i*n*n* ó Eamhu*i*n M[h]acha agus trí bolgu*i*m [1] meal*a* do thabh*airt* leó chugu*i*n*n*, agus na bolguim meal*a* d' f(h)agbhail agu*i*n*n*, agus tri bolgu*i*m d' ar bhfu*i*l do bhreith leó uain*n* ion*n*a nionad." "Cr*éad* an bhreith atá agad a*r* an aislinge [2] sin, a inghion?" [3] a*r* Naoise. "Atá," (a*r* Déirdr*e*, "Fea*rgus* do thea*cht* chugu*i*n*n* le tea*chtaireacht* síothchana aga déanamh, agus *Con*chubha*r* a*r* bhúr ttí, óir is millse ná mil tea*chtaireacht* shíothchán*a*." "'Eist,"[4] a*r* Naoise, "agus is fada atá Fea*rgus* san bport,[5] agus, a 'Ardáin, éi*righ* a*r* a chio*nn*." Gluaisios Ardán roimhe nó gó ráin*igh* ma*r* araibh Fea*rgus*, agus tug teor*a* pó*g* dó go na mh*a*caibh. Agus rug leis iad ma*r* a raibh Naoise, Déirdre, agus Ain*n*le, agus tugada*r* póga go dil agus go diachr*a* d' F(h)ea*rgus* go na mhacaibh; agus d' f(h)iafraigh*eadar* sgeal*a* Eírion*n* [6] de, ag*us* go mór mhór sgeal*a* Chóige Ula(dh). "Asiad sgeal*a* is féa*rr* agu*i*n*n*," a*r* Fea*rgus*, "i*odhon*, Conchubha*r* do m' [7] chursa a ccóraibh, agus a slánu*i*bh síothchána a*r* b*hur* cceann*n*sa, agus e *féin* do bheith dílios ta*i*rise dhibh, agus atá mo bhriatha*r* ormsa fa 'n [8] (t)slánu*i*ghea*cht* sin do chomhaill." [9] "Ní dulta dhóibh an*n* sin," (a*r* Déirdre), "óir is mó a ttigh*earnas* féin an Albu*i*n [10] ná tighea*rnas* Chonchubha*ir* an Eírin*n*." "As féa*rr* radha*r*c an dúthchais ná s*i*n u*i*le," (a*r* Fea*rgus*); "óir ní h-aoibhin*n* d*o* neach [ge] ma*d*h mór a rath agus inbhe [11] mun*a* bhfaicf*eadh* a dhúthch*as* gach laoi." "As fíor s*in*," (a*r* Naoise); "agus is an*n*sa liomsa 'Eire ná Alba, ac*ht* gidh mó mo thíghea*rnas* an Albain." "As daingio*n* [12] díbhse mo bhriatha*r*sa agus mo shlánaighe*acht*," a*r* Fea*rgus*. "Is daingion,"[12] a*r* Naoise; agus ní do dheóin Dhéirdre adubh*airt* Naoise s*in*, agus do bhí agá thoi*r*miosg a*r* Naoise dul go h-'Eirin*n* d' eagla Chonchubhai*r* agus Olltach, óir b*a* dearbh le g*ur*ab le rún ceilge do chu*ir* Conchubha*r* Fea*rgus* d'a niarraidh. Tug Fea*rgus* a bhriatha*r* dóibh dá mbeidís fir 'Eirion*n* a*r* tí an docha(i)r agus anion*n*arbhtha [13] nachar [14] dhaingion dóibh sgiath [15] na cloidhiomh [16] ná cathbhar*r* uaidhe féin. "Atá a fhios s*in* agamsa," a*r* Naoise; "agus reachamaoid le*at*." Gluaisighid riompa [17] iar san; [18] agus ní h-aithristea*r* an imthe(a)*cht*a go rángada*r* go tig(h) Bhorraig(h) mhic Cáinte. Agus d' f(h)euch Déirdre ta*r* a h-ais a*r* chríochaibh na h-Alban, agus adubhairt an laoi(dh) ma*r* lean*as*:

[1] bolgaim, nom. pl. of bolgam (sip). [2] MS., "aislin*n*ge." [3] inghean. [4] "'Eist" doubtful. [5] sa bport. [6] 'Eireann. [7] MS., "dom." [8] MS., "fán." [9] chomhalladh. [10] Albain. [11] MS., in*n*bhe. [12] daingean. [13] MS., "a n*n*ion*n*arbhtha." [14] MS., "nach ar." [15] MS., "sgiaith." [16] claidheamh. [17] rompa. [18] sin.

again that it was the cry of a man of Erin. "That is not the cry of a man of Erin," said Deirdre, "but the cry of a man of Alba." Fergus gave the third cry, and they all recognised that it was Fergus, and Naesi said to Ardan to go to meet him. And Deirdre said that she recognised the first cry from Fergus. "Why didst thou conceal that from us?" said Naesi. "A dream which I have had," she said, "to wit, that three birds came to us from Emain Macha, and brought with them for us three sips of honey, and left the three sips of honey with us and took away three sips of our blood in their stead." "What opinion hast thou (formed) as to that dream, Princess?" said Naesi. "My opinion is," replied Deirdre, "that Fergus has come to offer to us a message of peace, and that Conchobar has a design against you; for sweeter than honey is a message of peace." "Hearken!" said Naesi, "Fergus' ship is in the port, and Ardan, arise thou, to meet him." Ardan went forward until he came where Fergus was, and gave three kisses to him and to his sons. And he brought him with him to where Naesi, Deirdre, and Ainnle were; and they gave kisses affectionately and earnestly to Fergus and to his sons; and he asked of them tidings of Erin, and more especially the tidings of the province of Ulster. "The best tidings we have," said Fergus, "are that Conchobar has sent me for you with covenants and guarantees of peace, and that he is himself faithful and kindly disposed towards you; and my word is pledged in regard to the fulfilment of this guaranty." "It is not meet for them to go thither," said Deirdre, "for their own lordship in Alba is greater than Conchobar's lordship in Erin. "Better," said Fergus, "is the sight of one's native country than all that; for one is not happy however great may be his prosperity and state if he does not see his native country every day." "True is that," said Naesi, "although my lordship in Alba be greater." "Sure unto you are my word and guaranty," said Fergus. "They are sure," replied Naesi; and it was not with Deirdre's consent that Naesi said that; and she was forbidding Naesi to go to Erin for fear of Conchobar and the men of Ulster; for she was sure that it was with a treacherous design that Conchobar sent Fergus for them. Fergus pledged his word unto them that if the men of Erin were intending their injury and destruction, neither sword nor helmet would protect them from himself. "I know that," said Naesi; "and we will go with thee." After that they set off, and their journeyings are not told until they came to the house of Borrach the son of Cainte. And Deirdre looked behind her at the coasts of Alba, and uttered the following lay:—

Ionmhuin tír, an tír úd shoir—
Alba go na h-iongantaibh ;
Nocha ttiocfainn[1] aiste alé,
Muna ttagainn le Naoise.

Ionmhuin Dún Fiódh(a), is ionmhuin Dún Fionn
'S *is*[2] ionmhuin [an] Dún ós [a] ccionn ;
Ionmhuin Inis Dróighin de,
'S *is*[2] ionmhuin Dún Suibhne.

Coill Chuanna! 'O 'n Choill Chuanna.
Mar a bhfuilid uisgeadha fuara ;
Aoibhinn do bhadhas an tan,
Agus Naoise an oirear[3] Albán

Gleann Caoin ! 'O 'n Gleann Caoin !
Do chodlainn fá m' earradh chaoimh
Iasg is eisfheoil [is saill] bruic[4]
Fá h-í mo chuíd an Gleann Caoin !

Gleann Masáin ! 'O 'n Gleann Masáin !
Ard achreamh, geal a ghasáin ;[5]
Do ghniodhmaois codladh corrach,
'Os Inbhear mongach Masáin[6]

Loch Eitche ! 'O 'n Loch Eitche !
Ann do thógbhas mo chéad t(h)ig(h) ;
Aluinn a fhiodh ar néirg(h)e
Baile[7] gréine a Loch Eitche.

Gleann 'Orchaoin ! 'O 'n Gleann 'Orchaoin !
Fá h-e an gleann direach dromchaoin ;
Níor uallcha[8] fear a aoise
Ná Naoise an Gleann 'Orchaoin.

Gleann na Ruadh ![9] 'O 'n Gleann na Ruadh ![9]
Mo ghean ar a bhfear[10] dár dual ;
Binn guth cuaiche ós craoibh chruim
ar an druim[11] ós Gleann na Ruadh !

[1] MS., "noch an ttiocfainn." [2] MS., "'S *us*," or "'S *as*." [3] MS., "oirthear." [4] MS., "broic." [5] MS., "a mhasain ;" but the Glen Masan MS. shows that "a ghasain" is the correct reading. [6] The MS. has "os monga Gleanna Masáin." The Glen Masan MS. has "'Os Inber mungach Masain." [7] The Glen Masan MS. has "Buaile." [8] MS., "Uallach." [9] MS., "ruag." [10] MS., "ar an bhfear." [11] MS., "ar an ndruim."

Dear is the land, yonder eastern land—
  Alba, with its wonders;
I would not have come hither thence
  If I had not come with Naesi!

Dear is Dun Fiodha, and dear Dun Finn,
  And dear is the Dun above them;
Dear is Inis Draegen, too,
  And dear is Dun Suibhné.

Coill Cuanna! O Coill Cuanna!
  Where there are cooling springs;
Happy was I then wont to be
  With Naesi in Alba's bounds.

Glen Caen! O Glen Caen!
  I would sleep beneath my soft covering;
Fish, venison, and badger's fat—
  This was my food in Glen Caen.

Glen Masán! O Glen Masán!
  High its sorrel, fair its grasses;
We slept our sleep unsteady
  On grassy Inver Masán.

Loch Etive! O Loch Etive!
  'Twas there I reared my first house;
Lovely its woods on rising
  . . . . . .

Glen Orchain! O Glen Orchain!
  It was the straight glen of smooth ridge;
Nor more gallant was a man of his age
  Than Naesi in Glen Orchain.

Glen of the Roes![1] O Glen of the Roes!
  My love to him who is its heir;
Sweet is the cuckoo's voice on bending bough
  On the ridge above the Glen of the Roes!

[1] "Gleann na ruadh" (Glen of the roes) is "Glend da ruadh" (Glen of the two roes) in the Glen Masan MS. This glen is understood to be "Glendarual." In "Gleann na ruadh," the final *n* of the article disappears by assimilation with the following *r*.

Ionmhuin Inis Droighin de,
Aguṣ a uisge gainmhe ;
Go nach (t)tiocfainn aisd [1] alé,
Acht muna ttiginn le Naoise.

A h-aithle na laoi(dhe) sin tainigh Feargus agus clann Uisnech go tig(h) Bhorraig(h) mhic Cáinte mar aon le Déirdre, agus tug Borrach póga dóibh go dil agus go diachra. "Atá fleadh [2] agam duit, a Fhearguis," ar Borrach, "agus is geas duit gan a diultadh." O d' chuala Fargus sin, do rin(neadh) rothnuall corcra dhe o bhonn go bathas. "As olc do ghníodh tú sin, a Bhorraig(h)," ar se, "agus Conchubhar ar ccur mo bhréithir ormsa clann Uisneach do chur gan oireasadh [3] go h-Eamhuin M(h)acha an lá thiocfaidís an 'Eirinn." Agus d' f(h)iafraigh [4] Fargus do Naoise: "Créad [do] d(h)eantar uime sin," ar se. "Deantar," ar Deirdre, "a rógha agadsa clann Uisneach do thréigion nó fleadh do chaithiomh." "Ní threigfeadh mise iad," ar Fargus; "acht cuirfead mo dhís mhac féin leó, iodhon, Iollann Fionn agus Buinne Borbruadh." "Dar mo bhréithir," ar Naoise, "ní beag liom féin sin, óir ní neach eile do chosain [5] mé riamh acht me féin." Agus do ghluais Naoise ó 'n láthraig(h) le feirg; agus do lean Déirdre, Ainnle, agus Ardan e, agus dís mhac Fhearguṣa. Agus d' f(h)ágbhadar Fargus go dubhach dob(h)rónach, acht amháin gur ba dearbh leis dá mbeidís cúig [6] Coige 'Eirionn ar aon láthair nách [t]tiocfaidh dhiobh a choimeirce [7] féin do bhriseadh.

Dála chloinne h-Uisneach, do ghluaiseadar riompa [8] an athghairid gacha conaire agus gacha caoimheolais; agus adubhairt Déirdre: "Do bhéaruinn féin cómhairle mhaith díbh." "Cá comhairle sin ?" ar siad. "Dul go h-Inis Cuillinn idir 'Eirinn agus Albain anocht, agus fanamhuin innte go ccaithfeadh Fargus an f[h]leadh úd; agus is comhaill bréithir d' Fhargus sin, agus fós is uireasbhuidh dhibhse e." Do labhair clann Fhearguṣa, agus aseadh adubhradar: "Is ag rádh uilc linne sin, a Dhéirdre, mar nách biadh ionnainn coimeirce [9] do dhéanamh, gion go mbiadh bhúr ccómhmhaithse do láimh ag cosnamh linn, agus bréithir Fhearguis maille ris." "Mairg tháinigh leis an bréithir [10] sin," ar Déirdre, "agus gur thréig Fargus ar fhleadh sinn;" agus adubhairt an laoidh [11]:

[1] aiste. [2] MS., "fleadha. [3] MS., "oireasamh." [4] MS., "dfiafraidh." [5] MS., "chosnaimh." [6] MS., "chúig." [7] chomairce. [8] rompa. [9] comairce. [10] MS., "an mbreithir." [11] MS., "laoidhe."

Dear is Inis Draegen,[1] too,
And its stream with sandy bed; [2]
I would not have come hither hence
If I had not come with Naesi.[3]

After that lay, Fergus and the sons of Uisnech came to the house of Borrach, the son of Cainte, and Deirdre along with them; and Borrach kissed them fondly and earnestly. "I have a feast for thee, Fergus," said Borrach; "and it is an obligation of honour on thee not to refuse it." When Fergus heard this, he became a crimson mass from the foot-sole to the face. "Ill hast thou done that, Borrach," said he, "and that Conchobar has bound me under solemn promise that I should send the sons of Uisnech to Emain Macha without delay the day they came to Erin." And Fergus asked of Naesi, "What is to be done regarding that?" said he. "Let this be done," said Deirdre—"Thou hast thy choice, to forsake the sons of Uisnech, or to partake of the feast."[4] "I shall not forsake them," said Fergus; "but I will send my own two sons with them, namely, Illann the Fair and Buinne the Fierce Red." "Upon my word," said Naesi, "I think that not little, for it is not any other that has ever defended me but myself." And Naesi moved from the spot with wrath; and Deirdre, Ainnle, and Ardan, and the two sons of Fergus followed him. And they left Fergus behind them sad and sorrowful, only that he was certain that if the five Provinces of Erin were assembled on one spot, they would not be able to break his guaranty.

As to the sons of Uisnech, they went forward by every nearest way and kindly information; and Deirdre said, "I would myself give you good counsel." "What is that counsel?" said they. "To go to the Island of Cuillinn, between Erin and Alba, to-night, and stay there until Fergus will eat of that feast; and that will be a fulfilling by Fergus of his word, and besides it is needful for you." The sons of Fergus spoke, and what they said was—"That is saying evil of us, Deirdre, as if we were not able to give protection, though such good hands as yours were not protecting along with us, and the word of Fergus besides." "Alas! that we have come hither relying on that word," said Deirdre, "and that Fergus has forsaken us for a feast;" and she uttered this lay:—

[1] Now "Inis Draighneach" (the Island of Thorns) in Loch Awe. [2] The Glen Masan MS. has "a uisge ingainim glan" (its water in pure sand). [3] For "le Naoise," the Glen Masan MS. has "lem inmain" = "le m' ionmhain" (with my dear or beloved one), the last word of the lay being thus, as usual, the same as the first word. [4] As these are not alternatives, there seems to be a mistake in the text. O'Flanagan's version has, "do rogha agat-sa, mic Uisnech do thréigion no an fhleadh" (thou hast thy choice, to forsake the children of Uisnech or the feast).

Ma*irg* tháinigh le b*r*eithi*r* mhi*r*
Fhea*rgus*a m(h)ic R(o)ígh[1] ró-ghil;
Ní dhéanadhe[2] me a*cht* ró chrádh dhe—
Uch is uch an*n* mo ch*r*óidhe!

Mo chróidhe ion*n*a chró chumha,
Atà anois[3] fá mhór phudhar;[4]
Mo thruagh na m*a*ca maithe!
Tángada*r* bhúr ttiughlaithe.[5]

Ná h-aba*ir* [sin], a Dhéird*re* dhian,
A bhean is gile ná an ghrian,
Muna ttígh Fea*rgus* go ndáil nga*ir*id,
Cian bh*us*[6] buan a bhiothma*irg*.

Faráor[7] is fada lio*m* s*in*,
Bh*ír* ccéim ano*cht* go h-Eamhuin—
Bhúr ttea*cht* a h-Albain g(h)la(i)n gh*r*ianaig(h),
Noch*a* lio*m*sa is lánmha*irg*.

A h-ait(h)le na laoi(dhe) s*in* tangad*ar* go Fion*n*-charn[8] n*a* forfha*ire* a*r* Sliabh Fuaid, agus d' f(h)an Deirdre d' a néis[9] ag ainfhios dóibh; agus do thu*it* a tóir*chim* suain agus codlata uirre[10] t*re* thuirse. Agus do mhothaig(h) Naoise g*ur* fhágfadh[11] se Déirdre d'a*n* éis, agus d' f(h)ill uirre.[12] Agus ró eirígh as a codla. "Créad an mhoillse do rin(n)is, a Ríogh*an*?" a*r* Naoise. "Róm lúighe a suan," a*r* si, "agus tarfas[13] fis fáthach agus aisling ádhuathmh*ar* iong*an*tach dhomh ann, i*odhon*, gan achean*n* a*r* chea*cht*a*r* agaibhse a ttriur, iona a*r* Iollan*n* Fhion*n*, agus a ch*eann* féin a*r* Bhuin*ne* Borbruadh, agus ga*n* a chongnamh libhse; agus do rin(n) an laoi(dh):

Truagh an táidhbhse tarfas[13] dhamh,
A cheathra*r* f[h]eat*a* fhion*n*-ghlan,
G*an* che*ann* uaibh a*r* chea*cht*a*r* dhe,
G*an* chongnamh fi*r* re chéile.

Nochar[14] chan do bheul a*cht* olc,
A bhean ró-áluin*n* eadro*cht*,
Neimh do bheóil thana fhan*n*
A*r* ghallaibh[15] mara Manan*n*.

[1] The MS. is "Rígh;" but other versions have "Roigh," the name of Fergus' father. [2] dhéanfad. [3] MS., "annois." [4] MS., "phudhair." [5] MS., "bhúr ttiodhlaicthe." [6] is. [7] MS., "fairior." [8] MS., "Fionncharrna." [9] MS., "dá ndéis." [10] MS., "uirthe." [11] MS., "fhágabh." [12] MS., "uirthe." [13] MS., "tarrfas." [14] MS., "Noch ar." [15] The MS. has "ar dhallán mara Manann."

Alas! to have come on the wanton word
  Of Fergus, Roigh's son, the Fair;
I shall not get [1] aught but sorrow of it,
  Uch and uch! within my heart.

My heart a clod of sorrow
  Is this night, 'tis great distress;
Woe is me! ye goodly sons,
  The fulness of your days is come.

Say not so, O! Deirdre keen,
  Thou woman fairer than the sun;
If Fergus comes not with short delay,
  Long and lasting will be the constant woe.

Alas! I deem it long,
  Your step this night to Emain;
Your coming from bright and sunny Alba
  Not to me, 'tis full woe.

After this lay, they came to Finn-charn [2] of the watch-tower on the Mountain of Fuad, and Deirdre tarried behind them unobserved; and a deep sleep and slumber fell on her from weariness. And Naesi noticed that he had left Deirdre behind him, and he turned back for her. "What tarrying is this that thou hast made, Princess?" said Naesi. "I lay down in sleep," she replied, "and a terrible vision and a horrid strange dream appeared unto me, to wit, that his head was not on any of you three, nor on Illann the Fair, and that his own head was on Buinne Borbruadh, and that his help was not with you;" and she made this lay:—

Woeful the vision that hath appeared unto me,
  Ye four stately, fair-bright (sons);
His head was not on one of you,
  And none helping the other.

Thy mouth speaks naught but ill,
  Thou woman fairest, bright;
The venom of thy thin delicate lips
  (Be) against the strangers of the Sea of Manannan!

[1] Lit. "do," or "make." [2] "The White Cairn."

Do chiusa a ch*eann* a*r* Bhuin*ne*,
'O 'se[1] a shaoghal is faide—
A cheann a*r* Bhuin*ne* Borbruadh,
Nocha liom ano*cht* is truagh.

A h-aithle na laoi(dhe) *sin* do ghluais*ead*a*r* riompa go h-'Ard-na-soileach, ris aráidhtea*r* Ardmacha andiu[2]; agus adubh*airt* Déird*re*: "As fuath[3] lio*m* an nídh ad chím son*n*," a*r* si. "Créad *sin*, a Rio*ghan*?" a*r* Naoise. "Do nealsa *féin* ad chiú ós do chion*n* san aér,[4] agus is neul fol*a* e." Agus adubh*airt* Deird*re*: "Do bhea*r*fain*n* féin comha*ir*le mhaith dhíbh, a chlann Uisne*ach*." "Cá cómha*ir*le sin?" a*r* siad. "Dul go Dún Dealga(i)n ano*cht*, ma*r* a bhfuil Cúchuloin*n*, agus te*acht* a ma*ir*each ma*r* aon ris a ccean*n* Chonchubha*ir*." "'O nách (bh)fuil eagl*a* orui*n*n," a*r* Naoise, "ní dhéana*m* an chómha*ir*le sin," a*r* se; agus do ron*n*sad an laoi(dh) ma*r* aon:

A Naoise, dea*r*c a*r* do néal,
Do chíu son*n*a[5] sa náer[6]—
Do chíu son*n* ós Eamhuín uaine,[7]
Fói*r*néal n*a* fola[8] flan*n*ruaidh.

Ró ghabh bíodhga t*r*eas an neal,
Do chíu uaim an*n* sa náer[9]
As cosmhuil re fód fol*a*
An néal uathmha*r* iomthana

Do bhea*r*uin*n* cómha*ir*le dhíbh,
A mhaca áille Uisneach,
Gan dul go h-Eamhuin ano*cht*,
Tre bhfuil oruibh do ghuasa*cht*.

Rachmaoidne go Dún Dealga(i)n,
Ma*r* a bhfuil Cú gach céarda[10]
Tiocfamaoid a ma*ir*each an(d)e*as*
Ma*r* aon is Cú n*a* ccaoimhchle*as*.

Do b*a* ann*a*mh ria*mh* roimhe,
A ua rathmha[i]*r* Rudhraighe,[11]
G*an* a*r* mbeith a*r* aon sgéal de,
Mise is t*usa*, a Naoise.

'Nua*ir* thug Manan[n]án an chuach
Dhuitse agus Cú cómhluath[12]
Ní bheithéa a*m* agh*aidh*si dhe,
A deirim riot, a Naoisi.

[1] MS., "óse." [2] MS., "aniogha." [3] MS., "fuaith." [4] MS., "aodhar" [5] sunn. [6] MS., "aodhar." [7] MS., "uaim," but other versions have "uaithne" (green), which is evidently correct. [8] MS., "fole." [9] MS., "sa naodhar." [10] MS., "cearrda." [11] MS., "Ruadhghruidhe." [12] MS., "comhluaith."

I see his head on Buinne,
  Since his days are longest;
His head on Buinne Borbruadh
  To me this night is naught but woe.

After this lay, they moved onward to Ardnasalech,[1] which is now called Ardmacha: and Deirdre said, "I hate the thing which I see here," said she. "What thing is that, Princess?" said Naesi. "Thine own cloud I see over thy head in the sky, and it is a cloud of blood;" and Deirdre said, "I would myself give you good counsel, ye sons of Uisnech." "What counsel is that?" said they. "To go to Dun Delgan[2] this night, where Cuchulainn is; and to come to-morrow along with him to meet Conchobar." "Since we are not afraid," said Naesi, "we will not take that counsel;" and they made this lay together:—

O! Naesi, behold thy cloud,
  I see it here in the sky;
I see here over Emain green
  A cold cloud of crimson blood.

I have taken alarm from the cloud,
  Which I see here in the sky:
Like unto a clot of blood
  Is the terrible thin-edged cloud.

I fain would give you advice,
  Ye comely sons of Uisnech;
Go ye not to Emain this night,
  Because of the danger before you.

We will go to Dun Delgan,
  Where dwells the Hound skilled in all arts;
We will come to-morrow from the south,
  We and the Hound famed in feats.

Seldom were we ever before,
  Thou valiant grandson of Rudhraighe,
Without being of one mind,
  I and thou, O! Naesi.

When Mananan gave the cup
  To thee and the Hound, of equal speed,
Thou wouldst not be against me then,
  I say to thee, O! Naesi.

[1] "Ardnasalech" (the Height of the Willows). [2] Now Dundálk.

do rin(n) dr(a)oidheacht[1] orrth*a*; óir do chu*ir* se mu*ir* m(h)ór-thon*n*ach a*r* f*eadh* an mhacha*ire* roimh chloinn U*i*sne*a*ch, agus fir Ul*adh* a*r* tal*amh* tir*im* d' *a* ccois ion*n*a ndiaigh. Agus ro b*a* truagh m*ar* do bhad*ar* clan*n* U*i*sneach d' a tt*ra*och*a* san m(h)or-mhu*ir*, agus Naoise ag congmháil Dhéirdre fór a ghualain*n* d' *a* h-anacail[2] a*r* a báthadh. As an*n* s*in* d' f(h)óga*ir* Con*chubhar* clan*n* U*i*sneach do m(h)a*r*b*adh*, agus do dhiultada*r* fir Ul*adh* u*i*le sin do dheana*mh*; óir ní raibh aon du*i*ne an Olt*a*ibh na raibh tua*r*asdal o Naoise dhó. Do bhí óglach ag Con*chubhar* da*r* bh' ainim Máine Laimh-dhea*r*g, m*a*c Rígh Lochla(i)n*n*, agus as e Naoise do mha*r*bh a atha*ir* agus a dhias dea*r*bhrátha*r* agus adubha*ir*t go ndiongnadh [e] f*éin* an dithchean(n)adh an dioghail an ghniomh*a* s*in*. "Mais*eadh*," a*r* Ardán, "ma*r*bh me f*éin* a*r* ttóis, óir is mé is óige do m' b(h)ráithribh." "Ní h-e s*in* a deanta*r*," a*r* Ain*n*le, "a*cht* ma*r*bhtha*r* mé f*éin* a*r* ttóis." "Ní h-amhl*a* is cóir," a*r* Naoise; "a*cht* ata cl*oidhea*mh agamsa tug Manan(n)án m*a*c Lir dhamh, nach fagbhan*n* fu*i*ghioll bu*i*lle ná béime; agus buailtior[3] oru*inn* attruir an éinf(h)ea*cht* é go nach faicf*eadh* aoin(n)each agu*i*nn a dhearbhratha*ir* aga d(h)ithchean*n*-adh." As an*n* sin do s(h)in*eadar* na h-uaisle s*in* am braighde a*r* aoincheap, agus tug Maine coilgbhéim cl*oidhei*mh dhóibh g*ur* theasg na trí cin*n* an einf(h)ea*cht* diobh a*r* an latha*ir* s*in*; agus gach neach d'Olltachaibh a*r* a*r* ghoill s*in* do léig*eadar* trí trom-gha*r*rtha[4] cumha umpa.*

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* O'Flanagan's Version has here a short prose paragraph followed by the lay which refers to Naesi's visit to the daughter of the Earl of Duntroon and to Deirdre's jealousy. We give in this note the prose paragraph from O'Flanagan and a version of the lay (slightly different from O'Flanagan's) from a MS. collection of Scottish and Irish songs written at least two centuries ago, and forming No. XLVIII. of the Edinburgh Collection of Gaelic Manuscripts. [See *Reliquiæ Celticæ*, Vol. I., p. 119]:

"Imthusa Deirdre ró chaeidh go truagh, tuirsech, acas ró tharraing a folt acas a finnfadh, acas do bhí ag techt air chloinn Uisnigh, acas air Albain, acas do rinne an laidh:

"Sor(a)idh soir go h-Albain uaim!
Fa maith radharc [a] cuan 's a[5] glean*n*
Mar re clan*n* U*i*sneach aig seilg,
B' aoibhin(n) a bheith ós leirg a be(a)n*n*.

[1] MS., "droighea*cht*." [2] MS., "h-nachal." [3] buailtear.
[4] tromghartha. [5] MS., "is."

When thou didst lead me forth
  To Easruadh . . .
Thou wouldst not be against me then,
  I say to thee, O! Naesi.

After this lay, they went forward until they saw Emain Macha in the distance. "I shall tell you how you may know for certain," said Deirdre, "if they mean to act treacherously towards you." "How that?" said Naesi. "If you are allowed into the house in which are Conchobar and the nobles of Ulster," she replied, "you will not be treacherously dealt with." They came to Emain Macha, and knocked at the door; and the doorkeeper answered them, and went with tidings to Conchobar that the sons of Uisnech were at the door, and the sons of Fergus, and Deirdre. Conchobar called all his servants and attendants to him, and asked of them how the house of the Red Branch was provided with food and drink. They replied, that should all the men of Ulster come to it, they would find a sufficiency of food and drink. It was then that Conchobar ordered the sons of Uisnech to be taken to the house of the Red Branch; and Deirdre said that it were better to take her own counsel, "And depart forthwith," said she. "We will not depart," said Illann the Fair; "and great is thy fear, woman. We will go to the house of the Red Branch." Attendants were sent with them; and generous and pleasant foods and bitter cheering drinks were supplied to them, so that they were joyful and merry, and servants and attendants were all drunk and jovial; but they[1] were weary from the length of their journey. It was then that Naesi ordered the chess-board to be brought that they might play.

It was then that Conchobar said, "Which of you, youths, will go to see if her own form and beauty still remain to Deirdre? for if they remain, there is not in the world a more beautiful woman than she." "I will go myself," said Lebarchan, "and I will bring thee sure tidings." This was the way with Lebarchan—Naesi and Deirdre were more dear to her than any other persons in the world; for she often went through the regions of the world bringing tidings to them and from them. Lebarchan went to where Naesi and Deirdre were; and Conchobar's chess-board (was) between them, and they were playing on it. Lebarchan kissed

[1] *i.e.*, the sons of Uisnech and Deirdre.

eadtortha[1] agus iad ag imirt uirthe.[2] Tug Leabharchám póga go dil agus go diachra dóibh, agus adubhairt: "Ní maith dhíbh an dara nidh as annsa le Conchubhar rugadh uaidh riamh do bheith agaibh d'á h-imirt, iodhon, an ceannchaomh; agus is do bhúr bhfios do cuireadh mise d'á fhéuchaint an mairionn a dreach ná a dealbh féin ar Dhéirdre." "As olc an nidh adéuntar anocht an Eamhuin." ar Deirdre, "iodhon, tri coinnle gaisge na ngaodhal[3] do mharbha(dh) a bhfeall, agus ni bhiadh Eamhuin aon oidhche is fearr iona[4] sin go bruinne an bhrátha; agus adubhairt an laoi(dh):

As truagh liom an meabhal[5]
A deantar anocht an Eamhuin;
Agus ó 'n[6] meabhal[5] a mach
Ba h-í an Eamhuín fhionghalach[7]

An triar as fearr faoi neamh,
Dár imthigh ar tuinn talmhan,
Doilg(he) liomsa am beith mar (a)ta—
A marbhadh a los aon mhná.

Naoise agus Ainnle go mbládh,
As Ardán baisgheal am bráthair;
Feall ar an dreim[8] sin go luaith,
Nocha liomsa nach lán-truagh.[9]

A h-aithle na laoi(dhe) sin adubhairt Leabharchám le macaibh Fheargusa fuinneóga agus dóirse an tíghe do dhúnadh: "Agus dá ttigthear chugaibh," ar si, "beiridh buadh, agus déanaidh[10] calmacht, agus cosnaidh sibh féin go maith." Agus do c(h)aoi Leabharchám frasa dian déar, agus ceileabhras[11] dóibh, agus tainigh mar aráibh Conchubhar. Fiafraigheas Conchubhar sgeala dhi. "Atáid droichsgeala agus sgeala matha agam," ar si. "Cia h-iad sin?" ar Conchubhar. "As maith an sgeala," ar si, an triar is féarr deal(bh) agus deanamh an Eirinn do theacht chuguinn, iodhon clann Uisneach do theacht go Cóige Uladh; agus as e sin sgeala as féarr aguinn. Agus as e sgeala is measa agam, iodhon an bhean is fearr dealbh agus deanamh san domhan ag imtheacht uainn a h-Eamhuin, nach (bh)fuil a cruith na a deilbh féin uirthi;" 'O d'chuala Conchubhar sin, do chua(i)dh morán d'á éud ar ccúlu, agus do ghaibh[12] ag caoi andia(i)gh sgéimhe Dhéirdre go ndubhairt arís: "Cia aguibh do reachas[13] d'á

[1] eatorra. [2] uirre. [3] no ngaoidheal. [4] MS., "ionna." [5] MS., "meabhall." [6] MS., "ón." [7] MS., "fhionnghalach." [8] MS., "ar an drúim." [9] The MS. is "noch is liomsa is lántrúagh," which is evidently incorrect. The Glen Masan MS. has "noch limsá nach lantruagh," with which O'Flanagan's version agrees. [10] MS., "déinidh." [11] MS., "ceiliobhras." [12] do ghabh. [13] MS., "reachach."

them affectionately and tenderly, and said, "It is not well of you to have the second thing dearest to Conchobar ever taken from him playing upon it; that is, the polished chess-board; and it is to see you to ascertain if her own form and beauty still remain to Deirdre that I am sent." "Evil is the deed that will be done this night in Emain," said Deirdre, "namely, the three torches of valour of the Gael will be slain by treachery; and Emain will not be better for that for one night until the hour of doom;" and she uttered this lay:—

Sad to me is the treachery
  That is done this night in Emain,
And because of that treachery henceforth
  It will be fratricidal Emain.

The three best under heaven
  That have walked on the face of earth,
Grievous to me their being as they are
  Slain for one woman's sake.

Naesi and Ainnle renowned
  And Ardan of white-hands their brother,
Treachery to this band suddenly
  'Tis not to me 'tis not full woe.

After that lay, Lebarchan told the sons of Fergus to shut the windows and doors of the house. "And if they come to you," said she, "win ye victory, and do valiantly, and defend yourselves well." And Lebarchan shed hot showers of tears, and took leave of them, and came where Conchobar was. Conchobar asked tidings of her. "I have both evil tidings and good tidings," said she. "What are they?" said Conchobar. "It is good tidings," she replied, "that the three of best form and appearance in Erin have come to us, that the sons of Uisnech have come to the Province of Ulster. And these are the best tidings we have. And the worst tidings I have are, namely, that the woman of best form and appearance in the world when she departed from us out of Emain has not retained her own beauty or form." When Conchobar heard that, much of his jealousy left him; and he took to lamenting the loss of Deirdre's beauty, until he said a second time, "Which of you will go to see if her own form and

fheuchaint a mairionn a dealbh ná a déanamh féin ar Dheirdre ?" Agus d' f(h)iafraigh sin fo t(h)rí, agus niór fhreaga(i)r aoin(n)each é. As ann sin adubhairt Conchubhar le Tréandorn:[1] "A Thréandoirn,[2] cia do mharbh t'atha(i)r agus do t(h)riúr d(h)earbhráthar ?" "D' f(h)éadar," ar se, "gurab e Naoise mac Uisneach do mharbh iad. "Maiseadh, a Threandoirn,"[2] ar Conchubar, "éirig(h)si d' á fhios a mairionn a dealbh féin ar Dhéirdre." Do ghluais Treandorn roimhe d' ionnsaidhe na brúighne, agus fuair se fuinneoga agus dóirse an dúna dúnta. Agus do ghaibh eagla é, agus adubhairt: "Ní cóir dhamh clann Uisneach do thaobhadh, óir atá fearg go mór orrtha" Agus fuair fuinneóg dearmaid[3] ar an mbruighin[4] gan dúnadh, agus do ghaibh ag feuchaint ar Naoise treas an bhfuinneoig;[5] agus do mhothaig(h) Déirdre sin, agus do chuir a cceill do Naoise é. Agus d' f(h)euch Naoise amach, agus do chon(n)airc súil an fhir sin. Agus as ambla do bhí féin agus fear ghonta na táiplise ionna láimh; agus tug urchar uirimisneach uaidh do 'n fhear gur chuir an ionad súil[6] an óglaoig(h)[7] é. Agus táinigh mar araibh Conchubhar mar sin agus e ar leath-shúil. "As briathar damhsa," ar se, "a Chonchubhair gurab adhbhur[8] Righ 'Eirionn[9] Naoise mac Uisneach, agus gurab í Déirdre bean as fearr dealbh agus deanamh do mhnáibh na cruinne." As ann sin adubhairt Conchubhar: "Eirg(h)idh, a Olltacha,[10] agus tag(h)aidh timpchioll[11] na bruighne agus cuiridh tre dhearg lasracha í." Iar sin d' éirg(h)eadar cach an aoinf(h)eacht, agus do léigeadar trí garrtha timpchioll[11] na bruighne agus do chuireadar trí[12] th(e)ine í. Mar do chualadar clann F(h)eargusa na tromgharrtha sin, fiafruighid[13] cia do bhí ann. "Ata Conchubhar agus Olltaig(h)," ar siad. "Truagh sin," ar Iollann Fionn, "ma 's[14] i coimeirce[15] Fheargusa do b' áil líbh do bhrise(adh)." "Dar mo bhréithir," ar Conchubhar, "as mó d' eagcóir[16] do chlann Uisneach mo bheansa do bheith aco iona[17] san."[18] "Uch mo thruagh! a chlann Uisne(a)ch, do fealladh oruibh," ar Deirdre. "Dar mo bhréithir," ar Buinne Borbruadh mac F(h)eargusa, "ma fealladh[19] ni fheallfamna;" agus iar san do g(h)lac a arm agus tainigh amach agus do mharbh trí chéad d' Olltachaibh do 'n ruathar sin, agus do bháidh na teinnte, agus do mheasg na slóigh. Adubhairt Conchubhar ann sin: "Cia do ghnidh na measga so ar na slóghaibh ?" "Mise sin," ar Buinne Borbruadh, mac F(h)eargusa. "Cumhtha mór uaimse dhuit, a Bhuinne," ar Conchubhar, "agus tréig clann Uisneach." "Créad na cumht(h)a sin ?" ar Buinne. "Do bheara mé tri triocha-céad[20]

[1] MS., "Treandorrnn." [2] MS., "Threandorrnn." [3] MS., "dearmoid." [4] ar an bhruighin. [5] a bhfuinneóig. [6] súla. [7] óglaigh. [8] adhbhar. [9] 'Eireann. [10] a Ulltacha. [11] timchioll. [12] tre. [13] fiafraighid. [14] MS., "más." [15] comairce. [16] eucoir. [17] MS., "ionna." [18] sin. [19] MS., "feallag." [20] MS., "triucha ead."

appearance remain to Deirdre?" And he asked the same (thing) thrice, and no one answered him. It was then that Conchobar said to Trendorn, "Trendorn,[1] who slew thy father and thy brother?" "I know," said he, "that it was Naesi the son of Uisnech that slew them." "Then,[2] Trendorn," said Conchobar, "go thou to ascertain if her own form remains to Deirdre." Trendorn went forward to the door of the dwelling; and he found the windows and doors shut. And fear seized upon him, and he said, "I ought not to approach the sons of Uisnech, for great wrath is upon them." And he discovered a window of the dwelling that was left open by mistake, and he began to look at Naesi through the window. And Deirdre noticed that, and told Naesi. And Naesi looked and saw the man's eye. And it happened that he had a dead chess-man in his hand, and he gave it a well-aimed throw, so that he put it into the fellow's eye. And he came to where Conchobar was in that state, having only one eye. "I give my word," said he, "Conchobar, that Naesi, the son of Uisnech, is meet to be King of Erin, and Deirdre has the best form and appearance of all the women in the world." It was then that Conchobar said, "Arise, ye Ulstermen, surround the house, and set it in red flames" (of fire). Thereupon the rest rose up together, and sent forth three great shouts round the house, and they set it on fire. When the sons of Fergus heard those loud shouts round the dwelling, they asked who were there. "Conchobar and the Ulstermen," replied they. "Sad is that," said Illann the Fair, "if it is Fergus' guaranty you wish to break." "Upon my word," said Conchobar, "it is a greater wrong for the sons of Uisnech to have my wife than that." "Uch, alas! sons of Uisnech, ye have been betrayed," said Deirdre. "Upon my word," said Buinne Borbruadh, the son of Fergus, "if ye have been betrayed, we will not betray you;" and thereupon he seized his arms, and came forth and slew three hundred of the Ulstermen in that onset; and he put out the fires, and threw the troops into confusion. Conchobar then said, "Who hath caused this routing of the troops?" "I have," said Buinne Borbruadh, the son of Fergus. "I will give thee great bribes,[3] Buinne," said Conchobar, "and forsake the sons of Uisnech." "What are these bribes?" said Buinne. "I will give thee a cantred of land, my confidence,

[1] *i.e.*, Strong-fist. [2] Lit., "If it was." [3] Lit. "Great bribes" [or rewards] "from me to thee, Buinne."

d' f(h)ea*r*an*n* duit, mo chog*a*r, ag*us* mo chomha*i*rle." "Glacad sin," a*r* Bui*n*ne," ag*us* do ghaibh na cumhtha. Agus do rin(n)*eadh* tre mhiorbhuilidhe [1] De sliabh do'n triucha-*cead* si*n* an oidhche sin féin. Ag*us* is ris raidhtea*r* Dáil-Bui*n*ne an Olltaibh andiu.[2] Ma*r* do chuala Déirdre sin: "D' f(h)eall Bui*n*ne oruibh," a*r* si; "agus is aithrea*mh*ail an ma*c* é." "Da*r* mo bhreithi*r*," a*r* Iolan*n* Fion*n*, "ni thréig*fed* *féin* sibh an *feadh* mha*i*rfios an cloidheamh [3] so aga*m*." Agus táinigh [4] Iollan*n* amach ia*r*san [5] agus tug tri luath-chuarta [6] cura timpchioll [7] na bru*i*ghne, agus do m(h)a*r*bh trí chéad d' Olltachaibh; agus tainigh ta*r* ais [8] ma*r* araibh Naoise ag*us* e ag imirt le h-Ai*nn*le, agus d'ibh deoch, ag*us* tainigh amach arís agus lochran*n* a*r* lasa(dh) aige, agus do ghaibh ag le*adr*a(dh) na sl*ó*g*h* go nár lámhsad tea*cht* an goire na brúighne. Ró ba m(h)aith an ma*c* sin Iollan*n* Fio*nn*; óir níor ghaibh [9] seoide na maoine ó aoin(n)e(a)ch ria*mh* a*cht* o Fhearg*us*, agus nior dhiultaig(h) aoin(n)each ria*mh* fá sheoidibh ná fá mhaoinibh. As an*n* si*n* adubha*i*rt Con*chubhar*: "Cá h-áit a bhfuil Fiacha Fion*n*, i*odhon* mo mha*c* féin," a*r* se, "oi*r* is [an] aon óidhche rugadh é *féin* agus Iolla*nn* Fion*n*; ag*us* arm atha*r* ata ag Iolla*nn* Fion*n*; agus beirse m' a*r*msa leat, i*odhon* an 'Orchaoin, agus an Chorrtha*c*h, agus an bogha bearnach.[10] As an*n* si*n* d' ionsáigh*eadar* [11] an días si*n* achéile go dana deaghghaisge.[12] Agus ro nea*r*taig(h) Iolla*nn* Fion*n* mac F(h)earg*us*a a*r* Fhiacha ma*c* C(h)onchubha*i*r an ta*n* sin, ion*nas* go ttug a*r* lúighe a*r* sgáith a sgéithe; agus ro ghéis a*n* 'Orchaoin a bhfogba*r* gotha gráinea*m*hui*l* le me*ad* an éigin araibh Fiacha ma*c* C(h)onchubha*i*r. Agus ró ghéis*eadar* tri pr*i*omh-thon*n*a Eirion*n* [13] i*odhon* Ton*n* Tuaithe,[14] Ton*n* Cliodhna,[15] agus Ton*n* Rudhraighe [16] [ag freagra dhí].[17] As an*n* si*n* do bhí Conall Cearnach, mac Aim(h)i*r*gin, an Dún Sobha*i*rce; agus do chuala na Ton*n*a ag geim*eadh*,[18] ag*us* as e adubha*i*rt: "Ata Conchubha*r* an eigion,"[19] a*r* se, "ag*us* nior dligh*c*adh dhamhsa eistea*cht* ris." Agus do ghaibh a arm go h-úireadtrom, agus tainigh roimhe go h-Ea*mh*ui*n* M(h)acha; agus nior lámhsad Olltaig[h] a thoirmiosg. Ag*us* tainigh do leith achúil go Iolla*nn* Fion*n*, agus do sháithidh [20] an chulghlas,[21] i*odhon* a chloidheamh [22] tre na chroidhe. "Ge b'e [23] do ghoin mé do leith mo chúil," a*r* Iolla*nn* Fion*n*, "do bhea*r*uiu*n* comhrac do leith m' aghaidh [24] dhó." "Cia thú féin?" ar Conall. "Mise Iolla*nn*

[1] MS., "tre mhíorbhuillidhe." [2] MS., "aniugh." [3] MS., "cliodhamh." [4] MS., "tainidh." [5] iar sin. [6] MS., "luathchuarda." [7] timchioll. [8] MS., "tar nais." [9] ghabh. [10] MS., "bearrnach." [11] MS., "dion-úigh*eadar*." [12] MS., "deaghaisge." [13] "'Eireann." [14] MS., "tuaidh." [15] MS., "Cliona." [16] MS., "Rughraoidhe." [17] O'Flanagan's version has the words which we here supply. [18] MS., "gemeadh." [19] éigin. [20] MS., "do shaighidh." [21] O'Flanagan's version has "an colg glas" (the blue blade). [22] MS., "a chliodha*mh*." [23] MS., "gibe." [24] MS., "matha."

and my counsel." "I will accept that," said Buinne; and he took the bribes. And a mountain was made miraculously of that cantred that very night. And this is the same which is called to-day Dalbuinne in Ulster. When Deirdre heard that (conversation), she said, "Buinne has deceived you; and a son like his father is he." "I pledge my word," said Illann the Fair, "that I will not forsake you while this sword lasts to me." And Illann thereupon came forth, and made three swift circuits of a champion round the dwelling, and slew three hundred of the Ulstermen; and he came back where Naesi was, who was playing with Ainnle. And he drank a drink, and came out again, and had a lighted torch, and began cutting down the troops, until they dared not approach the dwelling. And a goodly son was this Illan the Fair, for he never accepted gifts or rewards from any except Fergus, and he never refused any in regard to gifts or rewards. It was then that Conchobar said, "Where is Fiacha the Fair, that is, my son?" said he, "for it was the same night that he and Illann the Fair were born; and it is his father's arms that Illan the Fair has; and take thou my arms with thee, namely, the Orchaen, and the Corrthach, and the Notched-bow."

It was then that these two attacked each other boldly (and) courageously. And Illann the Fair, the son of Fergus, prevailed against Fiacha, the son of Conchobar, at that time, so that he forced him to crouch behind the shelter of his shield; and the Orchaen roared with a horrible vocal sound because of the greatness of the distress in which Fiacha, the son of Conchobar, was. And the three chief Waves of Erin roared (responsive to it), namely, the Wave of Toth, the Wave of Clidna, and the Wave of Rudhraighe. And Conall Cernach, the son of Aimergin, was then at Dun Tobairce; and he heard the Waves roaring, and this was what he said—"Conchobar is in distress," said he, "and it is not meet that I should listen to it." And he took up his arms with agility, and came on to Emain Macha; and the Ulstermen dared not prevent him. And he came to Illann the Fair from behind him, and thrust the Colg-glas,[1] that is, his sword, through his heart. "Whoever hath pierced me at my back," said Illann the Fair, "I would have given him battle in front of me." "Who art thou thyself?" said Conall. "I am Illann the Fair, the son of

[1] *i.e.*, the "green" or "blue b'ade."

Cuchuloin*n*[1] roi*mh*e go Dún Dealgá(i)n go cumhach, dobh*r*nach; ag*us* ro mhallu*i*g(h) Cathfach[2] draoi Eamhu*in* M(h)acha an dioghu*i*l[3] an mhoru*i*lc sin, agus adubh*air*t nach geabhadh Conchubha*r* na neach eile dh' a shlio*cht* an baile s*i*n go brath an deoigh an fheill s*i*n.

Dala Fhea*rgus*a m*i*c Rosa Rua(i)dh, tainigh a*r* na mha*ir*each d'éis ma*r*bhtha chloin*n*e h-U*i*sneach go h-Eamhu*i*n M(h)acha; agus m*ar* fua*ir* gur ma*r*bh*adh* iad ta*r* a shlána f*éin*, tug f*éin* ag*us* Corm*ac* Conloingios m*ac* C(h)onchubha*ir* agus Dubhthach Daol(sh)úlach gon a*m* bu*i*dhin[4] coimheasgur do mhu*i*nti*r* Chonchubha*ir*, g*ur* thu*i*t Máine m*ac* C(h)onchubha*ir* leó agus trí chéad d'a mhú*i*nti*r* ma*r* aon leis. Loisgthe*ar* agus a*ir*gthea*r* Eamhu*i*n M(h)acha, agus ma*r*bhtha*r* bant*ra*cht[5] Chonchubha*ir* leo. Agus cru*i*n*n*ighid a reann*ta* do gach leath, ag*us* fá h-e líon a s(h)lu*aigh* tri mhile laoch; agus triallaid as s*i*n go Con*nacht*aibh go h-Oiliol(l) Mór,[6] fá Righ Con*nacht* an trath s*i*n, agus go Meadhbh Chruachna, ma*r* abhfua*r*ada*r* fáilte ag*us* fost*a*.

Dala F(h)ea*rgus*a agus Chorm*aic* Chonloingios go na laoch*raidh*, ia*r* ro*cht*u*i*n a cCon*nacht*aibh dóibh ní bh(e)idís aonoidhche gan lu*cht* foghl*a* uatha ag a*r*gu*i*n ag*us* ag losg*adh* Ul*adh*, ma*r* sin dhóibh g*ur* traochadh críoch Chuailgne leó, gniomh as a ttáinigh iomad docha(i)*r* agus dibhfheirge idir an dá Choige; agus do chaith*eadar* sea*cht* mbliadhna, no do réir d*r*oinge eile deich mbliadhna a*r* an ordugh*adh* s*i*n g*an* osadh aonua*ir*e eadtorrtha. As leith aistig(h) do'n aimsir sin do choimisg Fea*rgus* le Meadhbh g*ur* toirch*eadh* leis í, go rug t*ri*úr n(h)*ac* do d' aontoirbhirt, ma*r* ata Cia*r*, Corc, agus Conmh*ac*, amhu*i*l adeir an file san ran*n* so:

"Torrach Meadhbh a cCruachán chaoin
'O Fhea*rgus* nár thu*i*ll tathao*ir*;
Gu rug t*ri*a*r* g*an* lo*cht* na*r* lag—
Cia*r*, Corc, agus Conmhac."

As o'n Chiar[7] so raidhtea*r* Cia*ru*idhe a Mu*mha*in, ag*us* is a*r* a shlio*cht* atá O Conchubha*r* Cia*ru*idhe; o Chorc at*á* O Conchuba*r* Chorcamruadh; agus o Chonmh*ac* atá gach Conmh*a*icne da bhfu*i*l a cCon*nacht*aibh: agus gi(dh) b'e léighfios a*n* duan[8] dà*r*ab tósach:

"Clan*n* Fhea*rgus*a clan*n* ós cách,"

do gheabhaidh go foll*us* g*ur* mór an t-arr*achtas*[9] do ghabhada*r* an triur m(h)*ac* s*i*n Meidhbhe a cCon*nacht*aibh ag*us* san M(h)umhain.

[1] Cuchulainn. [2] "Cathba" or "Cathbadh." [3] dioghalt. [4] MS., "gon ambuidhin." [5] MS., "bannt*ra*cht." [6] MS., "hoiliol mór" (Ailill, the Great). [7] MS., "ón cciar." [8] MS., "an duain." [9] MS., tarrdha*chtas*.

Fergus," he replied; "and this is Conall Cernach that has pierced me." "Alas! that it is I," said Conall. "Great cause of sorrow is that deed which thou hast done, Conall," said Illann, "for[1] the sons of Uisnech are under my protection." "Uch, alas!" said Conall; "I pledge my word that Conchobar will not rescue his own son from me without being slain to avenge that deed;" and thereupon Conall gave a stroke to Fiacha the Fair, so that his head was severed from his body; and Conall departed from them. Then the signs of death came upon Illann the son of Fergus; and he put his arms into the house, and told Naesi to act valiantly, and that he had himself been wounded by Conall Cernach in mistake. It was then that the Ulstermen surrounded the house, and set fires into it. And Ardan came forth and put out the fires, and slew three hundred of the troops. And after being out a long time, he came in, and Ainnle went out the other third part of the night to watch the house; and he slew a countless number of the Ulstermen until they departed helplessly from the house. It was then that Conchobar began to urge on the troops; and Naesi came out at last, and it is impossible to reckon the number that fell by him. The Ulstermen gave the fight to Naesi; and Naesi routed them three times. Thereafter Deirdre rose to meet him and said unto him, "Victorious has been that fight which thou thyself and thy two brothers have fought; act valiantly henceforward. And that was evil counsel for you, to have put trust in Conchobar and the Ulstermen, and it is unfortunate that you did not take my counsel." It was then that the sons of Uisnech made an enclosure by joining their shields together, and placed Deirdre between them; and made an assault together by the troops, and slew three hundred of them in that onset. It was then that Conchobar came to Cathbad the druid, and said—"Cathbad," said he, "restrain the sons of Uisnech, and practise enchantment upon them, for they will destroy the Province for ever if they escape in spite of the men of Ulster on this occasion; and I pledge my word to thee that they will have no cause of fear from me." Cathbad believed these sayings of Conchobar, and went to the sons of Uisnech, and laid them under enchantment; for he put a

[1] Lit. "and."

do rin(n) dr(a)oidheacht[1] orrth*a*; óir do chu*ir* se mu*ir* m(h)ór-thon*n*ach a*r* f*eadh* an mhacha*ire* roimh chloinn U*i*sne*a*ch, agus fir Ul*adh* a*r* tal*amh* tir*im* d' *a* ccois ion*n*a ndiaigh. Agus ro b*a* truagh m*ar* do bhad*ar* clan*n* U*i*sneach d' a tt*ra*och*a* san m(h)or-mhu*ir*, agus Naoise ag congmháil Dhéirdre fór a ghualain*n* d' *a* h-anacail[2] *ar* a báthadh. As an*n* s*in* d' f(h)óga*ir* Con*chubhar* clan*n* U*i*sneach do m(h)a*r*b*adh*, agus do dhiultad*ar* fir Ul*adh* u*i*le sin do dheana*mh*; óir ní raibh aon du*i*ne an Olt*a*ibh na raibh tua*r*asdal o Naoise dhó. Do bhí óglach ag Con*chubhar* da*r* bh' ainim Máine Laimh-dhea*r*g, m*a*c Rígh Lochla(i)n*n*, agus as e Naoise do mha*r*bh a atha*ir* agus a dhias dea*r*bhrátha*r* agus adubha*ir*t go ndiongnadh [e] f*ein* an dithchean(n)adh an dioghail an ghniomh*a* s*in*. "Mais*eadh*," a*r* Ardán, "ma*r*bh me f*ein* a*r* ttóis, óir is mé is óige do m' b(h)ráithribh." "Ní h-e sin a deanta*r*," a*r* Ain*n*le, "a*cht* ma*r*bhtha*r* mé f*ein* a*r* ttóis." "Ní h-amhl*a* is cóir," a*r* Naoise; "a*cht* ata cl*oidhea*mh agamsa tug Manan(n)án m*a*c Lir dhamh, nach fagbhan*n* fu*i*ghioll bu*i*lle ná béime; agus buailtior[3] oru*inn* attruir an éinf(h)ea*cht* é go nach faicf*eadh* aoin(n)each agu*i*nn a dhearbhratha*ir* aga d(h)ithchean*n*-adh." As an*n* sin do s(h)in*eadar* na h-uaisle s*in* am braighde a*r* aoincheap, agus tug Maine coilgbhéim cl*oidhei*mh dhóibh g*ur* theasg na trí cin*n* an einf(h)ea*cht* diobh a*r* an latha*ir* s*in*; agus gach neach d'Olltachaibh a*r* a*r* ghoill s*in* do léig*eadar* trí trom-ghar*r*tha[4] cumha umpa.*

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* O'Flanagan's Version has here a short prose paragraph followed by the lay which refers to Naesi's visit to the daughter of the Earl of Duntroon and to Deirdre's jealousy. We give in this note the prose paragraph from O'Flanagan and a version of the lay (slightly different from O'Flanagan's) from a MS. collection of Scottish and Irish songs written at least two centuries ago, and forming No. XLVIII. of the Edinburgh Collection of Gaelic Manuscripts. [See *Reliquiæ Celticæ*, Vol. I., p. 119]:

"Imthusa Deirdre ró chaeidh go truagh, tuirsech, acas ró tharraing a folt acas a finnfadh, acas do bhí ag techt air chloinn Uisnigh, acas air Albain, acas do rinne an laidh:

"Sor(a)idh soir go h-Albain uaim!
Fa maith radharc [a] cuan 's a[5] glean*n*
Mar re clan*n* U*i*sneach aig seilg,
B' aoibhin(n) a bheith ós leirg a be(a)n*n*.

[1] MS., "droighea*cht*." [2] MS., "h-nachal." [3] buailtear.
[4] tromghartha. [5] MS., "is."

sea with high waves across the plain before the sons of Uisnech, whilst the Ulstermen were following after them on foot on dry land. And sad was the plight in which the sons of Uisnech were, being overpowered in the great sea, and Naesi holding up Deirdre on his shoulders to save her against drowning. It was then that Conchobar commanded the sons of Uisnech to be slain; and the Ulstermen all refused to do that, for there was no man among them who had not wages from Naesi. Conchobar had a servant whose name was Maine of the Red-hand, a son of the king of Lochlann, and it was Naesi that slew his father and his two brothers; and he said that he would himself behead them to avenge that deed. "If so," said Ardan, "slay me first, for I am the youngest of my brothers." "That is not what will be done,"

Tarla maithe Alban ag ól [1]
Agus cl*ann* U*isneach* d'ar chóir cion;
D' inghin [2] Iarla Dhuntreóir
Go tug Naoise póg gan f(h)ios [3]

Do chu*i*rse chu*i*ce eilit bhaeth [4]
Agh allu*i*dh agas laogh [5] le cois
Ag*us* do g(h)abh se chuice [6] a*r* chuairt
Ag tilleadh [7] ó shluagh Inbher-nois.[8]

Mar [9] do chuala mise s*in*
Li(o)nas mo cheann lán do 'n é(a)d [10]
Chuaidhis a(n) curach air tu*in*n
Fá coma liom beó no éag.

Leanu*i*d mise amach a*ir* snámh—
Ainnle [11] is [12] Ardan n*ár* ghnáth bréag
Tillid [13] leó mé a*r* m' ais [14]
Dias do chuire(a)dh cath a*ir* ché(a)d.

Tug Naoise a bhriathar [15] gu fíor
Lu*i*ghis fá thrí a (bh)f*i*adhnu*is* [16] árm
Nach cu(i)r(e)adh se oram gru(a)*i*m
No go rachadh ar sluagh na ma*r*bh

Tug an bhe(a)n s*in* ó Dhuntreóir
Briathar [17] ro mhór is móid mhe(a)r
No go rach*adh* Naoise d' é(a)g [18]
Nach rachadh sí féin ad f(h)e(a)r.

[1] MS., "Tarrla." [2] MS., "ninghin." [3] MS., "gan nfios." [4] MS., "ealta bhaogh," but O'Flanagan's version has "eilit bhaeth," which we have adopted. [5] MS., "laoch." [6] MS., "chuige." [7] MS., "tfiladh." [8] MS., "inverneise." [9] MS., "Mur." [10] MS., "linghis um cen doigh don ned." O'Flanaghan's version has "Línas mo chinn lân don éd." [11] MS., "enle." [12] The MS. has the contracted form 7. [13] MS., "tpillad." [14] MS., "mais." [15] MS., "a bhriathar." [16] MS., "a fiaghnuis." [17] MS., "breathar." [18] MS., "deg."

Dal*a* Déirdre, an t*an* do bhí a*ir*e chá(i)ch a*r* a cheile dhiobh, tainig(h) roimpe a*r* faithche na h-E*a*mhna, agus í a*r* foluamhuin soi*r* agus sia*r* o nduine[1] go chéile go tta*r*l*a* Cuchuloi*nn*[2] ion*n*a ceart-agh*aidh*, agus do ch*uaidh* a*r* a choimeirce,[3] agus d' in(n)is sgeul*a* chloin*n*e h-Uísneach dhó o thui*s*[4] go deire, amhuil fealladh orrth*a*. "As truagh lio*m*sa si*n*." a*r* Cuchuloi*nn*;[2] "ag*us* an bhfuil[5] a fhios ag*ad* cia do mha*r*bh iad?" "Máine Lai*mh*dhea*r*g ma*c* Righ Lochla*nn*," a*r* si. Tainigh Cuchuloi*nn*[2] agus Déird*re* mar araibh clan*n* U*i*sneach; agus d*o* sgaoil Deird*re* a folt,[6] agus do ghaibh ag ól fol*a* Naoise; agus tainigh dath na gríosuidhe[7] d' a gruadhaibh, agus adubha*ir*t an laoi(dh):

Mor na h-ea*ch*ta so a*n* Eam(h)uin,
Ma*r* an dea*r*nadh an meabhal;[8]
Oidh*eadh*[9] c(h)loin(n)e h-Uísneach ga*n* fheall—
Gobhl*a* oinig(h) n*a* h-Eirionn.[10]

Adhbha*r* Rígh Eirion*n*[10] uile,
Ardán feat*a* folt-bhuidhe;
Eire agus Alb*a* g*an* oil
Ag Ain*n*le ion*n*a úrchomha*ir*

An domhan t-sia*r* agus t-soi*r*
Agad, a Naoise nea*r*tmhui*r*,[11]
Do bhiadh uile, is ni b*réa*g,
Muna ndiongant*a*oi an mói*reacht*.

Aidhlaicthea*r* misc sa bhfea*r*t,[12]
Agus clochta*r* an*n* mo lea*cht*;
D' a bhfeithiomh is de thig m' éug,
O' do rin(n)e*adh* an mói*reacht*

A h-aithle na laoi(dhe) si*n* adubha*ir*t Deird*re*: Léigidh damhs*a*

Och! dá clui*n*(e)adh is*i* anochd
Naoise a*r* ndol fuidh[13] bhrot a cré
Do ghui*l*(e)adh is*i* go be (a)*cht*
Is[14] do ghui*l*inse fá she(a)*cht* lé

[Ca] h-iongnadh[15] cion bh*eth* agam féin
Ar crích Alban fá réidh ród
Budh slán mo chéile 'na me(a)sg—
B*udh* liom a h-eich agus[14] a h-ór.
Sor*aidh* soir go h-Alba*in* uai*m*."

[1] MS., "on nduine." [2] Cuchulainn. [3] ar a chomairce. [4] ó thús. [5] a bhfuil. [6] MS., "a fuilt." [7] griosaighe. [8] MS., "meabhall." [9] MS., "oigh-*eadh*." [10] Eireann. [11] For "neartmhair," voc. of "neartmhar." [12] MS., "san bhfeart." [13] MS., "fuigh." [14] The MS. has the contracted form 7. [15] MS., "hiongnudh."

said Ainnle, "but let me be slain first." "It is not meet to do so," said Naesi, "but I have a sword which Manannan, the son of Lir, gave me, that will not leave remains of blow or stroke; and let us three be struck with it at the same time, that neither of us may see his brother beheaded." It was then that these noble [youths] stretched their necks on one block, and Maine dealt them a quick sword-stroke so that he cut off the three heads together on that spot. And every one of the Ulstermen raised three heavy shouts of sorrow on their account.

As to Deirdre, when the attention of the rest was directed towards one another, she came forward on the green of Emain, and was moving distractedly eastward and westward from one man to another until Cuchulainn met her straight in the face; and she placed herself under his protection, and told him the tales of the sons of Uisnech from first to last, how they had been betrayed. "Sorrowful to me is that," said Cuchulainn; "and do you know who slew them?" "Maine of the Red Hand, son of the King of Lochlann," she replied. Cuchulainn and Deirdre came to where the sons of Uisnech were; and Deirdre spread out her hair, and began to drink Naesi's blood; and the colour of burning embers came into her cheeks; and she uttered this lay:—

Great have been these deeds in Emain
Where the treachery has been done—
The death of Uisnech's guileless sons,
The stays of Erin's honour.

Meet to be King of Erin all
Was [Ardan, the wise, the] yellow-haired,
Eire and Alba without reproach
Was Ainnle's.

The world west and east,
Thine, O Mighty Naesi,
Would all be; 'tis not untruth
If the great deed you [they?] had not done.

Let me be buried in the grave,
And there let my mound be raised,
Awailing them, and thence will come my death
Since the great deed has been done.

After this lay, Deirdre said, "Let me kiss my husband;" and she began to kiss Naesi and to drink his blood, until she recited

mo chéile do phog*adh*;" agus do ghaibh ag pog*adh* Naoise agus ag ól a fholá go n-dub*hair*t an laoi(dh) an*n*:

Fada lá g*an* c(h)la*nn* U*i*sneach,
Níor t(h)uirseach bheith io*nn*a ccua*ll*a*cht*;
Mic rígh le an díoltuíghe deor*a*idhe [1]
T*ri* leo*mh*ain o chnoc n*a* h-uamh*a*.

Trí dreagu*i*n Dúna, Monaidh,
Na trí cur*aidh* o 'n C(h)*ra*oibh Ru*a*(i)dh;
D' á néis [2] ni b*á* bheo mise
T*ri*ur do bhris*eadh* g*ach* aonruaig.

Tri lean(n)a(i)n ban B(h)reata(i)n,
T*rí* seabhaic Sléibhe C(h)u*i*llin*n*,
Mic rí*g*(h) d' a*r* ghéill an ghaisge,
D' á ttugaidís amhu*is* ur(r)ai*m*

Tria*r* laoch ná*r* mhaith fá urrai*m*,
A ttuiti*m* is cú*is* t(h)ruaighe;
Tri mic inghine C(h)athfaidh,[3]
Tri g(h)abhl*a* chatha Chuailgne.

Tri beithracha beodh*a*,
Tri leomhu*i*n ó lios 'Una,
Tria*r* laoch le a*r* mhian*n* a mol*adh*,
Tri mic u*cht*a na nOllt*ach*.

Triur do h-oil*eadh* ag Aoife,
Ag á mbiodh cr*í*ocha fá chána
Tri h-uaithn*eadh*(a) b(h)*ri*ste(adh) catha,
T*ria*r dalt*a*dha do bhi ag Sgath*a*ig(h).

Triúr do h-oil*eadh* ag Boghmhu*i*n,
Le foghlu*im* gach*a* cleasa;
Tri mic o*ir*dhearc*a* U*i*sne*a*ch,
Is tu*ir*seach bheith na neasbh*uidh*.

Go ma*ir*fin*n* an deoig(h) Naoise,
Ná sacileadh [4] neach 'na bheatha;
An deoigh Ardáin is Ain*n*le,
Ni bhiadh m' aimsir go fad*a*.

Airdrígh Ul*adh*, mo chéad [5]-fhear,
Do threigios do ghradh Naoise;
Gea*r*r mo shaoghal ion*n*a d(h)ia(i)gh,
Fea*r*fad a chluithe caointe.

[1] MS., "deoraig." [2] MS., "da ndeis." [3] Chat(h)baidh. [4] MS., "sileach."
[5] MS., "cheidfhear."

the (following) lay :—

Long is the day without the sons of Uisnech,
'Twas not wearisome to be of their band ;
A king's sons who would strangers entertain,
Three lions from the hill of the Cave,

Three dragons from Dun Monadh,
The three champions of the Red Branch ;
After them I cannot live,
Three that broke every rout.

Three beloved by Britain's women,
Three falcons of Sliabh Cuillean ;[1]
Sons of a king to whom valour yielded —
To whom warriors paid homage.

Three heroes not ready to pay homage,
Their fall is cause of sorrow ;
The three sons of Cathbad's daughter,
The three supports of the hosts of Cuailgne.

Three lively bears,
Three lions from the fort of Una,
Three heroes of praise desirous,
Three bosom sons of the Ulstermen.

Three who were reared with Aife,
Who brought regions under tribute ;
Three columns who broke battalions,
Three foster sons reared at Scathach.

Three who were reared at Boghmuin,
By whom every feat was learned ;
The three noble sons of Uisnech,
'Tis sad to be without them,

That I could live after Naesi
Let no one alive suppose ;
After Naesi and Ardan
Not long will be my days.

Ulster's high-king, my first betrothed,
I forsook for love of Naesi ;
Short my life after them ;
I will sing their mournful dirge.

[1] Mountain of Cuileann, in the district of Cuailgne, or Cooley.

Ion*n*a ndia(i)gh ni b*a* b(h)eo mise,
Tria*r* do chin(n)*eadh* a*r* gach deabh*a*idh
Triúr 'gar mhaith fulang docha(i)r,
Tria*r* laoch ga*n* ob*adh* gle*a*cadh.

Mall*acht* ort, a Chathfaidh [1] draoi,
Do mha*r*bh Naoise tre mhnaoi;
Truagh nach d' á chabha*ir* do bhí,
Sath an domhain e d' aoinrígh.

A fhir thochl*as* an fea*r*tán,
Is chu*i*rios mo lean(n)an uaimse,
Na déan [2] an uaig(h) go dochrach,
Biadsa a bhfocha(i)*r* n*a* nuasal.

Ni rabh*as* riamh a'm' aon*ar*
A*cht* lá dhéanta(dh) bhur nuaighe,
A*cht* ge minic do bhí mise
Ag*us* sibhse go h-ua(i)gne(a)ch.

Do chuaidh mo radha*r*c uaimse
A*r* bhfaicsin [3] uaighe Naoise;
Gea*r*r go bhfuigfe(adh) [4] me m' ana*m*,
Is ní [5] ma*i*rion*n* lu*cht* mo chaointe.

Triomsa do feallad(h) orrtha,
Tri tonna tréana tu*i*le;
Truagh ná rabh*as* a ttala*mh*,
Sul do ma*r*bhadh cla*nn* U*i*sne*a*ch.

Truagh mo thur*us* le Fea*rgus*,
Do *m*' chealg*adh* do 'n Ch*r*aoibh Rua(i)dh,
Le na bhriathraibh blaithe bin*n*e
Do mhealladh sinne an aonuair.[6]

Do sheachn*as* aoibhneas Ul*adh*,
Móran c(h)ur*aidh* ag*us* cha*r*ad;
A*r* mbeith ion*n*a ndia(i)gh a*m* aonar,
Mo shaoghal ni b*a* fada.[7]

Ia*r* san [8] tráth do su*i*g(h) Deirdre sa bhfeart,[9] agus do thug teor*a* póg do Naoise ria ndul san uaigh. Ag*us* d' imthig(h)

[1] a Chathbaidh. [2] MS., "déin." [3] MS., "ar bhfaicsint." [4] MS., "bhfaicfe." [5] MS., "na." [6] MS., "do mhillse mise am aonar;" but O'Flanagan's version has "Do melladh sinne an aen-uair," which is evidently more correct. [7] O'Flanagan's version of this lay has some verses not contained in this text. [8] sin. [9] MS., "san bhfeart.

After them I cannot live—
Three that prevailed in every conflict,
Three who well could suffer hardship,
Three heroes who shunned not fight.

A curse on thee, Cathbad druid,
Who didst, through a woman, Naesi slay!
'Tis sad thou wert not helping him,
Who was worthy to be the world's one king.

O! thou who diggest the grave,
And layest (in it) my love from me,
Make not the bed too narrow,
I will be along with the noble (ones).

Never have I been alone
But[1] the day your graves were made,
Although often have I
And you been in solitude.

My sight hath gone from me
At seeing the grave of Naesi;
Soon shall I part with my life,
And those who would mourn me survive not.

For sake of me were they betrayed—
The three strong flood Waves;
Alas! that I was not under ground
Before the sons of Uisnech were slain.

Sad has been my journey with Fergus,
Guilefully allured to the Red Branch
By his warm and sweet words,
We were together betrayed.

I have shunned the joy of Ulad,
Many warriors and friends;
Now that I am alone behind them
My days will not be long.

Then Deirdre sat in the grave and gave three kisses to Naesi before he was laid in the earth. And Cuchulainn left for Dun-

[1] O'Flanagan's version has "Go lá" (until the day).

Cuchuloinn[1] roimhe go Dún Dealgá(i)n go cumhach, dobhronach; agus ro mhalluig(h) Cathfach[2] draoi Eamhuin M(h)acha an dioghuil[3] an mhoruilc sin, agus adubhairt nach geabhadh Conchubhar na neach eile dh'a shliocht an baile sin go brath an deoigh an fheill sin.

Dala Fheargusa mic Rosa Rua(i)dh, tainigh ar na mhaireach d'éis marbhtha chloinne h-Uisneach go h-Eamhuin M(h)acha; agus mar fuair gur marbhadh iad tar a shlána féin, tug féin agus Cormac Conloingios mac C(h)onchubhair agus Dubhthach Daol(sh)úlach gon am buidhin[4] coimheasgur do mhuintir Chonchubhair, gur thuit Máine mac C(h)onchubhair leó agus trí chéad d'a mhúintir mar aon leis. Loisgthear agus airgthear Eamhuin M(h)acha, agus marbhthar bantracht[5] Chonchubhair leo. Agus cruinnighid a reannta do gach leath, agus fá h-e líon a s(h)luaigh tri mhile laoch; agus triallaid as sin go Connachtaibh go h-Oiliol(l) Mór,[6] fá Righ Connacht an trath sin, agus go Meadhbh Chruachna, mar abhfuaradar fáilte agus fosta.

Dala F(h)eargusa agus Chormaic Chonloingios go na laochraidh, iar rochtuin a cConnachtaibh dóibh ní bh(e)idís aonoidhche gan lucht foghla uatha ag arguin agus ag losgadh Uladh, mar sin dhóibh gur traochadh críoch Chuailgne leó, gniomh as a ttáinigh iomad docha(i)r agus dibhfheirge idir an dá Choige; agus do chaitheadar seacht mbliadhna, no do réir droinge eile deich mbliadhna ar an ordughadh sin gan osadh aonuaire eadtorrtha. As leith aistig(h) do'n aimsir sin do choimisg Feargus le Meadhbh gur toircheadh leis í, go rug triúr m(h)ac do d'aontoirbhirt, mar ata Ciar, Corc, agus Conmhac, amhuil adeir an file san rann so:

"Torrach Meadhbh a cCruachán chaoin
'O Fheargus nár thuill tathaoir;
Gu rug triar gan locht nar lag—
Ciar, Corc, agus Conmhac."

As o'n Chiar[7] so raidhtear Ciaruidhe a Mumhain, agus is ar a shliocht atá O Conchubhar Ciaruidhe; o Chorc atá O Conchubar Chorcamruadh; agus o Chonmhac atá gach Conmhaicne da bhfuil a cConnachtaibh: agus gi(dh) b'e léighfios an duan[8] dárab tósach:

"Clann Fheargusa clann ós cách,"

do gheabhaidh go follus gur mór an t-arrachtas[9] do ghabhadar an triur m(h)ac sin Meidhbhe a cConnachtaibh agus san M(h)umhain.

[1] Cuchulainn. [2] "Cathba" or "Cathbadh." [3] dioghalt. [4] MS., "gon ambuidhin." [5] MS., "banntracht." [6] MS., "hoiliol mór" (Ailill, the Great). [7] MS., "ón cciar." [8] MS., "an duain." [9] MS., tarrdhachtas.

delgan sad and sorrowful; and Cathbad, the druid, cursed Emain Macha to avenge that great evil, and said that neither Conchobar nor any of his descendants would ever possess that town after that treachery.

As to Fergus the son of Rossa the Red, he came to Emain Macha on the morrow after the slaying of the sons of Uisnech; and when he found that they were put to death in violation of his own guaranty, he himself and Cormac Condlongas, the son of Conchobar, and Dubhthach Daolsulach attacked the soldiery of Conchobar's household, so that Maine, Conchobar's son, fell, and three hundred of his people along with him. Emain Macha was burnt and pillaged, and the women of Conchobar's (household) were slain by them. And his countries from every side were assembled, and the number of his host was three thousand heroes; and they marched thence to Connaught to Oilill Mor, who was King of Connaught at that time, and to Medb of Cruachan, where they received welcome and wages.

As to Fergus and Cormac Condlongas with their warriors, after their arrival in Connaught, they were not one night without sending out marauders to plunder and burn Ulster, and they continued so until the territory of Cuailgne was exhausted by them—a deed from which resulted many calamities and acts of mutual retaliation between the two Provinces; and they spent seven, or according to others, ten years in this way without respite for one hour between them. Before the end of that period, Medb became pregnant by Fergus, to whom she bare three sons at one birth, viz., Ciar, Corc, and Conmac, as the poet says in the following stanza:—

> Pregnant was Medb in pleasant Cruachan
> By Fergus who earned not reproach;
> To whom she bare three faultless sons—not weak.
> Ciar, Corc, and Conmac.

It is from this Ciar that the *Ciaruidhe* of Munster have taken their name, and of his race are the O'Conor *Ciaruidhe*, from Corc are the O'Conor Corcamruadh, and from Conmac are the Conmaicne who are in Connaught; and whoever will read the poem which begins—

> "Clann Fheargusa, clann os cách"
> (The clan of Fergus, a clann above all),

he will find clearly that great was the sway which those three sons of Medb obtained in Connaught and in Munster. Let the

Biodh a fhiadhnuise *sin* ar na tíribh atá aini*m*nighthi uatha san dá Chóige *sin*. Do bhí Fea*rgus* ag*us* a*n* Dubhloingios, i*odhon* sl*uagh* deoru*i*dhea*chta*[1] do chúaidh leis a cCon*nacht*aibh ag siordheana*mh* luít ag*us* uílc a*r* Olltachaibh tré bhás chloin*ne* h-U*i*sneach. Olltaig(h) ma*r* an cceadna ag deana*mh* dibhfheirge orrtha *sin* agus a*r* fhea*r*aibh C(h)on*nacht*[2] treas a ttain[3] bhó tug Fea*rgus* uatha agus treas gach docha*r* eile dhiobh, ion*nas* go rabhad*ar* na díotha agus na docha*ir* do rin(n)*eadar* leath a*r* leath d' á chéile comhmór *sin* go bhfu*i*lid leabhar[4] sgríobhtha orrtha ba liosta re a leaghadh an*n* so.

Do bhás Dhéirdre an*n* so.

Dala Dhéirdre d' á ttainigh na gnio*mha* *sin*, do bhi si a bhfocha*ir* Chonchubha*ir* san teaghlach a*r* f*eadh* bliadhna d' éis mha*r*bhtha chloin*ne* h-U*i*sneach, agus ge madh beag tógbháil a a cin*n* no ga*ire* do dheana*mh* ta*r* a béal ní dhea*r*na ris an rae[5] *sin*. Ma*r* do chon(n)a*i*rc Conchubha*r* ná*r* ghaibh clu*i*the ná caoineas greidhm di, agus nach tug abha*cht* ná ardugh*adh* aoibhneas [na] misneach ion*na* h-aigne, do chu*i*r fios a*r* Eog*an* m*ac* Durtha*cht*, flaith Fea*r*nmhu*i*dhe.[6] Agus adeirid cu*i*d do na seanch*aidhibh* g*ur*ab e a*n* t-Eog*an* so do mha*r*bh Naoise m*ac* U*i*sneach an Eamhu*in* M(h)acha. Agus ia*r* ttea*cht* d' Eog*an* do latha*ir* Chonchubha*ir*, adubha*ir*t le Déirdre o nách fua*ir* f*éin* uaithe a h-aigne do chaochladh[7] o na cumha, go ccaithf*eadh* dul se*a*l eile le h-Eog*an*; agus leis *sin* curtha*r* a*r* chul*u* Eog*ain* ion*na* charb*a*d i, agus teid Conchubha*r* d' a ttiodhl*a*cadh. Ag*us* a*r* mbeith ag triall dhoibh do bheir*eadh* si su*i*l a*r* Eogan roimpe go fíochd*a*, agus sú*i*l a*r* Chonchubha*r* ion*na* dia(i)gh; óir ni raibh dís a*r* domhan is mó dh' a ttug fu*a*th no iad a*r* aon. Ma*r* do mhothaig(h) umor*ro* Conchubh*ar* ise ag sille(adh) fa seach a*r* f*éin* ag*us* a*r* Eog*an*, adubh*air*t ré tre abha*cht*: "A Dheirdre," ar se, "is sú*i*l caorach idir dhá reithe an t-su*i*l *sin* do bheire ormsa ag*us* a*r* Eog*an*." A*r* na chlos *sin* do Dhéirdre, do ghaibh bio(dh)ga leis an bhréith*ir*[8] *sin* í, go ttug baoithléim *as* an ccarbad[9] amach, g*ur* bhuail a cceann a*r* charrtha cloiche do bhí roimpe go ndea*r*n*a*idh[10] míre mionbhru*i*ghte d' á ceann, gur ling a h-inc(h)*inn* go h-obann aiste; go no amhl*a* *sin* tainigh bás Dhéirdre.

[1] MS., "deoru*i*ghea*chta*. [2] MS., "Con*noch*t." [3] MS., "an ttáin." [4] MS., "leabhair" (?). [5] ré. [6] Fearnmhuighe. [7] MS., "chlaochlodh." [8] MS., "an mbréithir." [9] MS., "an ccarbad." [10] go ndéarnadh.

proof of this be the territories that are named after them in these two Provinces. Fergus and the Dubhlongas, that is, the strangers who accompanied him to Connaught, were continually plundering and doing mischief to the Ulstermen on account of the death of the sons of Uisnech. The Ulstermen, likewise, were avenging themselves on them and on the men of Connaught on account of the Cattle-spoil which Fergus took from them, and on account of all the injuries done to them, so that the losses and injuries which they had inflicted upon each other were so great that books are written on them, which would take too long to read here.

An Account of the Death of Deirdre is given here.

As to Deirdre, on account of whom those deeds were done, she was with Conchobar in the household for the space of a year after the slaying of the sons of Uisnech; and even as much as the raising of her head or giving a smile with her mouth she did not do during that time. When Conchobar saw that neither amusement nor kindness interested her, and that neither pleasantry nor honour brought joy or courage into her mind, he sent for Eogan, the son of Durthecht, lord of Fernmagh. And some of the historians say that it was this Eogan that slew Naesi, the son of Uisnech, in Emain Macha. And after Eogan had come into the presence of Conchobar, (the latter) said to Deirdre that since he had not himself been able to change her mind from her sorrow, she must go for a while with Eogan; and with that she was placed behind Eogan in his chariot, and Conchobar went to give her away. And as they were journeying onward, she would give a look fiercely at Eogan in front of her, and a look back at Conchobar behind her; for there were not two men in the world whom she hated more than them both. But when Conchobar noticed her looking alternately at himself and Eogan, he said in sport, "Deirdre, the look of a ewe between two rams is that look thou givest me and Eogan." When Deirdre heard that (saying), she took fright, and made a wild leap out of the chariot, so that she struck her head against a pillar-stone that was before her, and made small fragments of her head so that her brain suddenly leapt out; (and) in that wise occurred the death of Deirdre.

Craobhsgaoil*eadh* agus Coibhneas[1] ar chu*i*d d*o* Churadhaibh na Craoibhe Rua(i)dhe an*n* so, sul laibheor*a*m *ar* thu*i*lle(adh) do ghniomha*r*thu*i*bh Chonchulai*nn* :[2]

Cathfach [3] m*a*c Maolchró na cc*a*th,
Ceidrígh agá raibh Maghach ;
Dias eile fá bhúan a bhfea*r*g—
Ros*a* Ruadh, Ca*i*rbr*e* Cinndeirg [4]

T*r*iuír do rug M*a*ghach cla*nn* ghla*n*,
Rosa Ruadh, Ca(i)*r*br*e*, is C*a*thfach ; [3]
Do b*a* t*r*i*a*r rathmha*r* re roi*nn*
D*o* bhí ag Mághach Mal*a*ch dhoi*nn*

T*r*í mic le Rosa Ruadh dhi,
Is cheith*re* mic le Ca*i*r*bre* ;
Slata Fin*ng*(h)eal*a* gan oil—
Trí h-inghio*na* le Cathfach [3]

Rug Maghach do C(h)athfach d*r*aoi
Tri h-inghion*a* [5] fá ghe*a*l gnaoi
Do chin*n* a ccruith ta*r* g*ach* aon—
Deithchi*m*, Ailbhe, is Fio*nn*chaomh.

Fion*n*chaomh, inghion Chathfach [3] d*r*aoi
De*a*ghmh*á*thai*r* Chonaill Chearnaigh [6]
Tri mic Ailbhe, nár ob ágh
Naoise, Ain*n*le, is Ard*á*n

M*a*c Deithchime na ng*ru*adh ngla*n*,
Cuchuloi*nn* [7] Dúna Dealga(i)n ;
Clan*n* nár ghaibh g*r*ain le goi*n*,
Ag t*r*í h-ing(h)ion*a* [8] Chathfaidh.

Clan*n*a h-U*i*sne*a*ch, sgiath na bhfea*r*,
A ttu*i*ti*m* g*a*n nea*r*t sl*uaigh* ;
Maith a cc*a*id*r*iomh, geal a cene*a*s—
Ag s*in* agu*i*bh a*n* t*r*e*a*s thruagh.

FINIS.

[1] MS., "coimhneas." [2] MS., Chuculoi*nn*. [3] "Cathba" or "Cathbadh." [4] MS., "cei*nn*dea*r*g." [5] MS., hingionna (?). [6] MS., "Chonu*i*l Chearrnaig." [7] MS., Cuchulainn. [8] MS., hingio*nn*a (?).

A Genealogical Tree and Pedigree of some of the Champions of the Red Branch are given here, before we shall speak further of the acts of Cuchulainn :

Cathbad, son of Maelcro of battles,
Was the first king who possessed Magach ;
(There were) other two, of enduring wrath,
Rossa Ruadh (and) Cairbre Cenn-derg.

Three to whom Magach bore offspring fair—
Rossa Ruadh, Cairbre, and Cathbad ;
Three were they prosperous
Whom Magach, the brown eye-browed, espoused.

She had three sons by Rossa Ruadh
And four sons by Cairbre—
Scions pure-white without blemish ;
Three daughters she bare to Cathbad.

Sons of Uisnech, shield of men,
They fell, but not overpowered in fight ;
Pleasant (was) their fellowship, white their skin :
There you have the Third Sorrow.

Magach bare to Cathbad druid
Three daughters of fair countenance ;
They grew in beauty above all else
Deitchim, Ailbhe, and Finn-caem.

Finn-caem, daughter of Cathbad druid,
(Was) the worthy mother of Conall Cernach ;
Ailbhe's three sons, who shunned not battle,
(Were) Naesi, Ainnle, and Ardan.

Deitchim's son of bright cheeks
(Was) Cuchulainn of Dun Delgan ;
Sons were they who feared not wounds—
The three daughters of Cathbad bare.

FINIS.

cohairm ambái Naéisi 7 sé agimirt fichle 7 Ainnle garbh. 7 tuc Illann cuairt impa 7 adíb dhigh 7 tug lochrañ arlasad leis amach ar anbfhaithchi 7 do gab agslaide naslógh 7 nírlamsat techt timchell nabruighni. Doba maith anmac do bi añsin, idon Illann Fiñ mac Fergusa, nirer nech riam imséd naimilmáine 7 nitarda tuarasdal orígh dó, 7 nírgab séd ríamh [1] acht ó Fergus namá. IS añsin adubairt Conchobar. "Cait abfuil Fiacha mo mac?" ar Conchobar. "Soña," ar Fiacha. "D[ar mo] cubhas, isanaon oidchi rugadh tusa 7 Illann [7 as iat] airm aathar atá aigesin 7 beirsi mairmsi let [idon], anórchain 7 ancosgrach 7 afoga 7 mo co[lg] 7 dena calma leó. IS añsin doiñsaigetar cach achéle dib. 7 tanic Fiacha acert comlann co h-Illann 7 do fiafraig Illann dF(h)iacha. "Cid sin, a F(h)iacha?" arse. "Comrac 7 comlann dobail lem ritsa," ar Fiacha. "Olc doriñis," ar Illann. "7 maic Uisnigh ar mo c(h)omairce." Doiñsaigetar achéle, 7 do rónsat comlann ficda forniata dána dedla degtapaid. 7 do fortamlaigh Illann ar Fiacha cotuc air luidhe for sgát(h) asgéith 7 dogéis ansgiath 7 dogeisetar trí prim toña Erend añsin idon Toñ Clidna 7 Toñ Thuathi 7 Tonn Rugraidhe. Do bi Conall Cernach an Dun Sobairce aninbaid sin. 7 do cuala toraň Tuiñe Rugraide. "IS fír sin," ar Conall, "ata Conchobar aneigin 7 ni coir gan a iñsaighe 7 gabas aairm 7 tánic roimhe go h-Eamuin 7 fuair ancomrac arnsraíniud ar Fiacha mac C(h)onchobair 7 inorchain acbuireadh 7 acbeic foraigh acáiniud atigerna 7 nirlamsat Ulaid atesargon 7 tánic Conall doleth acuil co h-Illann 7 saitis a sleg trít, idon an culghlas Chonaill. "Cia do g(h)on me?" ar Illann. "Mise Conall," arse. "7 cia tusa?" "Mise Illann Finn mac Fergusa," arse; 7 is olc angnim doronais 7 maic Uisnig ar mo c(h)omairce. "In fír sin?" ar Conall. "Is fír ón ——

[1] Erasure in MS.

"Cia rachas rissin?" ar cách co coitcheñ.

Dofhet*ar* sa," ar *Conchobar*, "gurab do freitighib Naeisi te*cht* an-Eir*inn* a*r* sith *acht* le t*ri* . i . Cucul*ainn* m*ac* Sub*altaim* 7 Conall m*ac* Aimirg*in* 7 Ferg*us* m*ac* Rosa, 7 (aith)neochatsa cia don triarsin lenab andsa mé."

7 r*uc* Conall leis (ar)fod fol*eth*, 7 dofhiafr*aig* de, "Cred dogenta(r), a richuingidh an betha," ar (Conchobar,) "da chuired*ar* arcenn m*ac* n-Uisneich thu 7 a mill*ed* ar tinch*aib* 7 ar teinech mar nach fobrai*m*?"

"Ni bas aen(duine doticfad) desin," ar *Con*all, "*acht* gach aon a*r*am-beruiñ d(o) Ullt*aib* ní roichfet nech uaimsi a b ... gan bás 7 eg 7 oiged dimirt air." "Is sin fir," ar *Conchobar*, "a *Conn*ail! anois tuigimsi na(ch inmuin) letsa mé;" 7 dochuir se *Con*all uada, 7 (tugad) *Cu*chul*ainn* da indsaig*id*, 7 do fhiaf*r*aig an cétna de. "Dob*er*im se dom breith*ir*," ar Cúchulainn, "da ..... deasa ..... gusan India (nosirther tú) soir nach gebaidsi comha sacruidhe uaid, *acht* do tuitim fein fan gnim sin." "IS fír sin, a Cu, nach lemsa bhf .. 7 anois (mod)aighimsi ni fúath agadsa. 7 dochuir s*in* Cuchulainn uadha 7 tugad Fergus da indsaig*ed*, 7 dofhiaf*r*aig an cét*n*a de, 7 as ed adub*airt* F*ergus* fris: "Ni gellaimsi dul fa tfuil (na fat feoil," ar) F*ergus* 7 gidhed cena n*i*bfuil Ullt*ach* a*r* amb*er*uin*n* nach bfuig*ed* bás 7 oig*ed* lim." "Is tusa rac*as* a*r* cend cl*ainni* Uisn*ig*, a rímil*ed*," a*r* C*onchobar*, "7 gluáis romat amar*ach*," a*r*se, "oir is let ticf*aid*, 7 gab ia*r*tec*ht* anoir duit co Dún Borr*aig* m*aic* andt.,[1] 7 tabair do b(h)*ri*ath*ar* damsa m*a*ras taosga ticfair an *Erinn* nach lecf*er* oirisim na comn*aidhi* doibh cotigid cohEmu*in* M*acha* a*n*oidch*i* s*in*." Tangat*ar* rompa asdech iars*in* 7 doiñis F*ergus* a dolfe*n* aslanaidec*ht* cl*ainni* hU*isnig*, 7 doch*uaid* alán *aile*[2] domaith*ib* an C*óigid* mailli ris isnaslant*e* s*in*. 7 rugat*ar* as ana*idchi*[3] s*in*; 7 do aigill *Conchobar* Borrach m*ac* añ*er*t,[4] 7 dofiarf*aig* de: "A*n*bfuil fl*ed* agat damsa," a*r* *Conchobar*. "Ata codem*in*," a*r* B*orrach*, "7 do b(fh)eid*ir* lem adénam 7 n*i* (f)he(i)dir lem a h*i*umc*ur* cohE*amuin* M*acha* cugatsa." "Mas*ed* ale," a*r* *Conchobar*, "tab*air* d*fergus* hí, uair is dá g(h)esaib fl*ed* dob*ad*," 7 doge*all* B*orrach* s*in*, 7 rugat*ar* a*s* ana*idchi*[5] s*in* ga*n* bedh gan baog*al*. 7 do eir*ig* F*ergus* comoch a*r*namar*ach*, 7 nirug leis do sl*uag*aib na dosho*cra*ide a*cht* adías m*ac* fén, i*don* Ill*ann* F*inn* 7 Bu*i*nne Borbr*uad* 7 Cuillend gilla nahibr*aige* 7 aniubr*ach*, 7 do gluaiset*ar* rompo co dai*n*gen m*ac* nUisn*ig* 7 co Loch nEitci 7 is amla*id* do bat*ar* m*aic* U*isnig* 7 t*ri* finbogha[6] fairs*i*nge a*cu*, 7 inboth a*n* dendáis fula*cht*adh dibs*in* nihiñti do

[1] Above the *t* is a stroke, marking a contraction, perhaps *-aigh*. [2] Denoted in MS. by a contraction. [3] MS., *anag*, with a stroke above *g*. [4] Stroke above the *t*. [5] MS. has "a*g*" stroked. [6] t? The MS. seems to be *g*.

cait(h)dis, 7 anboth a caithdis nihiñti do coll*ai*dis, 7 do leig F*ergus* glaodh mór is*i*n cua*n* coclos foimcen na c*rí*ch fa coimnesa doibh. 7 is aml*aid* dobí Naísi 7 D*er*d*ri* añsin 7 inceñchao*m* *Conchuba(i)r* et*arr*a aga himirt[1] fithchell i*n* rígh. 7 adub*air*t N*áisi*: "Do clu*i*nim glaedh Ere*a*ñaigh," a*r*se. 7 do cual*a* D*er*d*ri* inglaodh 7 do aitin g*ur* bí glaodh F*ergusa* í, 7 do cel orrtha. 7 do leig F*ergus* andar*a* glaedh, 7 adub*air*t N*áisi*: "Atclu*i*nim glaedh *aile*, 7 is glaedh Eireñaigh i." "Níhedh," a*r* Deird*ri*, "ní hinañ glaodh Eireñaigh 7 *glaodh* Alb*anaigh*." 7 do leig F*ergus* an t*re*s *glaodh* 7 do aitnet*ar* m*aic* Uis*nig* gur bhí glaedh F*eargusa* do bi añ 7 adub*airt* N*aisi* re h Ard*án* dol a*r* cend F*ergusa*. 7 do aithi*n* D*er*d*ri* F*ergus* aglegen na c*éd* ghl(ae)idhe 7 do iñis do N*aisi* g*ur* aithin in c*éd* ghlaed do rinne F*ergus*. "C*re*d fá*r* celis í, a i*ngen*;" ar N*aisi*. "Aisling Atcoñar*c* aréir," a*r* D*er*d*ri*, "i*don* t*ri* heoi*n* do t*echt* chuigaiñ ahE*amuin* Macha 7 t*ri* bolgama me*a*la i*n*ambel leó 7 dofagbat*ar* nat*ri* bolgama s*i*n agaiñe, 7 rugat*ar* t*ri* bolgama darbfuil leó." "Cred inbreth at*a* agad da*n* aisling s*in*, a i*ngen*," ar N*aisi*, "At*á*," a*r*sí, "F*ergus* do te*acht* cugaiñ ate*acht*aire*cht* asa*r* tír duth*chais* fe*n* lé sí*th*; óir ni millsi mil na te*acht*aire*acht* sí*th*i: 7 is*i*at na t*ri* bolga*m*a fola rug*ad*[2] uain*n*, i*don* s*i*bhse récas leis 7 fe*a*llfa oraibh," 7 baholc leósu*n* s*i*n doradha dis*i*. 7 adub*air*t N*aisi* rehAr*d*án dol ar cen*n* F*ergusa*. Docuaid im*morro*, 7 mar ráinic iát do toirb*ir* teora [póca] doibh codic*ra* deghthairise 7 ruc le*i*s codai*n*gen m*ac* n Uis*nig* iat, ait araibi N*aisi* ocus D*er*d*ri* 7 do toi*r*bret*ar* teo*r*a poca codil 7 go dic*ra* dFh*ergus* 7 dam*a*caib 7 fiaf*r*aige*at*a*r* sg*e*la Er*end* 7 Choig*id* Ul*ad* cosoñradhach. "IS s*i*at sg*e*la is ferr agaiñ," a*r* F*ergus*, "*Conchobar* dom' c*ur* fe*n* a*r* b*ur* ceñs*i* 7 moc*ur* aslanaige*cht* ag*us* acoraige*cht* air imbeth diles tairise dib 7 at*a* mo briath*ar* oram fa mo slanaighe*cht* do co*m*all." "Ni hiñdula daibhs*i* añsud," a*r* D*er*d*ri*, "daigh is mo bh*ur* tigernt*as* fe*n* an Alb*ain* inatig*er*n*as* *Chonc*(h)ob*air* an 'Er*inn*." "IS fe*rr* duth*chas* inagach ní," a*r* F*ergus*, "ua*ir*n*i*haibin*n* doneoch maithes daméd mu*n*a fhaice aduth*chas*." "Is fír s*in*," a*r* N*aisi*, "doigh is añsa lem pe*n* Ere ina Alba ge mad mó domaith Alb*an* dogebhaiñ." "IS daingen dáibse mo b*ri*ath*ar*sa 7 mo shiánaighe*cht*," a*r* F*ergus*. "IS dai*n*gen ce*a*na," a*r* N*aisi*, "7 rachmaidn*i* letsa;" 7 ní do deoi*n* D*er*d*ri* andubhrad*ar* añ s*in*, 7 dobi ga toir*m*esc impo. Tug F*ergus* fe*n* a b*ri*ath*ar* doibh gemad íat fir Er*enn* uile dafeallf*ad*[3] orthasan nabud dínsgeith na cloidhme na catba*irr* doib *acht* com*b*e*r*edhsan f*or*ra. "Is fir s*i*n," a*r* N*aisi*, 7 rachmaidne letsa cohEm*uin* M*acha*. Tucat*ar* as ana*dhchi*[4] s*in* cotanic anmaidi*n* moch sholus a*r*námar*ach* 7 do eir*ig* N*aisi* 7 F*ergus* 7

[1] A letter or two illegible before "fithchell." [2] MS., rug, with stroke above *g*. [3] feallf*aidis*? [4] MS. has anag, with stroke above *g*.

dodeisigetar inibrach 7 tangatar rompo ar fud mara 7 mor fhairge no corangatar co Dun Borraig mac andt., 7 do dech Derdri arahéise arcríchaib Alban 7 ised adubairt: "Mo cen duit, at[ír] ut thoir," arsí, 7 is fada lim taib do [chu]an 7 do chalad 7 do muighe minsgot[ach]a minailli 7 do tolcha taebuaine ta[ithnem]acha dfhagbail 7 is beg rangamar a [le]s a comairlisin do denam; 7 rochan an laid:

[In]main tír antír út thoir
Alba con(a)hingantaib
Nocha ticfuinn eisdi ille
Mana tísainn le Náisi

Inmain Dun Fidhgha is Dun Finn
Inmain in Dun os a cinn
Inmain Inis Draigen de
Is inmain Dun Suibnei

Caill Cuan! O Caill Cuan![1]
Gusa tiged Ainnle, monuar!
Fagair lim do bi tan
Is Náise anoirear Alban

Glend Laidh! O'n Glend Laidh!
Do collaiñ fan mboiriñ caoim
Iasg is sieng is saill bruic
Fa hi mo cuid an Glend Laigh.

Glend Masain! O'n Glend Masain!
Ard a crimh, geal agasáin;
Do nimais collad corrach
Os Inber mungach Masain.

Glend Eitci! O'n Glend Eitci!
Añ do togbhus mo c(h)ét tig;
Alaind a fidh iar néirghe
Buaile gréne Glend Eitchi

Glend Urchain! O'n Glend Urchain!
Ba hé in Glend direch drom chain
Nocha (n)uallcha fer a aoisi
Ná Náisi anGleñ Urchain!

Glend Daruadh! O'n Glend Daruadh!
Mo chen gach fer da na dúal

[1] The repetition with O in this and the next five verses, we take from the preceding text (MS. 56).

An leanabh a nithear a dh' aindeoin, bidh e cam no bidh e carrach.

An cleas a bha aig Nial bha e riamh ris.

An cliù a théid òg do dhuine, 's e a leanas ris.

An deireagan air am beir a' bhéisd.

An deoch nach gabhar an àm a tunnaidh, slàn leatha.

An fheadag màthair an fhaoiltich fhuair,
Marbhaidh si caoraich agus uain.
An gearran gearr ni e farran nach fèarr,
Cuiridh e a' bhò anns an toll,
'San tig an tonn thar a ceann.

An leabaidh 'ni duine dhà fèin, 's ann innte 's fheudar dha laighe.

Abair Mac-an-Aba gun do chab a dhùnadh.

An làmh a bheir 's i a gheabh, mar h-ann do dhroch dhuine. (Giving to the poor increaseth a man's store).

Am fear nach ionnsaich ris a' ghlùn, cha'n ionnsaich ris an uilinn.

An leann a ni duine dh' a dheòin, òlaidh e 'leòr a dh' aindheoin deth.

A Luan 's a' Dhòmhnach (always).

An long am meadhon a' chuain 's an stoirm 'ga deuchainn.

An neach a théid fada o'n dorus, cinnidh a shoraidh fuar. (Out of sight out of mind).

An ni thug an eidheann bho na gabhraibh.

An ni nach buin duit, na buin da; *or*, An rud a thuirt clag Sgain: An rud nach buin duit na buin da.

An ni nach caillte, gheibhear e.

An rud nach gabh leasachadh is fheudar cur suas leis.

An ni nach leam cha tarruing.

An ni [rud] 's an téid dàil théid dearmad (Delays are dangerous).

An onair nach fhaigh duine a ghnàth, na biodh e 'ga h-iarraidh aon tràth.

An rathad a chuir thu 'n gruth cuir 'na shruth am meòg.

An rud a bhios an dàn, bithidh e do-sheachan.

An rud a ghabhas ise 'na h-aire, cha chuireadh Rìgh-Deòrsa fhéin as e.

An rud a's fhiach a ghabhail, is fiach e 'iarraidh.

An rud a ni Domhnull dona, millidh Domhnull dona.

An rud a thig gu dona, is eutrom a dh' fhalbhas e.

An rud nach 'eil, nach robh, 's nach bi—Sìn do làmh is chi thu e.

An rud nach faic sùil, cha chiurr cridhe.

F*ergus* sind arleidh 7 do bi ag toirrs*i* 7 accmifridhe móir i*mtecht* aneir*inn* a*r* breit*hir* F*ergusa*, 7 atb*er*t and

"Mairg tan*ac* le bret*hir* mir
F*ergusa* m*aic* R*oig* romh*ir*:
ni dingen aithméla de,
uch is ach*er* mo c*hri*de!

Mo c*hri*di na caeb cu*m*adh
at*a* ano*cht*[1] fa mór pudha*r*:
monuár, a m*aca* maithi,
tangat*ar* bar tiughlaithi."

"Na hab*air*, a D*eirdri* dián!
a b*en* is ailli no i*n* gr*ian*!
ticf*a* F*ergus* fortill ngail
cugainn nar: cui*n*génaigh[2]

Fárir is fada lim duib,
a m*aca* ailli Uisnig!
t*echt* a hAlb*ain* nandamh nd*erg*
[3]da b*us* bua*n* abithmairg.

M. A. I. R. G.

A haithle na laidi sin tangat*ar* rompa co Fiñcarn na Fcraire ar Sliab Fuait 7 dotuit a coll*ad* ar D*eirdri* añsin, 7 do fagbat*ar* í ga*n* fis doib, 7 doair*ig* N*aeisi* sin 7 impod*ais* araceñ cole*ic*[4] 7 sisi*n* uáir dobí sisi ac eirge asa coll*ud*, 7 adub*airt* N*aeisi*: "cred far anais añso, arí*gan* ?" ar sé.

"Coll*ud* dorónas," ar D*eirdri*, "7 tarfas fis 7 aisling dam añ."

"Ca haisling si*n* ?" ar N*aeisi*.

"Docoñarc," ar D*erdri*, "ce*n* ceñ ar ce*ch*tar ag*aib*si 7 ce*n* ceñ ar Ill*ann* F*ind*, 7 a ceñ fen ar Buinne mBorb R*úad*, 7 gan a congn*am* liñi." 7 doroine na r*annu*:

"Truagh an taidbsi tarfas da*m*,
a cet*hr*ar féta finnglan!
gan ceñ uaib ar ce*ch*tar-de,
g*an* cu*n*gna*m* fir lecele.

"Nocha ca*n* do bel a*cht* olc,
a aiñear al*aind* ed*rocht*!
léig úait, a bél ta*n*a mall,
ar gall*aib* mara Manañ.

[1] The *a* of anocht is inserted by a later hand. [2] Dr Stokes makes this "naroncungénair." [3] MS., fda. MS. 56 has *fada* here. [4] colh, MS.

"Dob *ierr* lim olc da *gach* duine,"
doraidh Derdri *gan* duibhi.
"na bar nolcsa, a *thriar* min,
ler *sires* muir is móirtir.

"Dociusa a ceñ ar Bhuinne
ose a saegal is uille.
nocha lemsa anocht nach truag
a ceñ ar Bhuinne mBorb Ruad." T.

Asahait[h]le sin tangat*ar* rompo *go* hArd [na] Sáil*ech* .r. id(on)[1] Ardmacha aniu. IS añsin doraidh Deirdri: "Is fada lim in ni docim anois .i. do nellsa, a Naeisi isin aér, 7 is nell fola é, 7 doberaiñ comairle daib, a macu Uisnig!" ar Deirdri.

"Carsat comairle sin, a rigan?" ar Naeisi.

"Dol co Dun-dealgain mara bfuil Cóchulainn, 7 beith añsin nocotí Fergus, no techt ar comairce Conculainn go hEamain."

"Ni regmad a les an comairle sin do denam" ar Náisi. 7 adubairt an ingen so:

"A Naísi, fech ar do nell
docíu suñ isin aér;
docíu os Emain uaine
forrnell fola forrúaide.

Romgabh bidgad resan nell
docíu suñ isin aér
samalta re cru fola
in nell uathmar imthana.

Doberaiñ comairle duib,
a maca ailli Uisnig!
gan dol co hEmain anocht,
le bfuil oraibh do gúasacht.

Rachmadne go Dun Delgan
mara bfuil Cú na cerda;
tiefam amarach andes
maraon isa[n] Cú coimdes."

Adubairt Nóisi tre feirg
re Deirdri ngasta ngruaidhdeirg:
"o nach bfuil egla oirne
ni dingnum do comairle."

"Dob andam sin riám roime,
a ua ríghd(a) Rugráide!

[1] Dr Cameron reads here: .r. r. MS. 56 has—risa raidhtear.

gan ar mbeth ar én sgél de
mise is tusa, [a N]áeisi !

An lá tuc Manañán cuach
duinn 7 an Cu ro lu[ath]* * Dr Stokes reads b[uan].
ni betheasa am agaid de,
aderim rit, a Náeisi !

An la rucais let amach
mise tar Es Ruaid rom(ach),
(ní be)thea am agaid de
aderim rit, a Náise." A.

A haithle na rann sin dogluaisetar rompo anathgairit gacha sliged co facatar Emain Macha uathaib. "Ata comarda agamsa daibh," ar Deirdri, "mata Concobar ar ti fheilli no fhinghaile do denam oraib."

"Ga comarda sin ?" ar Náise.

"Da leicter sibsi sa tech a bfuil Conchobar 7 maithi Ulad nochanfuil Conchobar ar tí uilc do denam rib. Ma do tigh na Craebrúaide cuirter sib 7 Conchobar a tigh na hEmna, dodentar feall 7 meabul foraib." 7 rangatar rompa fon in[n]us sin co dorus tighi na h'Emna 7 doiarratar foslugud rompa. Dofregair an doirrseóir 7 dofiarfaig cia dobí añ. Dohiñised gur biad tri maic Uisnig dobí añ, 7 da mac Fergusa, 7 Deirdri. Dahiñised sin do Concobar, 7 tucad a lucht fedma fritheolma da iñsaiged, 7 dofiafraigh dibh ciñus dobí tech na Craobrúaide im biadh no im dig. Adubratar san da tiedis . u . catha Ulad añ, co bfuighdis a lór daothain bidh 7 dighe. "Mased," ar Conchobar, "berar maic Uisnig iñte." 7 adubrad sin re macaib Uisnig. Adubairt Deirdri: "anois benais a digbail rib gan mo comairlisi do denamh," ar sí, "7 denam imtecht budesta."

"Ni dingnum," ar Illann Find mac Fergusa "7 adamar, a ingen, is mór an metacht 7 an midlaochus domothaigis oraiñ. autan adere sin, 7 rachmaid co tech na Craobhrúaide," ar sé.

"Rachmaid codeimin," ar Náise, 7 dogluáisetar rompo co tech na Craobrúaide, 7 docured lucht freasduil 7 fritheolma leó, 7 dofreaslaiged iat do biadaib saora somblasda 7 do deochaib millsi mesgamla, gur bad mesga medarcháin morgothach gach aon do lucht fedhma 7 fritheolma acht aenni chena nir caithetar féin biadh na liñ re meirtnigi a naistir 7 a nim(thechta), uair ni dernatar anadh na oirisem o do(léicse)tar dun Borraig maic Andirt co rangatar Emain (Macha).

IS añsin adubairt Naise: "tabhartar in Cendcaom Conchobair cugaiñ co nderunmáis a himirt." Tugad in Cendcaom cuctha, 7 dosuidiged a foirend furri, 7 dogab Naise 7 Deirdri aga fraisimirt.

Bheir iad an aire gu 'm bi an t-ìm air an taobh fhéin do 'm bhonnach.

Bheir mis' ort gu 'n cluinn thu e air a chluais a 's buidhre.

Bheir sin a bhuil fathasd.

Bheireadh e conas as a' mhaide-shuidhe.

Bheir tìm teisteanas.

Bi gu math ri cù is leanaidh e thu.

Biadh an dara fir puinsion an fhir eile.

Bidh beagan uisge far am bàthar an gamhainn. (There is aye some water where the stirkie drowns).

Bidh ciontach gealtach. (Evil doers are evil dreaders).

Bidh eagal air an leanabh a théid a losgadh roimh an teine. (Burnt bairns dread the fire).

Bidh e leis an rìgh a bhios air a' chathair.

Bidh fann feargach. (A hungry man is an angry man).

Bidh gach fann feargach.

Bidh gille [searbhant] aig an fheannaig 's an fhòghar.

Bidh iteagan geala air an eun a thig am fad as.

Bidh miall air deireadh na h-urchair.

Bidh mi-dhóigh air an fhear a's miosa foighidin.

Bidh rud-éigin aig cearc an scròbain, ach cha bhi dad, idir aig cearc a' chrubain.

Bidh tusa fochaid ormsa airson mo chuid a bhuan glas, is bidh mis' a' fochaid ortsa 'nuair nach bi agad ach a' chas.

Biodh e geal no biodh e odhar is toigh leis a ghabhar a meann.

Bidh tu beò bliadhna : cha d' aithnich mi thu.

Biodh gach fear air a ghearran bacach bàn féin.

Bogadh nan gad.

Boinne ri do shròin, bidh tu beò am bliadhna.

B' olc an airidh do bheul binn a chur fo'n talamh.

B' olc an airidh e.

Bolla mine air a' pheighinn [1] is gun a' pheighinn [1] ann.

Briagaidh am biadh am fitheach bharr na craoibhe.

Ba cheum air gaig leam a dhol a dh 'aite dh'am aindeoin.

Ba dual daididh dà.

Ba leigheas sealladh dhìot air sùilean goirte. [See above].

Ba mhath an airidh e. (It was well deserved.)

Ba mhò an call là Chuil-fhodair.

Buil na fighe air a stìm.

Buille chur an craoibh is gun a leagail.

Buille ma seach buille gun dreach (in rowing).

Buinidh urram do 'n aois. (Eild should hae honour).

Buntàta proinnte is bainne leò,
Biadh bodaich Uachdair-chlò.

[1] sgillinn.

libh: 7 ise sin sg*él* is ferr ag*um* duit. 7 ise sin sgel is mesa ag*um*, in b*en* dob *ferr* d*el*b 7 denam isin dom*un* ic imt*echt* uaiñ a hEam*ain* na*ch* bfuil a d*el*b fe*n* na denam *fuirri*."

Ot*cuala Conchobar* sin, doch*uaid* a ed 7 a aigide*cht* arc*ul*, 7 doibhset dail *no* dó anadhiaig sin. 7 dofiar*faig Conchobar* arís: "Cia ra*chad* da*m* da fio*s* an maireñ a cruth *no* a d*el*b *no* a de*n*am fe*n* ar De*i*rdr*i*ñ?" 7 dofiaf*r*aig fot*h*ri sol f[u]air a f*r*egra.

IS añsin adub*air*t *Conchobar* re T*r*en D*o*rn dol and: "A T*r*en D*u*rinn," ar *Conchobar*, "in fid*ar* tu cia domarb tath*air*?"

"Dofhetar," ar se, "g*u*rab e N*áisi* m*ac* Uis*nig* do*m*ar*l* e."

"Mas*ed*, eirsi da fio*s* an mairenn a delb *no* a denam fein ar D*er*dr*i*nn." 7 doglúais T*r*en Dor*n* roi*m*e, 7 tán*ic* doch*um* na bruighne, 7 fúair na doirrsi 7 na fuiñeoga arna n-íadhadhadh, 7 dogab oman 7 imegla é, 7 is*ed* adubh*air*t: "Ní *con*air m*aic* Uis*nig* diñsaig*id*, atá ferg f*or*ra." 7 fuair fuinneóg ga*n* d*r*u*d* isin br*uid*in, 7 dogab ag feguin Naeisi 7 D*er*dr*end* tresanfuinneóig, 7 do dech D*er*dr*iu* fair óir así bá cendluaithi añ 7 do bruidigh Naeisi 7 do dech Naéisi andiaidh adechsu*n*a. 7 as aml*aid* do bí 7 f*er* gonta df*er*aib na fichle aige, 7 tug urca*r* ághm*ar* urmaisn*ech* de go ta*r*rla asuil anogl*aich* 7 doro*n*adh imláeid áinignech eta*r*ra andsi*n*. 7 doch*uaid* atshuil a*r*agr*u*aid do*n* óglach 7 rainig co *Conchobar*, 7 doiñis sg*é*la dó ó thús codeiredh. 7 is*ed* adub*air*t asi súd ai*n*be*n* asf*er*r delb a*n*dsa dom*un*, 7 b*a* rí a*n*dom*uin* Naisi dalega*r* dó í. IS and si*n* doéirigh *Conchobar* 7 Ult*aigh* 7 tangad*ar* timcell na bruighne 7 do leigeda*r* ilga*ir*the móra andsi*n*. 7 dochuirsiut teiñti 7 teñala is*in* mbr*uigh*in. 7 adclos s*in* do D*er*dr*ind* 7 do cla*ind* F*er*gusa, 7 do fiafr*aig*eda*r* cia ata fan Crao(i)b R*uaid*. "Concob*ar* 7 Ult*aigh*" arsiatt. "7 comai*r*ci F*er*gusa fr*i*u," ar Ill*ann* Finn. "Mo cubais," ar *Conchobar* "b*a* mela du*i*bs*i* 7 do m*a*caib Uis*nigh* mo b(h)*en*sa agaib." "As fír s*in*," a*r* D*er*dr*iu*, "7 do fhe*a*ll F*er*gus oraib, a Naeisi." "Mo cubais," a*r* Buiñi Borbruad, niderna 7 ní dingnimne. IS ands*in* tán*ic* Buiñe Borbruad amach 7 do m*ar*b tri *coicait* amuigh 7 dobáith na teiñti 7 na te*a*ñala, 7 domhesg nasl*uagu* donbreisim brathas*in*. Atb*er*t Con*chobar* cia do ní anmesg*ad*sa arnasluag*aib*. "Meisi Buiñi Borbruad m*ac* F*er*gusa," arsé. "Comadha uaimsi duit," a*r* *Conchobar*. "Carsat comadha sin?" a*r* Buiñe. "Tricha c*ét*," a*r* *Conchobar*, 7 mo chog*ar* 7 mo c(h)omha*ir*le fe*in* duit." "Gébhatt" a*r* Buiñe. 7 do gab Buiñe na comhadhas*in* 7 do ri*n*ded sliab a*n* oidc*i* s*in* don trichait c*et* im*orra* Sliab Dal mBui*n*de, 7 do chual*a* D*er*dr*iu* a*n*comr*ád* s*in*. "Mo chubais," a*r* D*er*dr*iu*, do thréicc B*uinne* sib, a m*h*a*c*a Uis*nig*, 7 is aithrem*uil* a*n* m*ac* úd." "Dar mobreithir féi*n*" a*r* Ill*ann* Fi*n*n, *noch*a t*r*eige*a*bh fen íat inc*en* mai*r*es a*n* cal*ad* colg a*m*láim. 7 tán*ic* Ill*ann* amach íars*in*, 7 tuc t*ri* l*uath-chu*arta atimc*hell* nabr*u*ighn*i* 7 do m*ar*b t*rí* *chét* amuigh 7 tán*ic* astech

cohairm ambái Naéisi 7 sé agimirt fichle 7 Airnle garbh. 7 tue Illann cuairt impa 7 adib dhigh 7 tug lochrañ arlasad leis amach ar anbfhaithchi 7 do gab agalaide naslógh 7 nírlamsat techt timchell nabruighni. Doba maith anmac do bi añsin, idon Illann Fiñ mac Fergusa, nirer nech riam imséd naimilmáine 7 nitarda tuarasdal oríghdó, 7 nírgab séd riamh [1] acht ó Fergus namá. IS añsin adubairt Conchobar. "Cait abfuil Fiacha mo mac?" ar Conchobar. "Soña," ar Fiacha. "D[ar mo] cubbas, isanaon oidchi rugadh tusa 7 Illann [7 as iat] airm aathar atá aigesin 7 beirsi mairmsi let [idon], anórchain 7 ancosgrach 7 afoga 7 mo co[lg] 7 dena calma leó. IS añsin doiñsaigetar cach achéle dib. 7 tanic Fiacha acert comlann co h-Illann 7 do fiafraig Illann dF(h)iacha. "Cid sin, a F(h)iacha?" arse. "Comrac 7 comlann dobail lem ritsa," ar Fiacha. "Olc doriñis," ar Illann. "7 maic Uisnigh ar mo c(h)omairce." Doiñsaigetar achéle, 7 do rónsat comlann ficda forniata dána dedla degtapaid. 7 do fortamlaigh Illann ar Fiacha cotuc air luidhe for sgát(h) asgéith 7 dogéis ansgiath 7 dogeisetar trí prim toña Erend añsin idon Toñ Clidna 7 Toñ Thuathi 7 Tonn Rugraidhe. Do bi Conall Cernach an Dun Sobairce aninbaid sin. 7 do cuala torañ Tuiñe Rugraide. "IS fír sin," ar Conall. "ata Conchobar aneigin 7 ni coir gan a iñsaighe 7 gabas aairm 7 tánic roimhe go h-Eamuin 7 fuair ancomrac arnsrainiud ar Fiacha mac C(h)onchobair 7 inorchain acbuireadh 7 acbeic foraigh acáiniud atigerna 7 nirlamsat Ulaid atesargon 7 tánic Conall doleth acuil co h-Illann 7 saitis a sleg trít, idon an culghlas Chonaill. "Cia do g(h)on me?" ar Illann. "Mise Conall," arse. "7 cia tusa?" "Mise Illann Finn mac Fergusa," arse; 7 is olc angnim doronais 7 maic Uisnig ar mo c(h)omairce. "In fír sin?" ar Conall. "Is fír ón ——

[1] Erasure in MS.

GAELIC PROVERBS AND PHRASES,

HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED, OR VARIANTS OF PUBLISHED ONES.

THE Proverbs and Phrases which follow were intended by Dr Cameron to supplement and complete, as far as possible, Sheriff Nicolson's collection of *Gaelic Proverbs and Familiar Phrases*, published in 1881. Several of them are merely more or less interesting variants of those which Sheriff Nicolson has; but the vast majority of them are not contained in the Sheriff's monumental work.

Abair gu beag 's abair gu math.
Abair sin dar a chaitheas tu cruaich mhòine còmhla ris.
A' bhò a 's caoile 's a' bhuaile, 's i a 's àirde geum.
A' bhliadhna a's gainne min, dean fuine mhòr ainneamh.
A' bualadh na tarraing air a ceann.
A' call rothad 's a' d' dhéigh.
A chiad bhliadhna, bliadhna nam pòg, 's an dara bliadhna, bliadhna nan dorn.
A chòir féin do na h-uile fear.
A' chuileag a dh' éireas an òtrach, 's i a 's mò a ni srann.
A' chungaidh-leighis a 's goirte, 's i gu tric a 's feàrr a leighiseas.
A' cur bréid air toll (Making up a deficiency).
A' cur glais' air an stàbull an déigh na h-eich a ghoid.
A' cur suas inisg, agus a bun aig a' bhaile.
A' dol an sinead mhòsad.
A' dol eadar thu 's do chodal.
Ag itheadh na cruaiche fo 'n t-sìoman.
A' deanamh teadhair do ròine.
A' deanamh balg ri gréin (Sunning himself).
A' taomadh na mara le cliabh.
A' deanamh math an aghaidh 'n uile.
A' ghnè a bhios 's a' mhàthair, is gnath leis 'bhi 's an nighean.
A' h-uile rud ach an rud 'ba chòir.
Aidhear fìdhleir dhuibh an Taoibh-tuath.
A nàdur féin a' tighin 's a' chullach.
A' phoit a' tilgeadh air a' choire, gu bh-'eil a mhàs dubh.

Cha 'n lònghnadh an t-earrach a bhi fuar, is nach dual da bhith blàth.

Cha 'n nàr do dhuine bhith lag, ach is nàr do dhuine bhith bog.

Cha 'n uaisle duine na 'm bidh, deanamaid 'nar dithis a' chabhrach.

Cha 'n urrainnear a thoirt de'n chat ach an craicionn.

Cha robh brosgalach nach robh breugach. (Fairest words are fullest of falsehood).

Cha robh bruidhneach nach robh breugach.

Cha robh céilidheach nach robh breugach, 's cha robh breugach nach robh bradach.

Cha robh céilidheach nach robh sgeulach, &c.

Cha robh e riamh air port eile.

Cha robh e riamh air seòl eile.

Cha robh thusa riamh air sheòl eile.

Cha robh gu dona mu'n fhardaich nach robh gu math mu'n rathad mhòr. [See above].

Cha robh nead gu'n ubh gluig.

Cha robh nach fhaod bhi.

Cha robh na bu rùdaiche na e a chuir riamh crùn ri h-athar.

Cha robh ronnach nach robh cannach.

Cha robh sonas riamh air bus lom.

Cha saothair bo-laoigh do shaothair.

Cha sgoilt an darach ach geinn de fhéin.

Cha seall cù air comain.

Cha sluagh duine 'na ònar.

Cha téid ceann air an taigh air am bithear a' fanaid.

Cha téid dholaidh dhe 'n dicheall mhaith ach pàirt.

Cha téid e leis na coisichean, 's na marcaichean cha 'n iarr e.

Cha teist air duine teist aon duine 's cha teist air teist an duine.

Cha téid taigh thar sabhal.

Cha tig as an t-soitheach ach an deoch a bhios innte.

Cha tig fuachd gu nollaig, 's cha tig gaillionn gu Féill-Pàdraig.

Cha tig laogh glan o'n bhoin sgamhaich.

Cha tig math gun dragh.

Cha tìm codail an cogadh.

Cha tig ubh mòr à mas dreadhain.

Cha toir an uaisle goil air a' phoit.

Cha toirear té air bith air éigin mur bi i féin leth-dheònach.

Cha tric a chithear moll aig dorus sabhail plobaire.

Cha truimid a' choluinn an ciall.

Cha tug leis an truaill nach d' fhuair leis a' chlaidheamh.

Cha tug thu riamh roinneag à 'fheusaig.

Chaidh e eadar thu 's do chraicionn.
Chaidh na mucan troimh an tigh-comhairle.
Cha 'n eil ann ach gaoil an fhithich air a chnàmh.
Chì do shùil e 's cha bhlais do bheul e.
Chì mi t' fhiacail chùil.
Cho airidh 's a tha 'm meirleach air a' chroich.
Cho àrd ceann ri fiadh air fireach.
Cho aigeantach ri fiadh.
Cho anmhuin ri fionan-feòir.
Cho àrd ri craoibh.
Cho bàn ris an anart-mhairbh.
Cho beag ri frìde.
Cho beur ri bard.
Cho binn ri teud-chiùil.
Cho beadaidh ri measan a' cheird.
Cho crosda [dreamach] ris a' chat air earball.
Cho daingean ri creig.
Cho déidheil 's a 'n cat air a' bhainne.
Cho duilich r' a chur a 'leabaidh ri broc a saobhaidh.
Cho dubh ris an fhitheach. (As black as a raven).
Cho dubh ris an t-súidh.
Cho dubh ri gual.
Cho eutrom ri eun air iteig.
Cho fallain ri breac na linne.
Cho geal ris an t-sneachd.
Cho glic ri na cnuic.
Cho seana-ghlic ris na cnuic. (As wise as the hills).
Cho ineacal ris a' bhiorsamaid (*i.e.*, evenly balanced).
Cho làn de 'n olc 's a tha 'n t-ubh de 'n bhiadh.
Cho lonach ri iscan ceird.
Cho luath ris a' ghaoith.
Cho luath ri earb.
Cho luath ri fiadh.
Cho luath ri fiadh air fireach.
Cho luath a 's a bheir a chasan e. (As fast as his feet can carry him).
Cho luath 's a bheir casan eich e. (As fast as horse's feet can carry him).
Cho mìn ri maighdean.
Cho olc ris a' bhreamas.
Cho sean ris na cnuic.
Cho sgith dheth 's a bha Calum de 'n taigeis.
Cho socharach ris a' chriathar gharbh.
Cho soilleir ris a' ghréin.
Cho sradagach ris an teine.

An leanabh a nithear a dh' aindeoin, bidh e cam no bidh e carrach.

An cleas a bha aig Nial bha e riamh ris.

An cliù a théid òg do dhuine, 's e a leanas ris.

An deireagan air am beir a' bhéisd.

An deoch nach gabhar an àm a tunnaidh, slàn leatha.

An fheadag màthair an fhaoiltich fhuair,
Marbhaidh si caoraich agus uain.
An gearran gearr ni e farran nach fèarr,
Cuiridh e a' bhò anns an toll,
'San tig an tonn thar a ceann.

An leabaidh 'ni duine dhà fèin, 's ann innte 's fheudar dha laighe.

Abair Mac-an-Aba gun do chab a dhùnadh.

An làmh a bheir 's i a gheabh, mar h-ann do dhroch dhuine. (Giving to the poor increaseth a man's store).

Am fear nach ionnsaich ris a' ghlùn, cha'n ionnsaich ris an uilinn.

An leann a ni duine dh' a dheòin, òlaidh e 'leòr a dh' aindheoin deth.

A Luan 's a' Dhòmhnach (always).

An long am meadhon a' chuain 's an stoirm 'ga deuchainn.

An neach a théid fada o'n dorus, cinnidh a shoraidh fuar. (Out of sight out of mind).

An ni thug an eidheann bho na gabhraibh.

An ni nach buin duit, na buin da; *or*, An rud a thuirt clag Sgain: An rud nach buin duit na buin da.

An ni nach caillte, gheibhear e.

An rud nach gabh leasachadh is fheudar cur suas leis.

An ni nach leam cha tarruing.

An ni [rud] 's an téid dàil théid dearmad (Delays are dangerous).

An onair nach fhaigh duine a ghnàth, na biodh e 'ga h-iarraidh aon tràth.

An rathad a chuir thu 'n gruth cuir 'na shruth am meòg.

An rud a bhios an dàn, bithidh e do-sheachan.

An rud a ghabhas ise 'na h-aire, cha chuireadh Rìgh-Deòrsa fhéin as e.

An rud a's fhiach a ghabhail, is fiach e 'iarraidh.

An rud a nì Domhnull dona, millidh Domhnull dona.

An rud a thig gu dona, is eutrom a dh' fhalbhas e.

An rud nach 'eil, nach robh, 's nach bi—Sìn do làmh is chi thu e.

An rud nach faic sùil, cha chiurr cridhe.

An rud a théid fada o'n t-sùil, théid fada o'n chridhe.

An rud a thig leis an t-sruth, falbhaidh e leis a' ghaoith.

An rud nach ith an leanaban, ithidh an t-seana-bhean féin e.

An saoghal 'na bhutaras is Seuter 'na Sheamarlan.

A Shàbaid 's a' sheachdain (always).

An taigh a chaidh a shuidheachadh air carraig. cha 'n fharasd a chlaoidh.

An té théid a dh' aindeon an allt brisidh i na cuinneagan.

An té bhios cumanta aig a h-uile fear, cha bheir i clann.

An t-eun a' teannadh ris an sgàth.

An toil do na h-uile duine, 's an toil uile do na mnathaibh.

An t-súil a bheir duine g' a chuid, bheir i g' a ionnsaidh e.

An t-uain ni 's gile na mathair, is 'mhathair ni 's gile na an sneachda.

An t-uain ni 's duibhe na a' mhàthair.

An tomhas a bheir 's e a gheibh.

An turadh, an t anmoch, am muir-làn, 's an Dòmhnach.

An tuagh a thoirt a làimh an t-saoir.

An uair a bhios 'a mhisg a staigh, bidh an ciall a muigh.

An uair a bhios sinn ri òrach, bidh sinn ri òrach, 's an uair a bhios sinn ri maorach, bidh sinn ri maorach.

An uair a chluinneas tu sgeul gun dreach na creid e.

An uair a chì thu taigh do choimhearsnaich a' dol 'n a theine, is còir dhuit an aire a thoirt do d' thaigh fein.

An uair a dh' fhalbhas tu casruisgte, teichidh do chàirdean uat.

An uair a gheibhear fear, cha'n fhaighear bean.

An uair a gheibhear bean, cha'n fhaighear fear.

An uair a 's caoile an gràn, is ann a 's daoire an gràn.

An uair a's mò a fhuair mi 's ann a 's lugha 'bh' agam.

An uair a 's mò am beadradh, is ann a 's còir sgur dheth.

An uair a throdas na meirlich, gheibh na h-ionracain an cuid.

An uair a théid na meirlich a throd bidh an t-ionracan 'na chuid.

An uair a théid an gobhainn air bhathal (?), 's e is fearr bhi rèidh ris. ("When the smith gets wildly excited"—on his Baalism !—"Nether-Lochaber.")

An uair a théid fada o'n t-sùil, théid fada o'n chridhe.

An uair a thèid crodh chàich an díosg, 's ann a ni breunag càise.

An uair a thig oidhche Shamhna, theirear gamhna ris na laoigh.

An uair a theirgeas do chuid, treigidh na cairdean.

An uair a thig a' bhochdain [an t-acras] a staigh air an dorus, thèid an gràdh a mach air an arlas.

An uair a thig an latha fliuch, tuighidh mi taigh ; an uair a thig an latha math cha tugh taigh no taigh.

An-uair ort. (May it fare thee ill, lit., Bad weather to thee).

An uaisle dhubh 's gun dad gu 'cumail suas.

Aois coin tri bliadhna 'na chuilean, tri bliadhna 'na neart, agus trì 'dol air 'ais.

Aon fhear o dh' iarras is dà fhear dhiag a phaigheas.

An uair o bhristeas aon bhò an gàradh, theid a dhà dheug a mach air.

Arainn bheag, mhiodalach, bhreugach, a cùl ri caraid, 's a aghaidh ri nàmhaid.

As a ceann a bhlighear a' bhò.

"As a' thoiseach."

Ard boinneid ni h-onair, faodaidh i clach-mhullaich a' chabhsair a chumail.

As an droighinn anns an dris.

As an t-sealladh as a' chuimhne. (Out of sight out of mind).

A' tional nan srabh 's a' call nam boitein (boiteil).

Ba cho math dhomh mo chorrag a ghabhail do'n chloich. (See Nic. p. 222).

B' àird an luath na an lasair (in reference to fireside strife).

Barail an duine ghlic is tinne theid air an fhirinn.

Bàs gun sagart ort.

Barail mhath aig siach air féin.

B' e 'n fheòil 'g a toirt a ìngnibh a' chait e.

B' e 'n capull 'g a thoirt a dh' Innsibh Gall e.

B' e faicin na peucaig is breunas an t-sionnaich e.

B' e 'm meur 's a' mhàs an déigh a bhramadh e.

B' e 'm bata 'g a thoirt duit go mo cheann féin a sgaileadh e.

B' e 'n leigheas air sùilean goirt e.

B' e naigheachd bheag am baile mòr e.

B' e 'n t-srathair an àite na diallaid e.

B' e saoradh air ceann a' choin bhradaich e.

B' e 'n chat 'g a thoirt an aghaidh a' chuilg e.

B' e ionnlaid drabhaig a' dol na chrò chaorach e.

B' e 'n crochadair a' buain croich dha féin e.

B' e earbsadh gnothaich ri droch ghille e.

B' e deoch do fhear am mullach na h-àtha is i 'n a teine e.

B' e sin a' chlach an ionad an uibhe.

B' e clach an ionad càbaig e.

B' e freiteach a' bhaird ris a' chaisteal e.

B' e mart nam beannachd 's a' chliabh, mart nam mallachd air an t-sliabh.

B' e 'n guran air mas baintighearna e.

B' e sin an connadh a chur do 'n choille.

B' e stoirm na cuilce gun dol troimpe e.

B' e 'n ceann a' fanaid air a' choluinn e.
B' e 'n tart sin tart an deagh mhuilinn.
B' e ni gun bhun gun bhàrr e.
B' e fuidhleach an tàilleir shàthaich e.
B' e 'n cailean 's an fhiacail e.
B' e 'n t-uisge 'g a thoirt dachaidh an criathar e.
B' e itheadh na cruaiche fo 'n tugha e.
B' e iasad a' cheibe gun a chur fo 'n talamh e.
B' e sin a bhith toirt giuthais do Lochabair.
B' e sin a bhith ag ionnsachadh caillich air na bramannan.
B' e sin faire a' chlamhain air na cearcaibh.
B' e sin blàthach 'g a toirt do bhanaraich.
B' e crann gath 'g a dheanamh do 'n t-sirist e.
B' e sin magadh air cù a mharbhadh fiadh.
B' fhasa chriathradh na chur air muin eich (said of one long buried).
Beagan as a' bheagan.
Bean 'g ad dhiultaoh, is each 'g ad thilgeadh, is bàta 'g ad fhàgail—tri nithe nach ruig duine leas nàire bhi air.
Bean gus an téid i eug, is fear gus am bi e 'n a sheann reud (*i.e.*, they will be learning until then).
Beannachd Aonghuis Gobha leat, is gheibh thu mar a thoill.
Beannachd leis gach ni a dh' fhalbhas—cha'n e a dh' fhòghnas.
Beul gun tota (A mouth that cannot keep a secret).
B' fheàrr a bhith an taigh a' bhìdh na 'n taigh an tuarasdail.
B' fheàrr an t-olc a chlaistin na 'n t-olc fhaicin.
B' fhearr leam na nì air domhan omhan air deur fuar.
B' fheàrr bideag a thoirt a leanabh do nàbuidh no mir a thoirt da.
B' fhear am meòg a bhiodh 'sa' Ghàidhealtachd na am bainne blàth a bhiodh am l'eairt.
Bha e a' muin air an eanntaig.
Bha riamh rathad cill is clachain ann.
Bha tuilleadh saoghail aige.
Bheir an oidhche crodh is daoine gu baile (duine is ainmhidh).
Bheir bean an arain am barran far bean na spreidh.
Bheir ceilg duine gu bochdainn, ach soirbhichidh an dichiollach.
Bheirear beatha air éigin, ach cho toirear rath air éigin.
Bheir aon ni ni eile 'na lorg.
Bheir fear beag a chuid as an talamh mu 'n toir fear mòr a chuid as an athar.
Bheir fear na h-aon oidhche an fhairc.
Bheir seillean math mil a sin.

Bheir iad an aire gu 'm bi an t-ìm air an taobh fhéin do 'm bhonnach.

Bheir mis' ort gu 'n cluinn thu e air a chluais a 's buidhre.

Bheir sin a bhuil fathasd.

Bheireadh e conas as a' mhaide-shuidhe.

Bheir tìm teisteanas.

Bi gu math ri cù is leanaidh e thu.

Biadh an dara fir puinsion an fhir eile.

Bidh beagan uisge far am bàthar an gamhainn. (There is aye some water where the stirkie drowns).

Bidh ciontach gealtach. (Evil doers are evil dreaders).

Bidh eagal air an leanabh a théid a losgadh roimh an teine. (Burnt bairns dread the fire).

Bidh e leis an rìgh a bhios air a' chathair.

Bidh fann feargach. (A hungry man is an angry man).

Bidh gach fann feargach.

Bidh gille [searbhant] aig an fheannaig 's an fhòghar.

Bidh iteagan geala air an eun a thig am fad as.

Bidh miall air deireadh na h-urchair.

Bidh mi-dhóigh air an fhear a's miosa foighidin.

Bidh rud-éigin aig cearc an scròbain, ach cha bhi dad, idir aig cearc a' chrubain.

Bidh tusa fochaid ormsa airson mo chuid a bhuan glas, is bidh mis' a' fochaid ortsa 'nuair nach bi agad ach a' chas.

Biodh e geal no biodh e odhar is toigh leis a ghabhar a meann.

Bidh tu beò bliadhna : cha d' aithnich mi thu.

Biodh gach fear air a ghearran bacach bàn féin.

Bogadh nan gad.

Boinne ri do shròin, bidh tu beò am bliadhna.

B' olc an airidh do bheul binn a chur fo'n talamh.

B' olc an airidh e.

Bolla mine air a' pheighinn [1] is gun a' pheighinn [1] ann.

Briagaidh am biadh am fitheach bharr na craoibhe.

Ba cheum air gaig leam a dhol a dh 'aite dh'am aindeoin.

Ba dual daididh dà.

Ba leigheas sealladh dhìot air sùilean goirte. [See above].

Ba mhath an airidh e. (It was well deserved.)

Ba mhò an call là Chuil-fhodair.

Buil na fighe air a stìm.

Buille chur an craoibh is gun a leagail.

Buille ma seach buille gun dreach (in rowing).

Buinidh urram do 'n aois. (Eild should hae honour).

Buntàta proinnte is bainne leò,
Biadh bodaich Uachdair-chlò.

[1] sgillinn.

Cabhaidh aon uair de oidhche Ghearrain seachd bollan sneachda troimh tholl tora.

Cadal nan con 's na mhnathan a' fuineadh.

Cailean a' feadaireachd is cearcan a' glaodhaich,
Nithe nach robh sona o thoiseach an t-saoghail.

Càirdean an taighe, nàimhdean a' bhìdh.

C'àit am faiceabh tu 'n gionach ach am mionach na cléire?

Caith mar a gheibh is gheibh mar a chaitheas;
Caomhain—"Co dha"—is cuimhnich am bàs.

C'ar son nach ith na coin an t-ìm?
Chionn 's nach fhaigh iad e.

Caomhain am poca aig an t-sìoman.

Car tuathail t' aimhleis. ("Deiseil," *i.e.*, following the course of the sun was considered lucky, but "tuathail" the reverse).

Casan fada gu dhol troimh an abhainn.

Cas air a' chruaidh.

Ceannaich ri gréin is creic ri coinneil.

Cha b'e am fear a reiceadh a' chearc ris an là fhliuch.

Cha b'e 'chomain.

Cha b'e 'm muileann nach meileadh nan ruitheadh an t-uisge.

Cha b'e 'n t-uisge nach ruitheadh ach am muileann nach bleitheadh.

Cha b'e miann Mhuirich am méog.

Cha ba ruith ach leumraich.

Cha bhi cuimhne air an aran ach fhad 's a mhaireas e 's an sgornan.

Cha bhi e [thu] na's òige r'a ionnsachadh.

Cha bhi meas air an tobar gus an traogh e.

Cha bhi meas air an t-slainte gus an tig an euslaint'.

Cha bhi 'n t-ìm sin air an roinn sin.

Cha bhi piseach air suirghe na Sabaid. (Sunday wooing draws to ruin).

Cha bhi sinn deanamh dà Fhéill-Martainn air (no two bites of a cherry).

Cha bhi sinn chionn a shaoithreach dha.

Cha bhi 'shac air a' ghearran, gus an leig e bram as.

Cha bhi toradh gun saothair.

Cha bhiadh a chuid 's cha luideag a aodach.

Cha bhriathar a dhearbhas ach gnìomh.

Cha bhris achmhasan cnàimh.

Cha b' fhada uait a chuir thu an athais.

Cha b' ionnan a 's t-athair.

Cha b' iongantach leinn ach lionn air banais a' chait.

Cha bu dìth iarraidh dhi.
Cha ba mhac mar an t-athair e.
Cha chaill an t-òlach math ach air laimh an droch òlaich.
Cha chaoin muc sheasg r'a h-àl.
Cha chaomhnadh leam do chaomhnadh 's cha chaitheamh leam do chaitheamh.
Cha chluinn e ach an rud a 's binn leis.
Cha chreidear an t-aog gus am faicear an t-adhlac.
Cha chuir bean-tighe ghlic a h-uibhean uile fo aon chirc.
Cha chuirear seann cheann air guaillibh òga.
Cha chuirinn mo bheul anns an lite nach òlainn.
Cha deachaidh e timchioll an tuim leis.
Cha deach ceann còcaire riamh air òtrach.
Cha deachaidh tonn air feisd dha o sin.
Cha dean fear iomairt bualadh, 's cha dean fear luath maorach.
Cha dean làmh ghlan eòrna.
Cha dean mise toll anns nach cuir thusa tarraing.
Cha dean treanaidh treubhantas.
Cha deanadh e gille-poc dha. (He could not light a candle to him).
Cha deic na 's fheudar.
Cha do chleachd an capull a spoth.
Cha do shuidh air cloich nach do shuidh làimh ri.
Cha d' rinn fuine ri ceòl nach d' rinn itheadh ri bròn.
Cha d' rinn maitheas nach d' fhuiling aghaidh.
Cha d' rinn duine riamh lochd orm nach faca cnoc a mhàis.
Cha d' thug cridhe goirt nach d' fhuair cridhe goirt.
Cha duine tàillear 's cha duine dhà dhiubh.
Cha fhliuch an cat a chas ach air son an éisg.
Cha fhliuch an cat a chas an déigh an éisg.
Cha freagair do 'n fheumach a bhith ailgheasach.
Cha ghabh an soitheach Albannach ach a làn.
Cha ghabhadh sinn iongantas—an uaisle gun chasan.
Cha ghleidh bruidhinn buaidh.
Cha ghlóir a dhearbhas ach gníomh.
Cha 'n aithnich thu duine gus am bi do ghnothach ris.
Cha 'n aithnich thu an t-each breac gus am faic thu e.
Cha 'n aithnichear caraid gus am feum air. (A friend in need is a friend indeed).
Cha 'n amais duine dona air a thapadh.
Cha 'n e barrachd na sgoileireachd a's fhèarr.
Cha 'n e tagha nam muc a gheibh fear na faighe.
Cha 'n 'eil ann cosmhuil ris an dachaidh. (East or west, hame is best).
Cha 'n 'eil an sin ach "Seachain mo chluas is buail m' adharc."
Cha 'n 'eil bàs fir gun gràs fir.

Cha 'n 'eil cinnteachas aig neach air bith air a bheatha. (Nae man has a tack o' his life).

Cha 'n 'eil ceangal la féill Naoimh no Dòmhnach air banaltrum no banarach.

Cha 'n 'eil dùthchas aig mnaoi no aig ministeir.

Cha 'n 'eil e cho glic 's a tha e cho tric a lathachan.

Cha 'n 'eil e cho marbhteach 's a tha e cho maoidhteach.

Cha 'n fhaighear rud ach far am bi e.

Cha 'n fhiach gille gun char, is cha 'n fhiach gille nan car.

Cha 'n 'eil fhios co aca a 's fhaide saoghal, am fear a chaoimhneas no 'm fear a chaitheas.

Cha 'n 'eil 'fhios cò aca a 's feàrr, a bhith air thoiseach na air dheireadh.

Cha 'n 'eil air a' chnatan ach cnapan itheadh.

Cha 'n 'eil lochd sam bith an cridhe a bhios gabhail òrain.

Cha 'n 'eil math gun dragh.

Cha 'n 'eil saoi air nach laigh leòn, no carraig air nach caochail sruth.

Cha 'n 'eil saoi gun choimeas.—[Loudin].

Cha 'n 'eil saoi gun choimeas, no coille gun chrìonaich.

Cha 'n eiridinn [fhidir] an sàthach an seang.

Cha 'n 'eil uaill an aghaidh na tairbhe.

Cha 'n fhanadh e uair no ial.

Cha 'n fhaigh balbhan oighreachd.

Cha 'n fhad a th' eadar do ghal 's do ghàire.

Cha 'n fhaigh cion cron.

Cha 'n fhaic gràdh lochd.

Cha 'n fhàidh 's cha mhac fàidh mi.

Cha 'n fhàs còineach air a' chloich a bhithear a' sìr thionndadh. (A rowing stone gathers no moss).

Cha 'n fhàs feur air an rathad air am bithear a' sìr-shaltairt.

Cha 'n fheàrr Ruair na Raonall.

Cha 'n fheàrr na clach am baile fear is 'aire ri dhol as.

Cha 'n fheud ciontach a bhi rosgach.

Cha 'n fhoghnadh le cuid bhi air an each, ach bhi thairis air.

Cha 'n fhuiling[1] cearc a cuiadachadh. (A hen suffers not to be fondled).—*Highl. Soc. Dict.*

Cha 'n i a mhuc shàmhach a 's lugha dh' itheas de 'n drabh.

Cha 'n iarr am biadh ach fhiachainn. (Eating needs but a beginning).

Cha 'n fhuirich muir ri uallach,
Is cha dean bean luath maorach;
Cha dean bean gun nàire cugainn,
Is cha dean bean gun fhuras cudach.—[Loudin].

[1] Cha toigh le cearc, &c.

Cha 'n longhnadh an t-earrach a bhi fuar, is nach dual da bhith blàth.

Cha 'n nàr do dhuine bhith lag, ach is nàr do dhuine bhith bog.

Cha 'n uaisle duine na 'm bidh, deanamaid 'nar dithis a' chabhrach.

Cha 'n urrainnear a thoirt de'n chat ach an craicionn.

Cha robh brosgalach nach robh breugach. (Fairest words are fullest of falsehood).

Cha robh bruidhneach nach robh breugach.

Cha robh céilidheach nach robh breugach, 's cha robh breugach nach robh bradach.

Cha robh céilidheach nach robh sgeulach, &c.

Cha robh e riamh air port eile.

Cha robh e riamh air seòl eile.

Cha robh thusa riamh air sheòl eile.

Cha robh gu dona mu'n fhardaich nach robh gu math mu'n rathad mhòr. [See above].

Cha robh nead gu'n ubh gluig.

Cha robh nach fhaod bhi.

Cha robh na bu rùdaiche na e a chuir riamh crùn ri h-athar.

Cha robh ronnach nach robh cannach.

Cha robh sonas riamh air bus lom.

Cha saothair bo-laoigh do shaothair.

Cha sgoilt an darach ach geinn de fhéin.

Cha seall cù air comain.

Cha sluagh duine 'na ònar.

Cha téid ceann air an taigh air am bithear a' fanaid.

Cha téid dholaidh dhe 'n dicheall mhaith ach pàirt.

Cha téid e leis na coisichean, 's na marcaichean cha 'n iarr e.

Cha teist air duine teist aon duine 's cha teist air teist an duine.

Cha téid taigh thar sabhal.

Cha tig as an t-soitheach ach an deoch a bhios innte.

Cha tig fuachd gu nollaig, 's cha tig gaillionn gu Féill-Pàdraig.

Cha tig laogh glan o'n bhoin sgamhaich.

Cha tig math gun dragh.

Cha tìm codail an cogadh.

Cha tig ubh mòr à mas dreadhain.

Cha toir an uaisle goil air a' phoit.

Cha toirear té air bith air éigin mur bi i féin leth-dheònach.

Cha tric a chithear moll aig dorus sabhail plobaire.

Cha truimid a' choluinn an ciall.

Cha tug leis an truaill nach d' fhuair leis a' chlaidheamh.

Cha tug thu riamh roinneag à 'fheusaig.

Chaidh e eadar thu 's do chraicionn.
Chaidh na mucan troimh an tigh-comhairle.
Cha 'n eil ann ach gaoil an fhithich air a chnàmh.
Chì do shùil e 's cha bhlais do bheul e.
Chì mi t' fhiacail chùil.
Cho airidh 's a tha 'm meirleach air a' chroich.
Cho àrd ceann ri fiadh air fireach.
Cho aigeantach ri fiadh.
Cho aimhuin ri fionan-feòir.
Cho àrd ri craoibh.
Cho bàn ris an anart-mhairbh.
Cho beag ri frìde.
Cho beur ri bard.
Cho binn ri teud-chiùil.
Cho beadaidh ri measan a' cheird.
Cho crosda [dreamach] ris a' chat air earball.
Cho daingean ri creig.
Cho déidheil 's a 'n cat air a' bhainne.
Cho duilich r' a chur a 'leabaidh ri broc a saobhaidh.
Cho dubh ris an fhitheach. (As black as a raven).
Cho dubh ris an t-súidh.
Cho dubh ri gual.
Cho eutrom ri eun air iteig.
Cho fallain ri breac na linne.
Cho geal ris an t-sneachd.
Cho glic ri na cnuic.
Cho seana-ghlic ris na cnuic. (As wise as the hills).
Cho ineacal ris a' bhiorsamaid (*i.e.*, evenly balanced).
Cho làn de 'n olc 's a tha 'n t-ubh de 'n bhiadh.
Cho lonach ri isean ceird.
Cho luath ris a' ghaoith.
Cho luath ri earb.
Cho luath ri fiadh.
Cho luath ri fiadh air fireach.
Cho luath a 's a bheir a chasan e. (As fast as his feet can carry him).
Cho luath 's a bheir casan eich e. (As fast as horse's feet can carry him).
Cho mìn ri maighdean.
Cho olc ris a' bhreamas.
Cho sean ris na cnuic.
Cho sgith dheth 's a bha Calum de 'n taigeis.
Cho socharach ris a' chriathar gharbh.
Cho soilleir ris a' ghréin.
Cho sradagach ris an teine.

Cha sgoilear math mi, 's cha 'n fhèarr leam air a bhith : mar a thubhairt a' madadh-ruadh 'n uair a bhuail an t-each *an gobha* (?)

Cho tana ris a' ghaoith Earraich.

Cho teth ri gaol tailleir, dar chuir e 'n tòin as a' mheuran.

Cho tiugh ri peasair am poc.

Cho *trang* ri triùir an leabaidh.

Cho trom ri cloich.

Chuala tu 'ghaoth, ach cha 'n fhaca tu i.

Chuala am bodhar fuaim an airgid.

Chuir e o bhiadh 's o chodal e.

Chuireadh e no laoigh o dheothall (said of anything disgusting or disagreeable).

Chuireadh tu fearg air ministeir, ged bhiodh eallach leabhraichean air.

Chunna mi mo chall agus cha b' e sin e.

Cia mar air bith tha, bu mhiosa a bhiodh.

Ciod air bith a bheir mo shliobadh dhiom, cha toir mo sgioba dad dhiom.

Ciod a 's fearr a dh' innseas an ceann no na cluasan ?

Ciod a thig as a' bholg ach an acfuinn ?

Claigionn leinibh is goile seann duine.

Clann nan càirdean, is mairg a rachadh eatorra.

Clàr do bheadaidh (*i.e.*, your face).

Cleas nan ceard—cha luaithe trod na beadradh.

Cleas nan gaibhre 'g itheadh na nathrach—sior itheadh is sior thalach.

Cleas an donais mu'n choinneil—a' lasadh aig a dà cheann.

Cluinnidh e an rud as binne leis. [See above].

Codal nan con s a' mhuileann. [See Nic., p. 74].

Cog air a' chat, is togaidh e fhriodhan air.

Coileach a' Mhairt, bidh e 'na thrathasdair daonnan.

Coin is mucan, geòidh is cearcan, bean mic 's a màthair-cheile.

Còir Mhic-Mhaoilein air a' Chnap—
Am feadh 's a bhuaileas tonn air creig.* *lic.

Comhairle caraid gun iarraidh, cha d' fhuair i riamh am meas 'na chòir dhi.

Comhairle rìgh an ceann amadain.

Cosmhuil ri cuilean a' mhadadh-ruaidh, mar a's sine 's ann a's miosa.

Cosmhuil ri fèath eadar dhà oiteig.

Cosnaidh an t-eòlach an t-anam.

Crathaidh an cù earball ris an neach 'bheir dà.

Cronaichidh an daoi 's cha cheartaich.

Crùbaiche chon is lethsgeulan bhan.

Cualach a' ghille leisg.
Cuid an amadain am beul a phoca.
Cuid a' ghil' iasgaidh air gach méis.
Cuid an aon slaoighteir aig an shlaoighteir eile.
Cuir bior 's an losgainn is bheir i sgriach aisde.
Cuir do làmh, 's cha 'n 'eil 'fhios cò dhiubh a's iasg no feòil.
Cuir mìr an beul na béisd, is leig chead dhi.
Cuir droch chliù air fear neo-chiontach, is dar a chrathas e 'bhreacan crathaidh e 'sgainneal.
Cuiridh a thapa as do dhuine gun chiall.
Cuiridh teangaidh snaim nach fuasgail fiacail.
Cuiridh toll beag fo shàl an long mhòr.
Cùl mo làimhe riut.

Dà thrian ceirde cùngaidhean.
Dannsadh air do bhanais is caithris air do *bhaangaid.*
Dàil bliadhna, dàil gu slorruidh.
Dar a thig an t-acras a stigh air an dorus, théid an uaisle a mach air an uinneag (al. : theid an gaol mach air an arlas).
Dar a thòisicheas na cisteachan air glaodhaich theid an gaol a mach air an uinneig.
Deanadh gach fear bean dha féin.
Deireadh a' chrochadair a chrochadh.
Deireadh is toiseach an t-sian—clachan mìn meallain.
Dh' aithnichinn air a' mheang cò a bheireadh am bainne dhomh.
Dheanadh tu teadhair do ròinneig.
Dheòin na dh'aindeoin.
Dh'fhàg thu e mar gu fàgadh bò buachar.
Dh' fhalbh Peairt 's am baile b' fhaisge dha.
Dh' fheoraich i de'n ghaoith, "Ma cailleas mi thu, c'àit am faigh mi thu?" "Air mullach nan carn." Ris a' cheo. "Air mullach nam beann." Ris a chliù? "Caill mise aon uair, is cha 'n fhaigh thu gu bràth tuilleadh mi."
Dh' ith e am biadh 's cha d' rinn e 'n gnìomh.
Dh' ithinn biadh 'n uair 'bhiodh ocras orm, is dh 'òlainn deoch 'n uair 'bhiodh pathadh orm.
Dh' eirinn 'n uair a dh' éireadh a' chearc, is laighinn 'n uair a laigheadh i.
Dh' itheadh e do chuid, is phronnadh e do chab.
Dh' itheadh tu féin na h-uibhean is bheireadh tu dhomhsa na plaoisg.
Dhiult i na coisichean 's cha d' thàinig na marcaichean.

Dì-luain, tha e tuilleadh a's luath,
Dì-Màirt, latha iomraich nam muc,
Dì-ciad'aoinn cl raobhach,

Is minig a thog tàcharan sabaid.

Is miosa miann aon ghiullain lom-luirgnich no dà bhean dheug leth-tromach.

Is miosa *rasetar* na meirleach.

Is mò a dh' fheumainn cuideachadh na dad a thoirt do dhiol-deirceach.

Is mò na beinn lochd duine mu 'n léir dha féin e.

Is modhail fear an eiseamail.

Is mòid gach rath a mheudachadh.

Is mòr a' mharcachd 'tha 'n each cosdadh.

Is mòr an eire an t-ainealas.

Is mòr le bean bhaoth a h-abhras.

Is mòr sath mosaig de 'meang féin.

Is mòr ubh a tòin an dreadhain-duinn.

Is olc a' ghoile nach blàthaich ni dhith féin.

Is olc a' mhaoin gun leasachadh.

Is olc an ni bhi falamh. (It is a bad thing to have nothing).

Is olc an fhéill a chuireas duine féin air an aimbeirt.

Is olc an dileab droch ghalar.

Is olc an t-iasad nach fhiach a chur dhachaidh.

Is paidhir dhuinn sin, mar a thubhairt an fheannag ri 'casan.

Is sàitheach duine làimh ri chuid.

Is sleamhuin an greim air an easgann an t-earball.

Is sleamhnaid am buachair saltairt air.

Is soilleir cuid an fhir nach toir an dorus air.

Is soilleir a chuid do 'n fhear a bhios an eiseamail muintir eile.

Is tàireil duine far nach ionmhuin.

Is tiuighe fuil na uisge.

Is toigh le cù a shamhail.

Is toigh leis a' chat a' chniadachadh.

Is treasa cumha na muir.

Is trian obair tòiseachadh.

Is tric a bha rath air luid, is fhuair trudair bean.

Is tric a fhuair "Olc-an-airidh" car. ("'Tis-a-pity" has often been crossed.

Is tric leis an earrach a bhi fuar, o nach dual dà bhi blath.

Is tric a rinn a' bhean-tighe chliobach na coin bhradach.

Is trom an t-eallach an leisg.

Is truagh an t-each nach giùlan a dhiallaid.

Is uaisle am breid nan toll.

Is uireasbhuidh air a' phìobaire am beul iochdair a bhith dh' a dhìth.

Is fhusa bean fhaotain na leubag.

Itean geala air na h-eoin 'tha fad as.

Iscan deireadh linn.

Feudar eag a chur 's a' mhaide-shuidhe.
Feumaidh cuimhne mhath bhith aig fear nam breug. (A liar should have a good memory).

'Fhad 's bhios craobh 'sa' choill'
Bidh foill 's na Cuimeinich.

Fhuair thu comharra-céilidh.
Fhuair Emuin a dhìol each, is fhuair an t-each a dhìol marcaiche.
Fhuair e 'chuid mu 'n d' fhuair e 'chiall.

Foinne mu 'n iadh-ghlaic,
Is nearach mac air am bi;
Foinne mu 'n iadh-bhròig,
Is nearachd bean og air am bi.* * Nic., p. 24.

Fortan a chodach air a' bheul mhòr.
Fo 'n choileach. (In Inverness prison).
Foghar Ghlinn-cuaich, gaoth a Tuath is cruaidh-reodh'.
Fuirich o chù 's cha sgath e thu.

Gabh an latha math as a thoisich.
Gabh e is gu 'n dean e a mhath dhuit.
Gabhadh e srath no sliabh.
Gabhar an t-atha mar a gheibh.
Gach cuilean a' dol ri dualchas.
Gach cùis gu cùmhnant.
Gach duine beo 'na sheòl féin.
Gach duine a' tarraing uisge gu mhuileann féin.
Gach eun gu 'nead is srabh 'n a ghob.
Gach fear a' searmoineachadh 'na chùbaid féin.

Gaoth á tuath, fuachd is feannadh,
Gaoth an iar iasg is bainne,
Gaoth á deas, teas is toradh
Gaoth an ear, meas air chrannaibh.* * crannadh.

Gaoth á tuath mu Challuinn, fuachd is feannadh.
Gaoth mhòr a bolg beag.
Gaoth roimh aiteamh, 's gaoth troimh tholl, 's gaoth fhuar lom o bhonn an t-siùil.
Garadh chùl-chas.
'Ga suathadh féin ris. (Rubbing herself against him).
Ge b'e a's beag orm, buailidh mi sgiobag air.
Ge b'e 'bhios a' ruith air an eirthir shalaich, théid e air sgeir uaireigin.
Ge b'e 'bhios gun long gun each, bidh e dhà chois.

Mar a's mò a' chabhag, 's ann a's lugha an t-astar.

Mar a's miann le bru bruichidh bonnach.

Mar a's sine 's ann a's miosa, cosmhuil ri cuileanan a' mhadadh-ruaidh.

Mar astar doill an cabaraich tha teagasg gun eòlas.

Mar a thubhairt muilionn gliogach a' ghlinn bhig, "Théid againn air, théid againn air."

Mar a thubhairt clag Sgàinn, "An rud nach buin duit na bean dà."

Mar an dubhairt an fheannag ri 'dà chois, "Ba dona le chéile iad."

Mar chloich a' ruith le gleann,
Tha 'm feasgar fann fòghair.

Mar chù is maide sgoilte mu 'earball.

Mar gabh fàg, mar thuirt an tunnag ris an ràchd.

Mar ith thu biadh cha dean thu gnìomh.

Mar mhada ag òl eanraich ainmeannan Chlann 'ill-Eathain: "Eachann, Lachann: Eachann, Lachann."

Mar mhaith ris féin ni 'n cù comhart.

Mar a thubhairt an "'Nuair a thig an sàmhradh togaidh mi taigh;" *or*, "'Nuair a thig an sàmhradh 's fhèarr bhith muigh na bhigh staigh." [See above].

Ma 's fiach e 'ghabhail is fiach e 'iarraidh.

Math dh' fheudtadh nach e 'n t-atharrachadh a b' fhèarr.

Math an aghaidh an uilc.

Math na dona, mur theid an crodh do 'n bhuaile.

Mheall an dùil a' bhaintighearna.

Mireadh a' mheasain ris a' mhial-chù.

Mnathan a' feadaireachd is cearcan a' glaodhaich, dà ni nach robh sona o thoiseach an t-saoghail.

Mo thruagh fear gun rud aige, 'nuair thairngeas gach fear 'chuid thuige.

Mol an latha matha air a dheireadh.

Mol an lom-thìr is na ruig i; di-mhol a' choille 's na tréig i.

Mol an tràigh mar a gheibh.

Mòran toirm is beagan tairbhe.

Mu ni thu maith ri d' dhalta dean ri aois e.

Mur bhiodh na taobhain dh' aomadh na cabair.

Mur dean e spàin millidh e adharc.

Mur feairrd thu e cha mhisd thu e.

Mur toir thu oidhirp cha dean thu gnìomh.

Mur toir thu ùmhlachd do 'n Phàpa, fàg an Ròimh.

Ghabh e 'n càl mu 'n d' rinn e 'n t-altach.
Ghabhadh luchd nan cuaran éirigh uair roimh luchd nam bròg.
Gheibh an t-each éasgaidh a luchd.
Gheibh an t-uaibhreach leagadh an uair a 's àirde e.
Gheibh a shroin fuarachadh.
Gheibh bò bleoghan is gheibh domhain daoine.
Gheibh foighidin furtachd.
Gheibh gach fear a sheise.
Gheibh gach neach an ni 'tha 'n dàn dha. (Nae fleeing frae fate).
Gheibh cnàimh feòil ach an cnàimh a chnagar.
Gheibh loman an donas. (Misery follows the niggard)—Armst., p. 837. See Nic., p. 202.
Gheabhar fàth air a' mhuir mhòr.
Gille piullagach,[1] is loth pheallagach ; dà rud 's na dèan tàir orra.
Glac ciall, gabh biadh, iarr Dia, 's cha 'n eagal duit.
Gleann mìn Moiriston far nach ltheadh na cait na coinnlean (—they use only torches of pine).
Gle làidir gun m' fheuchainn.
Goirid o do bheul mholadh tu e.
Greasadh an eich is e 'n a dheann-ruith.
Greim salach gun bhith sàthach.
Gu ceann latha 's bliadhna.
Gu gùg, thuirt a' chubhag, latha buidhe Bealtainn.
Gu latha mo lice. (Until death).
Gu là a' bhràth. (To the day of doom).
Gu m-badh h-ann a bhiomaid air ar gleidheadh o lagh 's o lighichean.
Gu ma fada beò thu is ceò dhe do thaigh. (Long may you live and your lum reek).
Gu 'm meal 's gu 'n caith thu e.
Gu 'm meal thu a' chuid eile ! (May you enjoy the remainder!)
Gu 'n dean e maith an rathad a chaidh e.
Gu 'm meal thu e, 's gu 'n caith thu e, 's gu 'm faigh thu bean r' a linn.
Gu 'n gleidheadh Dia a' ghealach bho na coin.
Gun dath gun dreach.
Gun teine gun tuar.
Gun bhiadh gun eudach.
Gu robh math agad.
Gu 'n traoghar a mhuir mhòr le liath cha bhi fear fial falamh.
Guth gach duine, bior 's a' chaillich.
Guth na faoileig aig an sgaraig.
Guth mòr a balg fàs.

[1] luideagach.

Ni cearc an dà eun uiread do sgrobail [fhoghoil] ri cearc an dà eun deug.

Ni cuir thana buan thana. (Saw thin, maw thin).

Ni duine bùth air sgàth na h-aon oidhche.

Ni mathair iasgaidh nighean leisg. (A light-heeled mother makes a leaden-heeled daughter. An olite mither maks a swear dochter).

Ni 'n Nollaig dhubh cladh maith.

Nithear dh' easbhuidh nan càirdean, ach cha deanar dh' easbhuidh nan coimhearsnach.

Ochain an aois, is fhaid' i na 'm bàs !

Oidhche Choluinn Chaluinn chruaidh,
Thainig mis' le m' uan 'g a reic ;
Thuirt am bodach 's e fo ghruaim,
Buailidh mis do chluais ri creig :
Thuirt a' chailleach b' fhearr na 'n t-òr,
Gu 'm badh chòir mo leigeil staigh,
Is dileag chrìon chrìon chur slos,
Is crioman crìon crìon leis.

Olar am meang beag 'n dhrideagan, is lionar an long mhòr a leadagain.

Olc air mhath leat e. (Whether you take it well or ill).

Poit bheag is bean mhath thaighe.

Pòs nighean na deagh mhàthar cò air bith a 's athair di.

Riaghal thusa a' phailteas, is riaghlaidh an airc i féin.

Ruigidh each mall am muileann 's cha ruig each a bhristeas a chnàmhan.

Ruithidh cailleach le bruthaich.

Saoilidh am fear a bhios gun mhodh gur modh am mi-mhodh.

Seachainn Ceolag is Ciunedag is eòlach an coill.

Seachain mo cheann is glac m' earrball.

Seachnaidh duine a bhràthair, ach cha seachain e 'choimhearsnach.

Seachd sgìth. (Seven times tired).

Seachd * sgadain sàth bradain,
Seachd bradain sàth ròin,
Seachd ròin sàth muice-mara,
Seachd mucan-mara sàth mial-mhòir (a' chuain).†

Sealgair theab. [See below].

*Al. Dà. † "Cean-chrò" (?) or "an fhir nach còir."

Is beag orm mu 'm dhinneir am meirleach a dh' itheas 's a dh' innseas.
Is binn guth an eoin 'n a nead féin.
Is bochd an dà chaillich nach fòghainn do aon té.
Is bochd an dachaidh nach feàrr na'n céilidh.
Is brian air caillich a h-aon bhò.
Is ceannach an t-ubh air a' ghloc.
Is ceannach do mhath air do dhragh.
Is cliùtach duine measg a mhuinntreach.
Is cuideachadh a' chlach a 's t-fhoghar.
Is dall duine anns a' cheird nach d' fhòghlum.
Old Gael. Prov. Oscar cách i cerd araili. (Ignorant is every one in another's art).

Is daoi nach gabh comhairle,
Is deamhain nach gabh seòladh.

Is deiseil gach taobh na chill chòir.
Is deacair fearas-taighe a dheanamh air na fraighibh falamh.[1]
Is dìleas lotan caraid, ach is mealltach pògan nàmhaid.
Is dìomhain an lìon a sgaoileadh an sealladh eòin air bith.
Is diùbhaidh duine nach tadhal caraid uaireigin.
Is dual do 'n chuilean ròin dol air a spògan do 'n mhuir.
Is dual do 'n fhaillean bhith mar a bhios an stoc.
Is duilich a thoirt o 'n làimh na chleachdas.
Is duilich rud a thoirt ach as an àit anns am bi e.
Is duilich seann cheann a chur air guaillibh òga.
Is duilighe beum theangan na greim fhiacal fhulaing.
Is e a chneadh féin a ghearaineas gach duine.
Is e a' chiall cheannach a 's fèarr.
Is e 'm beagan a bhiodh againn fhéin a b' usa dhuinn fhaotain.
Is e 'n ceud sput a thig as an taigeis a 's teòithe.
Is i 'mhuc shàmhach a dh' itheas an treasg.
Is e 'n duine an t-eudach, 's cha duine as 'eugmhais.
Is e 'n t-aighear an t-òl ach 's e 'm bròn am paigheadh.
Is e goirteas a chinn féin a ghearaineas gach duine.
Is e gràdh a.ı airgid freumh gach uilc.
Is e mo charaid am fear a's fearr a gheibh.
Is e 'n éiginn màthair nan innleachdan.
Is e 'n cuid-sa bu dorra gu'n robh e r'a chealachadh.
Is fada duine 'na shìneadh, 's is mi-fhéin an t-sail.
Is fada shìneas dà leisgeirs.
Is fad' an snàmh a shnìomhas bò.
Is fada 'bhios duine a muigh mu 'n toir e droch theist air féin.

Is fada glaodh o Loch-Obha;
Is fada cabhair o Chruachan.

[1] See Nic., p. 94.

Tha bàrd dha 'n tha bhlach air.

Tha bàs ann treòrg air sin.

Tha breòth uasal, vogail mhòirseach, is deagh fhoghlum mòr-seach, ach is fearr an eòlu a chosnas duine dha fèin.

Tha 'chridhe mireadh ris.

Tha e 'cur iarmain na thealach fhèin.

Tha da thaobh air a' mhàsile.

Tha do chuid 's do thaing agad.

Tha droch gean ni 's fhaigse duit na baile-fearainn.

Tha fear eile 's a' chogar sin.

Tha feum aig a shròin air fuarachadh.

Tha 'fhios aig a chlamhan car son a ni e fead.

Tha fios aig a h-uile fear c'ait am beil a bhròg fhèin 'na chiurradh.

Tha gu leor do dhuine dona a dhichioll.

Tha 'h-uile nighean gu math, ach c'ait as bh-'eil na droch mhnathan a' teachd?

Tha h-uile fear na cheard aig a cheaird fhèin.

Tha iasg cho math anns an fhairge 's a thàinig riamh aisde.

Tha iasg anns a' chuan cho math a's a thàinig riamh as.

Tha iomadh doigh air cù 'mharbhadh gun a thachdadh le ìm.

Tha 'm fortan air dol fiar orm.

Tha 'n gunna coimhail ris an urchair.

Tha mise an deireadh mo mhaitheis.

Tha modh an rathaid mhòir aig gach duine.

Tha 'n ciall a muigh 'n uair 'tha 'n deoch a staigh. (When drink in wit's out)

Tha niall a' chuid air.

Tha 'n leanabh sin coltach ri iscan a' gheoidh—an toll air an tig e mach 'sa' mhadainn cha teid e stigh am oidhche.

Tha 'n sioman cho feumail ris an tugha.

Tha ortsa cualach a' ghille leisg.

Tha slat 's a' choill' cho direach 's a thàinig aiste.

Tha 'theangadh thar a ghualainn.

Tha thu cho olc 's ged 'thigeadh tu a Bàideanach. [A common saying in Caithness].

Tha thusa mar a bha thu riamh.

Tha uair aig an achmhasan is àm aig a' chèilidh.

Thàinig gille gu mac-leisg.

Theab 's cha d' rinn, an scalgaire 's miosa 'chaidh riamh do 'n bheinn.

Théid am mianan o dhuine gu duine, mar theid an t-eunlann o dhoire gu doire.

Théid a' chaora eug a' frithealadh ris a' ghlaiseir.

Théid an t-olc ri dùchas.

Is fearr bram na cnead.

Is fhearr caraid an cùil na peighinn an clùd.

Is fhearr clann bheag a' gal na seann daoine.

Is fhearr comhairle thrath na tìodhlac fadalach.

Is fearr deagh eisiomplair na cronachadh (Example goes before precept).

Is fearr do 'n chù a dh' fhanas na do 'n chù a dh' fhalbhas.

Is fhearr an t-amadan a bhreugadh na dol 'g a fheuchainn an còmhrag.

Is fhearr eisimpleir na achmhasan.

Is fearr duit t-uachdaran fhaicin 'na bhotuinnean na 'na churrachd oidhche.

Is fhearr greim caillich na tagar righ.

Is fhearr dithis na aon fhear.

Is fearr guth na mith, 's fearr mith na mi-chomhairle.

Is fearr na 's leòir na tuilleadh 's a' chòir. (Mair than eneugh is ower muckle).

Is fhearr sgreuch leinibh na cnead caillich.

Is fearr rioth maith na droch sheasamh. (Irish).

Is fhearr tighinn an deireadh comuinn na an toiseach trod.

Is fearr pilleadh am meadhon an t-srutha na dhol leis an abhainn.

Is fhearr teicheadh math na droch fhuireach.

Is fhurasda ceann carrach a chiùrradh.

Is fial gach ni 's a' ghaoth na laighe.

Is gann an t-earrach a chuntair na faochagan.

Is geal a' chreag air am bi an t-iasg.

Is geal leis an fhitheach isean féin.

Is geàrr cuairt aighe na cròice.

Is geur an t-inneal an teangaidh, ge maol i.

Is glice an saighdear a theicheas le 'anam na 'm fear a dh' fhanas.

Is goirt guran air tòin baintighearna.

Is i do shròin fein a bheir pilleadh ort.

Is iad gal agus gàire sàr ghlòir an duine.

Is i a' chearc a's lugha ubh a's mò gogail.

Is i a' bhan-stiùbhaird ghortach a's mò a chosgas do bhròg an.

Is i 'n daol a's airde 'ni sranuraich a's lsle a thuiteas 's a' ch-c.

Is i 'n làmh ghnìomhach a ni stòras.

Is i t' fhiacail féin a chuir am pathadh ort.

Is ioma a dh' fhàdaidh teine mu 'cheann nach bàthadh e.

Is iomadh bochdainn a thig an cois na h-aois.

Is iomadh car a dh' fheudas tigh'n air na fearaibh.

Is iomadh car a fhuair mi, thuirt a bhreacag eòrna.

Is ioma cù coimheach rinn tabhan teth 'n Raineach.

Is long bhriste a thàin' gu tìr.

Is iomadh leithsgeul a th' aig an earrach air bhi fuar o nach dual dha bhi blàth.

Is iomadh leithsgeul 'bhios aig an leisgean.

Is iomadh rathad a tha 'n gnothuch.

Is ioma rud a chi am fear a bhios fada beò.

Is ioma rud a chi an laoghan théid fad o 'mhàthair.

Is ioma rud a nì dithis dheònach.

Is làidir cu air a dhùnan féin.

Is làidir an gobhainn ; sgoiltidh e an t-iarunn ; is treasa am bàs na an gobhainn.

Is làidir cù air a shiotag féin.
Is làidir duine 's a' chòir aige.

Is làidir coileach air òtrach féin.—Armst. (The cock is strong on his own dunghill).

Is làidir cù air uchd treòir.

Is làidir luchag fo cruaich fheoir.

Is leathan do shùil an cuid do choimhearsnaich.

Is leothaid an salchar saltrachd ann.

Is léir do 'n dall a bheul.

Is leis a' mhèirleach na ghoideas e gus an beirear air.

Is lom an ceanach.

Is lom an rud an onair.

Is lom gualann gun bhràthair, is lom fardach gun phiuthar.

Is lom an leac air nach buaineadh esan bàirneach (hypercritical).

Is lughaid an Gall an ceann a thoirt deth.

Is mairg a bheir droch mheas air an òige.

Is mairg a chuireadh a chliù 's a chomain a dh' aon rathad.

Is mairg a chuireas e féin a bharr nan alt ag iarraidh ni 's àirde na dh' fhàs e.

Is mairg a dh' adhlaiceadh e gus am faigh e bàs.

Is mairg a dheanadh na dh' fheudadh e.

Is mairg a dheanadh ri leanabh duine eile. (Put another man's bairn in your bosom, and he'll creep out at your sleeve).

Is mairg a ghearainneadh air galar-fulaing.

Is mairg a ni uaill a buarach mnà eile.

Is mairg a ni uaill à gairdean feòla.

Is mairg a ni taigh làimh ri taigh a' mheirlich.

Is mairg a rachadh eadaraibh.

Is mairg a shireadh 's riamh nach d' fhuarar uisge teth fo leacan fuara.

Is mairg a thachras an droch cuideachd.

Is mairg a thaobhadh a' chreag 's a h-eoin féin 'g a tréigsinn.

Is mairg a theireadh a shàr-fhocal.
Is mairg ris an tachair duine lomnochd.
Is math a bhliadhna a ni am madadh ruadh searmoin.
Is math a' chreach a dh' fhàgas leitheach. [See Nic., p. 21].
Is math am baile mòr 's am faighear rud r'a iarraidh.
Is math a ruitheadh tu là spothadh nan cullach.
Is math an *dibhearsain* a lionas brù.
Is math an t-annlann an t-acras.
Is math an leanabh nach toir adhbhar-guil do 'mhàthair uaireigin.
Is maith an seirbhiseach an teine, ach is olc am maighstir e.
Is math an sògh an t-shàmhchair.
Is math dìcheall bòdaich dha féin.
Is math gabhar an déigh creiche.
Is math gach cosnadh ionraic.
Is math le bochd beagan.
Is math na fir ach na chi iad.
Is math na dh' fhòghnas.
Is milis a' chorrag a loisgear.
Is minig gàire gun sùgh a brù gun seadh.
Is minig càinnt gun tùr a brù gun seadh.
Is minig a bha breagha air an fhéill agus mosag 'na taigh féin.
Is minig a bha bò chaol-chasach math gu bainne.
Is minig a bha fear shùilean mòra air droch fhradharc.
Is minig bha 'm pòsadh luath 'na phòsadh truagh, 's am pòsadh mall 'na phòsadh dall.
Is minig a chunnaic an dall ni 'b' fhaide na fear 's a' shùilean aige.
Is minig a dh' fhosgail beul ughach bun cruaiche do fhear eile.
Is minig a dh' adhbharaich focal beag mòran nàire.
Is minig a dh' fhalbh seang roimh thorrach, is slàn roimh ghalar.
Is minig a dhiùltadh fear gu leas, 's a rinneadh a bheatha gu 'aimhleas.
Is minig a ghoirtich a shùilean duine.
Is minig a fhuair a' chòir a sàruchadh.
Is minig a rinneadh mar olcas ni ri duine a thàinig gu 'mhathas.
Is minig a rinn duine gàire mu 'n ni 'bu duilich leis.
Is minig a thàinig comhairle rìgh an ceann òinaid.
Is minig a thàinig muir mhòr a caolas cumhang.
Is minig a thàinig muir mhòr a plumanaich.
Is minig a thainig trod mòr a adhbhar beag.
Is minig a thug teangaidh duine dha greim cruaidh r' a chagnadh.
Is minig a thàinig mithean o mhaithean.

Is minig a thog tàcharan sabaid.

Is miosa miann aon ghiullain lom-luirgnich no dà bhean dheug leth-tromach.

Is miosa *rasetar* na meirleach.

Is mò a dh' fheumainn cuideachadh na dad a thoirt do dhiol-deirceach.

Is mò na beinn lochd duine mu 'n léir dha féin e.

Is modhail fear an eiseamail.

Is mòid gach rath a mheudachadh.

Is mòr a' mharcachd 'tha 'n each cosdadh.

Is mòr an eire an t-ainealas.

Is mòr le bean bhaoth a h-abhras.

Is mòr sath mosaig de 'meang féin.

Is mòr ubh a tòin an dreadhain-duinn.

Is olc a' ghoile nach blàthaich ni dhith féin.

Is olc a' mhaoin gun leasachadh.

Is olc an ni bhi falàmh. (It is a bad thing to have nothing).

Is olc an fhéill a chuireas duine féin air an aimbeirt.

Is olc an dileab droch ghalar.

Is olc an t-iasad nach fhiach a chur dhachaidh.

Is paidhir dhuinn sin, mar a thubhairt an fheannag ri 'casan.

Is sàitheach duine làimh ri chuid.

Is sleamhuin an greim air an easgann an t-earball.

Is sleamhnaid am buachair saltairt air.

Is soilleir cuid an fhir nach toir an dorus air.

Is soilleir a chuid do 'n fhear a bhios an eiseamail muintir eile.

Is tàireil duine far nach ionmhuin.

Is tiuighe fuil na uisge.

Is toigh le cù a shamhail.

Is toigh leis a' chat a' chniadachadh.

Is treasa cumha na muir.

Is trian obair tòiseachadh.

Is tric a bha rath air luid, is fhuair trudair bean.

Is tric a fhuair "Olc-an-airidh" car. ("'Tis-a-pity" has often been crossed

Is tric leis an earrach a bhi fuar, o nach dual dà bhi blath.

Is tric a rinn a' bhean-tighe chliobach na coin bhradach.

Is trom an t-eallach an leisg.

Is truagh an t-each nach giùlan a dhiallaid.

Is uaisle am breid nan toll.

Is uireasbhuidh air a' phìobaire am beul iochdair a bhith dh' a dhìth.

Is fhusa bean fhaotain na leubag.

Itean geala air na h-eoin 'tha fad as.

Isean deireadh linn.

Ithidh na balaich bonnaich, ach 's iad na coin na caileagan.
Itheadh a' choin air a sgeith.

Lagh Chill-mo-Cheallaig.
Latha geal samhraidh. (Bright summer day).
Leam leat.
Leig leis a' mharbh laigh'.
Leig e 'mhaidean leis an t-sruth.
Leig leam is leagaidh mi leat.
Leigear a shalchar fein leis gach rudha.
Leigheas na circe.
Leis an rìgh a bhios air a' chathair.
Leithsgeul is cas-mhaide air. (A lame excuse ; lit., an excuse with a stilt).
Leugh do litir féin mu 'n seall thu an litir do choimhearsnaich.
Lit is bainne biadh na cloinne.

Lit is bainne lòn leinibh,
Lit is leann lòn seann duine.

Lùb am faillean 'nuair a ta e maoth. (Bend the twig while it is young. Between three and thirteen, thraw the woodie when it is green).

Ma bhios tu measail ort féin, bidh meas aig muinntir eile ort.
Ma gheibh e cù a dhol eadar e 's a' chroich.
Ma phòsas tu bean pòsaidh tu taigh, 's ma phòsas tu taigh pòsaidh tu dragh.
Ma 's ann ort a tha feum, biodh an t-saothair ort.
Ma 's dubh, no ma 's odhar, is toigh leis a' ghabhar a meann.
Ma 's math leat a bhith buan, deoch gu luath an déigh an uibhe.
Ma 's olc ann ba mhios as e.
Ma 's olc an fhidheal cha 'n fheàrr a comain.
Ma 's toigh leam an t-eun faiceam a bhlàth.
Ma 's toigh leat a' mhuc is toigh leat a h-àl.
Ma tha a' ghaoth air chall, iarr a deas i.
Ma tha e saoibhir, theirear gu bh-'eil a chòir aige.

Mac bantraich aig am bi crodh,
Searrach seann làrach air greigh,
Is madadh muilleir da 'm bi min,
Triuir a's meanmnaiche air bith.—See Nic., p. 308.

Maith an aghaidh an uilc.
Mar a dean i 'n taobh-s' e, ni i 'n taobh ud eile e.
Maragan is bantraichean r' an gabhail fhad 's a' bhios iad teth.

Mar a's mò a' chabhag, 's ann a's lugha an t-astar.

Mar a's miann le bru bruichidh bonnach.

Mar a's sine 's ann a's miosa, cosmhuil ri cuileanan a' mhadadh-ruaidh.

Mar astar doill an cabaraich tha teagasg gun eòlas.

Mar a thubhairt muilionn gliogach a' ghlinn bhig, "Théid againn air, théid againn air."

Mar a thubhairt clag Sgàinn, "An rud nach buin duit na bean dà."

Mar an dubhairt an fheannag ri 'dà chois, "Ba dona le chéile iad."

Mar chloich a' ruith le gleann,
Tha 'm feasgar fann fòghair.

Mar chù is maide sgoilte mu 'earball.

Mar gabh fàg, mar thuirt an tunnag ris an ràchd.

Mar ith thu biadh cha dean thu gnìomh.

Mar mhada ag òl eanraich ainmeannan Chlann 'ill-Eathain: "Eachann, Lachann: Eachann, Lachann."

Mar mhaith ris féin ni 'n cù comhart.

Mar a thubhairt an "'Nuair a thig an sàmhradh togaidh mi taigh;" *or*, "'Nuair a thig an sàmhradh 's fhèarr bhith muigh na bhigh staigh." [See above].

Ma 's fiach e 'ghabhail is fiach e 'iarraidh.

Math dh' fheudtadh nach e 'n t-atharrachadh a b' fhèarr.

Math an aghaidh an uilc.

Math na dona, mur theid an crodh do 'n bhuaile.

Mheall an dùil a' bhaintighearna.

Mireadh a' mheasain ris a' mhial-chù.

Mnathan a' feadaireachd is cearcan a' glaodhaich, dà ni nach robh sona o thoiseach an t-saoghail.

Mo thruagh fear gun rud aige, 'nuair thairngeas gach fear 'chuid thuige.

Mol an latha matha air a dheireadh.

Mol an lom-thìr is na ruig i; di-mhol a' choille 's na tréig i.

Mol an tràigh mar a gheibh.

Mòran toirm is beagan tairbhe.

Mu ni thu maith ri d' dhalta dean ri aois e.

Mur bhiodh na taobhain dh' aomadh na cabair.

Mur dean e spàin millidh e adharc.

Mur feairrd thu e cha mhisd thu e.

Mur toir thu oidhirp cha dean thu gnìomh.

Mur toir thu ùmhlachd do 'n Phàpa, fàg an Ròimh.

Na bi mòr is na bi beag,
An taigh an òil na cosg do chuid ;
Aoidh ghaolaich, na tog trod,
Is na h-ob ma 's éigin duit.

Nàbuidh bhuin na h-ursan, nàmhaid bhuin na h-ursan.

Na caill do charaid bàth r' a theagasg.

Na cuir fearg air fuirbidh fir ; na toir balgam á dian ghoil.

Na dean strìth ri duine gun adhbhar.

Na dean uaill á t-athair no á do mhàthair, ach dearbhadh do ghiùlan gur duin'-uasal thu.

'Na dhéigh sud thig tuilleadh.

Na ghineas 's a' chnaimh cha toirear as a' chraicionn. (What breeds in the bone cannot be taken out of the flesh).

Na iarr comhrag is na ob i. (Seek not battle, but shun it not). —Armst.

Nach 'eil e cho olc bàs fhaotainn leis a' ghaol is bàsachadh leis a' chaitheadh ?

Na 'm biodh tu a staigh air a' mhaor, bhiodh tu a staigh air a' bhàillidh.

Na mol neach sam bith tuilleadh 's a' chòir, gus nach bi rùm agad air a chàineadh.

Na 'n robh thu cho math 's a tha thu cho bòidheach !

Nasg coille ort !

Nasg is bràighdean ort !

Nasg is bréid ort !

Na 'n toireadh an diu dhachaidh an dé.

Na ob is na iarr onair. (Seek not honour nor refuse it).

Na rach eadar fear ruadh agus creag [muir].

Na sùilean a bh' agam an uiridh, cha 'n iad a th' agam am bliadhna.

Na sùilean a th' aig duine am bliadhna, cha 'n iad a bhios an ath-bhliadhna aige.

Na tri radhchan is grinne 'sa' Ghàidhlig—

Mo chuid fhéin ;
Mo bhean fhéin ;
Theid sinn dachaidh.—See Nic., p. 318.

Nead an dreadhain duinn an sùil an fhithich.

Ni airc innleachd.

Neasgaid air tòin baintighearna. See "Is goirt guran, &c. (Said about complaining of a small evil).

Ni am bodach an gàradh an déigh an t-arbhar itheadh.

Ni a' mhoch-éirigh latha fada. (Early rising makes a long day).

O cuin a chrìochnaichear mo bhròn?
  'S do shòlas cuin a chi?

Ach fathast guidheam ort, a Dhé,
  Mo shaoradh o gach strì,
A chum gu 'n còmhnuich mi gu bràth,
  A' d' thulaich àrd an sìth,
Le Cherubim is Seraphim,
  Is an'maibh naomh; gun sglos
A' seinn do chliù, O Dhé nan sluagh,
  Gu buan;—gu 'm h-amhluidh 'bhios.

A' chrìoch.

TEACHD GU CRIOSD.[1]

Ceart mar a tàim—gun ni a' m' làimh,
Ach toilltinneas do bhàis a mhàin,
Air cuireadh fialaidh saor do ghràis—
  Uain Dé, dhuit thigeam dlù.

Ceart mar a tàim—'s gun fhuireach seal
Gu m' ionnlad féin o lochd no smal,
Oir glanaidh t' fhuil mi o gach sal—
  Uain Dé, dhuit thigeam dlù.

Ceart mar a tàim—gun tàimh iomluaisgt'
Le iomadh còmhrag 's imcheist thruaigh,
Le eagal stigh, muigh cogadh cruaidh—
  Uain Dé, dhuit thigeam dlù.

Ceart mar a tàim—bochd, dall, is truagh,
Chum scalladh, saoibhreas, 's leigheas buan,
Seadh chum gach beannachd fhaotainn uat—
  Uain Dé, dhuit thigeam dlù.

Ceart mar a tàim—'s cha diùltar mi,
Ach fàilte' is saorsa gheibh gun dìth;
Do bhrìgh gu 'n d' chreid mi t' fhocal fior,
  Uain Dé, dhuit thigeam dlù.

Ceart mar a tàim—oir bhris do ghràdh
Gach bacadh slos, is dh' ullaich slàint';
Nis gu bhi leat, seadh, leats' a mhàin—
  Uain Dé, dhuit thigeam dlù.

[1] A translation of the well-known hymn beginning: "Just as I am, without one plea." See Hymnals.

Seo mar a chuireas an saoghal car dheth.
Sgeulaiche math neach a 's breugaiche air bith.
Sgoiltidh am farmad na clachan.
Sgrìobadh na craoibhe an deigh dhi snothadh. (Doing a thing out of season).
Sgrìob mhòr a' bhonnaich mhòir.
Sguir 's bi rium. (A flyer wad aye hae a follower).
Shaoileadh nach leaghadh an t-ìm 'na bheul.
Shaoil leat gu 'n robh e agad, ach 's ann a bha e fada uait.
Sir 's na seachain bean odhar, chiar, air dhath na luchaig.
Slat a coille is eun a doire, is breac a linne, meirle de nach leig duine leas nàire ghabhail.
Slacan 'g a thoirt an làimh onaid.
Sona gach cuid a comaidh, 's mairg a loinnear 'na ònar.
Sonas an déigh an dòrtaidh is pòsadh an déigh an losgaidh.
Suidh corrach san taigh-òsda.
Sùil a ghleidheas seilbh.
Sùilean gaibhre an ceann bhan gu tagha fhear.
Sùil a' mhairt a bhios anns a' pholl aig an fhitheach a 's luaithe 'dh' éireas.
Sùil cait air sìoman. (Desiring the fish on the "Sìoman").
Suirghe fad a làimh is pòsadh bun na h-ursann.
Suirghe fad air falbh, is pòsadh aig a' bhaile. (Better marry ower the midden than ower the muir).
Tachraidh na daoine mu 'n tachair na cnuic.
Tachraidh a h-uile ni ris a' chois ghoirt.
Tachdaidh an gionach na coin.
Tagh t-eun a nead glan.
Taghadh gach ceirde an t-àireachas.
Tagh do chompanach mu 'n téid thu do 'n taigh-òsda.
Taghaidh na peighinnean a chéile.
Tàillear, figheadair, is broc, truir is miosa fàile 'bhios air cnoc.
Tarruing tharam ge b'e 'ghleidheas an t-each ni e'n t-aran teach ?
Tatadh seangain fo chrios leinibh mnà eile.
Teagasg 'g a thoirt do mhnaoi bhuirb mar bhuille uird air iarunn fuar.
Teangadh leam teangadh, Teangadh leathan anns a' ch-c.
Teangadh cho luath ri claban muillionn.
Teirgidh cuid an fhir a chaoimhneas i.
Teirgidh uisge nam beann mur téid tuilleadh a chur 'n a cheann.
Tha 'n t-aran air a làimh. (His bread is baked).
Tha beagan tròcair aig an fhairge, ach cha'n eil trocair idir aig na creagaibh.
"Tha biadh is ceòl an so," mar a thubhairt am madadh ruadh 'n uair a bha e 'g itheadh na pioba-chiùil.

Tha bhuil dha 's tha bhlàth air.

Tha blas nam breug air sin.

Tha breith uasal, togail mhuirneach, is deagh fhòghlum taitneach, ach is feàrr an cliù a chosnas duine dha féin.

Tha 'chridhe mireadh ris.

Tha e 'cur iaruinn na theallach fhéin.

Tha dà thaobh air a' mhaoile.

Tha do chuid 's do thàing agad.

Tha droch gean ni 's fhaigse duit na baile-fearainn.

Tha fear eile 's a' chogar sin.

Tha feum aig a shròin air fuarachadh.

Tha 'fhios aig a chlamhan car son a ni e fead.

Tha fios aig a h-uile fear c'àit am beil a bhròg fhéin 'ga chiùrradh.

Tha gu leòr do dhuine dona a dhìchioll.

Tha 'h-uile nighean gu math, ach c'àit as bh-'eil na droch mhnathan a' teachd ?

Tha h-uile fear na cheard aig a cheaird fhéin.

Tha iasg cho math anns an fhairge 's a thàinig riamh aisde.

Tha iasg anns a' chuan cho math a's a thàinig riamh as.

Tha iomadh doigh air cù 'mharbhadh gun a thachdadh le lìm.

Tha 'm fortan air dol fiar orm.

Tha 'n gunna cosmhail ris an urchair.

Tha mise an deireadh mo mhaitheis.

Tha modh an rathaid mhòir aig gach duine.

Tha 'n ciall a muigh 'n uair 'tha 'n deoch a staigh. (When drink's in wit's out).

Tha niall a' chuid air.

Tha 'n leanabh sin coltach ri isean a' gheoidh—an toll air an tig e mach 'sa' mhadainn cha teid e stigh am oidhche.

Tha 'n sìoman cho feumail ris an tugha.

Tha ortsa cualach a' ghille leisg.

Tha slat 's a' choill' cho dìreach 's a thàinig aiste.

Tha 'theangadh thar a ghualainn.

Tha thu cho olc 's ged 'thigeadh tu a Bàideanach. [A common saying in Caithness].

Tha thusa mar a bha thu riamh.

Tha uair aig an achmhasan is àm aig a' chéilidh.

Thàinig gille gu mac-leisg.

Theab 's cha d' rinn, an sealgaire 's miosa 'chaidh riamh do 'n bheinn.

Théid am mianan o dhuine gu duine, mar theid an t-eunlann o dhoire gu doire.

Théid a' chaora eug a' frithealadh ris a' ghlaiseir.

Théid an t-olc ri dùchas.

Théid an rogha eiridinn roimh 'n rogha anshocair.
Théid dìchioll thar neart.
Théid feòil ri fine.
Thig an fhalaireachd 's na h-eich mhòra leatha féin.
Thig an t-ana-caitheamh gu bochdainn
Thig beagag r' a h-éigheach.
Thig dàil gu teach, is ruigidh each mall am muilionn.
Thig dàil gu dorus.
Thig fuaim mhòr a tosgaid fhalaimh.
Thig mac o dhroch altrum, ach cha tig e o 'n eug.
Thig sin a do shròin fathast, 's théid an cabhadh innte.
Thig math is olc a faighidin.
Thig smal air an òir.
Thig traoghadh air muir làn.
Thigear a dh' easbhuidh nan càirdean, ach cha tigear a dh' easbhuidh nan coimhearsnach.
Thig daoine dh' easbhuidh nan càirdean, ach cha tig iad a dh' easbhuidh nan coimhearsnaich.
Tha suil gabhair an ceann nam fear thaobh [thaghadh ?] nam ban ; tha suil seobhaig an ceann nam ban thaobh nam fear.
Thig, thig, là math a dheanamh nid.
Thilg thu sin mar gu 'n tilgeadh bó buachar.
Thoir do chuid do dhuine falamh, is gheibh thu air ais dùbailt' i.
Thoir an tarbh do 'n taigh mhòr, is iarraidh e do 'n bhàthaich.
Thoir mìr do 'n leanabh an diu, is thig e a m-bàrach.
Thoir urram dhomh is bheir mi pòg dhuit.
Thug e car mu thom air.
Tigh gun teine gun tuar.
Togaidh sin ceann fathasd.
Toiseach suirghe samhlachadh.
Treabh an t-imir a tha romhad.
Treabhaidh na daoi, 's cha dean na saoi tuilleadh.
Tri nithe 'thig gun iarraidh, eagal, iadach, is gaol.—Nic., p. 327.
Trian na caillich, an t-aon mhac.
Truisidh cnàimh feóil am fad 's is beò an smior.
Tùs ratha taghadh dealbha.
Beul sìoda agus cridhe cainbe.
Ubh gun ìm, gun luath, gun salann.
Cha 'n fhaiceadh duine air muin eich agus e teicheadh le bheatha e.
Chuir e an car-geal dheth (*i.e.*, died, like a fish).
Cha robh naigheachd mhor riamh gun chall do chuideigin.
Cho fada 'sa' cheann 's bha Fionn 's na casan.
Cha do bhrist Fionn riamh barr-éill a bhròige.
Is beag orm fear-fuadain 's e luath a' labhairt.

TRANSLATIONS OF ENGLISH HYMNS AND POEMS.

THE following translations appeared in the *Gael* and in *Bratach na Firinn* during the years 1871 to 1873 :—

AN IERUSALEM NUADH.[1]

O mhàthair chaomh, Ierusalem !
  A d' ionnsuidh cuin thig mi ?
O cuin a chrìochnaichear mo bhròn ?
  Is t' aoibhneas cuin a chi ?
O thìr 'tha taitneach sòlasach !
  O chala ait nan saoi !
Cha 'n fhaighear bròn am feasd a' d' choir,
  No cùram, saoth'r, no caoidh.

Cha 'n fhaighear tinneas annad féin,
  No creuchd air bith no leòn ;
'S cha 'n faighear bàs no sealladh gràn' :
  Ach beatha ghnàth a' d' chòir.
Neul dorch cha chuir ort sgàil' a chaoidh,
  Is oidhch' cha bhi ni 's mò ;
Ach dealraichidh gach neach mar ghréin,
  An solus Dhé na glòir'.

Cha 'n 'eil innt' sannt no ana-miann,
  No farmad fòs, no strì ;
Cha 'n 'eil innt' ocras, tart, no teas,
  Ach taitneasan gun dìth.
Ierusalem ! Ierusalem !
  Mo mhiann bhi annad shuas ?
O b' fheàrr gu 'n crìochnaicheadh mo bhròn,
  'S gu 'm faicinn t' aoibhneas buan !

Cha 'n 'eil innt' guin no cradh, no pian,
  No fiamh, no deòiridh truagh ;
'S cha chluinnear osna innt', no éigh,
  Is teinn cha léir a sluagh.

[1] This is the old hymn entitled *The New Jerusalem, or the soul's breathing after her heavenly country.* The first line is, "O mother, dear Jerusalem."

'N Ierusalem, am baile naomh,
  Tha Dia, ar Rìgh, a' tàmh ;
'S tha 'n t-Uan e féin, mar sholus di,
  'N a chaithir-rìgh a ghnàth.

O Dhé ! mo mhiann Ierusalem
  Gun dàil gu 'm faicinn féin !
Oir tha i làn do shòlasaibh
  Nach eòl domh chur an céill.
'S ro-shoilleir 'tùir 's a binnein àrd',
  Le deàrsadh mhòran leug,
Le Iasper, crisolit, 's gach clach,
  A 's taitniche na chéil'.

Do thighean tha do ìbhori,
  'S gach uinneag 's gloine ghrinn,
Do shràidean 's òr ro-fhìnealta—
  'S ta ainglean annt' a' seinn.
Tha d' bhallachan do chlachaibh taght',
  Do dhaingnich 's daoimean geàrrt',
Do gheatachan is neamhnuidean—
  Mo mhiann bhi 'n sud gu h-àrd !

Ni neoghlan gràmd' cha tig gu bràth
  A steach troimh d' gheataibh féin ;
Lìn dhamhan-allaidh cha bhi ann,
  No smal, no salchar breun.
Iehobhah Dhé, thig 's crìochnaich féin
  Mo bhròn gu léir, 's mo chaoidh ;
Thoir leat mi do Ierusalem,
  Gu bhi gu bràth le d' naoimh,

'Tha crùint' an sud le glòir ro-mhòir,
  A' faicinn aghaidh Dhé ;
Ri caithream àrd is aoibhneas sìor—
  'S ro-shona iad gu léir.
Ach sinne, 'tha 'n ar fògaraich,
  Tha 'n còmhnuidh brònach truagh ;
Ag osnaich, caoidh, 's a' sileadh dheur,
  'S a ghnàth ri gearan cruaidh.

Ar milseachd measgaicht' tha le seirbh',
  Ar taitneis ciod ach pian ?
Is fada buan ar làithean bròin,
  'S ar n-aoibhneas 's beag a 's fiach.
Ach tha 'n toil-inntinn shuas cho mòr,
  'S an sòlasan gach ré,

'S nach measar leo-san mìle bliadhn',
Ach mar an là an dé.

Mo dhachaidh chaomh, Ierusalem !
Cuin chi mi t' aoibhneas mòr ?
'S do Rìgh 'n a shuidh' 'n a chaithir shuas,
Do shonas buan, 's do ghlòir ?
Do liosan-ubhal 's d' fhìon-liosan,
A 's iongantaiche cliù,
Tha làn do thoradh do gach gnè,
A 's taitniche do 'n t-sùil.

Do ghàraidhean le 'n ròidibh réidh',
Tha ùrar uain' a ghnàth ;
'S tha luibhean taitneach cùbhraidh annt',
'Tha fàs an sud a mhàin.
Tha canal agus siùcar fàs,
Is ioma locshlaint' annt' ;
Gach àdh 'tha 'n sud cha smuainich crì,
'S cha chuir an teangaidh 'n càinnt.

Tha 'n deoch 's am biadh a 's mils' an sud—
Tha 'n ceòl ann binn a ghnàth ;
'S tha ioma ni 'tha dreachmhor grinn
Fo 'n cosaibh air an làr.
Le fuaim ro-chaoin tha 'n amhainn bheò
A' sruthadh feadh gach sràid ;
'S mu 'bruachaibh glasa air gach taobh,
Tha craobhan beatha fàs.

Na craobhan-s' toradh bheir gach mìos,
Is fàsaidh iad gach ré ;
'S bheir uile shlòigh an domhain mhòir,
Dhuit féin an glòir gu léir.
Ierusalem, àit-comhnuidh Dhé,
Gu 'm faicinn 's e ann mhiann :
O b' fhearr gu'n criochnaicheadh mo chradh,
'S gu 'n tàmhainn innt' gu sìor !

Tha Daibhidh 'n sud le 'chruit 'n a làimh,
Air ceann na coisir-chiùil ;
'S bu shona neach le 'n cluinnt' a cheòl,
'S e 'n còmhnuidh seinn le lùth.
Tha Màiri ann seinn moladh Dhé,
Le fuinn a tha ro-bhinn ;
'S na h-oighean eile an co-ghleus,
'N a cois gu léir a' seinn.

Laoidh-mholaidh Dhé tha Ambros seinn,
  Is Austin naomh le chéil';
Tha Sachariah 's Simeon aosd',
  A' seinn le bilibh gleust'.
Dh' fhàg Magdalen a caoidh 'n a déigh,
  'S i seinn le iolach àrd,
Am measg nan naomh, is fuaim an ciùil,
  A' seirm air feadh gach sràid.

Ierusalem ! Ierusalem !
  Cuin chi mi t' aoibhneas mòr ?
Gun dàil, a Dhé, thoir dachaidh mi,
  Is crìochnaich m' uile bhròn.
A' m' eudainn, Dhé, O sgrìobh-sa t' ainm,
  'S thoir mi á so gu luath,
Chum tàmh leat féin an sonas àrd,
  A' seinn do chliù gu buan.

Ierusalem, 's i dachaidh 'n àidh—
  Rìgh-chaithir àrd ar Dé !
O bhaile naoimh, a bhan-rìgh mhòr,
  A chéile Chriosd gach ré !
A bhan-rìgh mhaiseach, còmhdaichte
  Le urram, inbhe 's glòir,
'S ro-àillidh thu, 's ro-loineil geal,
  Gun smal air bith a' d' chòir.

O cuin a chi 'm Ierusalem—
  Ar comhfhurtachd gu léir ?
Oir tha thu àillidh dreachmhor glan,
  Gun chron air bith no beud.
'N Ierusalem cha 'n fhaighear oidhch',
  A chaoidh no sgàile chiar,
No duibhre dorch, no geamhradh fuar,
  'S cha mhùth innt' ùin' gu sìor.

Air coinneil no air gealaich innt',
  No reultaibh cha 'n 'eil feum ;
Oir Criosd, Ard-rìgh na fìreantachd,
  Sìor-dhealraidh innt' mar ghréin ;
An t-Uan gun smal, 's e soilleir geal,
  Bheir solus doibh gun dìth,
Oir bidh a' ghloir a ghnàth cho mòr,
  A chithear leò 'n an Rìgh.

Is Esan chaoidh Ard-rìgh nan dùl,
  An sealladh sùl' a shluaigh ;

'Dian-ruith[1] seach! Cluinneadh Cuil-fhodair,
  'N àit' gairm-chogaidh Threubh, an fhuaims' ;
Criothnaicheadh gach coill' mu 'n Mhan'chuinn—
  Dhruim, mu 'n iadh gach àille, gluais-s' !

'Sìor-dhol tuath, a chaoidh cha srianar
  Na h-eich iaruinn 'n an steud dheirg,
Gus am bòdhrar le an srannail
  Creagan geala Rudh'-na-Feirg'.

N fheudar buileach do na Gaidheil
  Triall o 'n àrois 'measg nan gleann ?
'Chuid 's a chuid an saltair Sas'naich
  Tur fo 'n casan Tìr nam Beann ?

Fineachan a chean' air dìbreadh,
  Ceòl na pìob' 'dol as gu luath ;
'M bàsaich tur á Tìr nan àrd-bheann
  Gàidhlig àdhmhor aosd' nam buadh

" 'S coma," 'deir thu, " ged a rachadh
  Na seann chleachdaidhean air chùl,
Bheir an Triath gu buil tre 'n sgrios-san
  Criochan ris nach 'eil do dhùil !"

Feudaidh sin 'bhi ; ach 'n toir Innleachd,
  Le a h-ealdhain mhin 's a snas,
Treun-laoich cholgarra nan ard-bheann,
  No 'n seann chairdeas rìs air ais !

Ni h-eadh ; ach ge mor[2] am buannachd
  Far an tig an cruaidh-ghaoir ghrannd',
Dh' fhalbh gu tur a' bhuaidh 's an druidheachd,
  'S cha bhi 'Ghàidh'ltachd chaoidh mar bha ?

Ach tha fathast glacan bruachach
  'Dhùisgeas annam smuaintean àrd',
'S glinn gun àireamh nach do thruailleadh,
  'S iomadh dìthreabh uamhalt, fhàs ;

Iomadh allt an coirean uaigneach,
  O sheann fhuarain 'g éiridh suas,
'Taomadh 'n linnean dorch' an uisge,
  'S caorann ruiteach air gach bruaich ;

[1] *Al.* 'Steudadh.

[2] *Al.*, ach dh' aindeoin. Also in next line, read for ghrannd', *breun* ; and for mar bha, in the fourth, read *i féin*.

'S air comunn Chriosd a mhealtainn shuas,
  A ghràdh 's a ghràs gach uair,
A réir nan gealladh 'dh' fhàg e sgrìobht',
  'S a bhios mi nis a' luaidh :—

"Biodh iad-san," deir e, "Athair chaoimh,
  A thug thu dhomhs' le còir,
'N an tàmh a' m' fhianuis féin a chaoidh,
  A' dearcadh air mo ghlòir—
A' ghlòir a bh' agam maille riut,
  Mu 'n robh an saoghal ann,
'S a bhitheas shuas mar thobar mòr,
  O 'n éirich glòir gun cheann."

'S a rìs, "Ma ni neach seirbhis domh,
  Dlù-leanadh esan mi ;
Oir 's àill leam far am bheil mi féin,
  Mo sheirbhiseach gu 'm bi."
'S a rìs, "Ma ghràdhaicheas neach mis',
  Bheir m' Athair dha-san spéis ;
'S do 'n neach sin ann an glòir 's an gràdh,
  Làn-fhoillsichims' mi féin."

O m' thruaighibh saor mi, Dhé, gun dàil,
  A chum le dànachd mhòir,
A' m' chòmhnuidh leat 'n Ierusalem,
  Gun dearc mi air do ghlòir :
'S gu 'm faic mi 'n Sion gnùis an Rìgh,
  Mo Dhia, mo ghràdh, 's mo rùn,
A chi mi nis tre ghloine dhuirch,
  Ach shuas le sealladh sùl'.

O 's beannaicht iads' 'tha glan 'n an crì,
  Oir gnùis an Rìgh dhoibh 's léir :
O sibhs' a mhuinntir shona naomh,
  A ta do theaghlach Dhé !
O Dhé, gun dàil mo chuibhreach sgaoil,
  Mo lìn, 's mo gheimhlean cruaidh',
Oir tha mi tuilleadh 's fad' a' m' thàmh,
  Am bùthaibh Chédair thruaigh !

Ach rannsach mi, is faigh mi mach,
  'S thoir mi do d' chrò, a Dhé ;
'S ni t' ainglean uile aoibhneas 'n uair
  A ni'm do thoil gu léir.
O mhàthair chaoimh, Ierusalem !
  A d' ionnsuidh cuin thig mi ?

Gun smuain gu'm b'e m' aing'dheachds' a thàirng ris a' chrann,
Iehòbhah-Sedcénu—bu neo-ni dhomh 'bh' ann.

Bu tric mi a' leughadh, le éibhneas is deòin,
Dàn buadhach Isaiah 'is càinnt shìmplidh Eoin ;
Ach eadhon 'n uair 'sgrìobh iad mu Chriosd air a' chrann,
Iehòbhah-Sedcénu—bu neo-ni dhomh 'bh' ann.

Ach 'n uair 'dhùisg saor-ghràs mi le solus o 'n àird',
Rinn eagal mo luasgadh is b' uamhas dhomh m' bàs ;
Dhomh fasgadh no furtachd cha robh annam féin,
Iehòbhah-Sedcénu b' fhear-saoraidh dhomh 'm fheum.

Roimh 'n ainm ud 'tha milis chaidh m' uamhas air chùl,
Chaidh m' eagalan fhuadach, is tharruing mi dlù
Gu tobar a' bheò-uisge dh' òl as gu saor—
Iehòbhah-Sedcénu, mo Shlànuighear caomh.

Iehòbhah-Sedcénu, m' uil' ionmhas is m' uaill ;
Iehòbhah-Sedcènu bheir saors' dhomh o thruaigh' ;
Air tìr is air cuan bheircar buaidh leam tre m' Thriath—
Mo chàball is m' acair, m' uchd-éideadh 's mo sgiath.

'N uair 'shiùbhlam troimh ghleann agus sgàile a' bhàis,
An t-ainm so 'tha buadhach bheir fuasgladh 's a' chàs ;
'S o fhiabhrus an t-saoghails' 'n uair 'shaorar mi chaoidh,
Iehòbhah-Sedcénu àrd-luaidheam a' m' laoidh.

SALM NA BEATHA.

LE LONGFELLOW.[1]

Na can rium am briathraibh dubhach,
  Beatha 'n duine 's bruadar faoin ;
Is tha 'n t-anam marbh a choidleas,
  'S cha 'n 'eil ni réir barail dhaoin'.

Beatha 'n duine 's fìor ni luachmhor !
  'S cha 'n i 'n uaigh dhorch ceann a réis ;
Ris an anam riamh cha dubhradh,
  " 'S duslach thu 's gu duslach théid."

Cha 'n e sòlas 's cha 'n e àmhghar
  'Tha mar ard-chrìch dhuinn fo 'n ghréin,
Ach bhi gnìomhach chum bhi fàgail
  Astair ùir gach là 'n ar déigh.

[1] Longfellow's " Psalm of Life."

Ealdhain 's mall 's tha ùin' ruith seachad,
  'S tha ar crì, ge calm' is treun,
Ghnàth mar dhruma 'bhròin a' bualadh
  Caismeachd thiamhaidh thruaigh an éig.

Ann an àrfhaich mhòir an t-saoghail,
  'N camp na Beatha so na bi
Mar an t-ainmhidh balbh a ghreasar!
  Bi mar ghaisgeach anns an strì!

Earbs' na cuir 's an latha màireach!
  'N ùin' 'chaidh seach fàg air do chùl!
Saothraich anns an àm 'tha làthair,
  Treun an cridhe 's Dia a' d' shùil!

Nochdaidh eachdraidh laoch gu 'm faod sinn
  Ar beath' dheanamh buadhach àrd,
'S luirg air cos 's an t-saoghal fhàgail
  As ar déigh 'n uair 'thig am bàs.

Luirg 'n uair theagamh 'chi neach eile,
  'S e air cuan na Beath' gun iùl,
Bràthair faondrach 'rinn long-bhriseadh,
  Glacaidh thuige misneach ùr.

Eireamaid nis 's biomaid gnìomhach,
  Le treun chrì 'bheir buaidh 's gach càs;
'S fòghlumaid, tre chosnadh 's leanmhuinn,
  Dìchioll 's foighidin gach là.

SEALLTUINN RIS A' CHRANN-CHEUSAIDH.[1]

Ri peacadh b' fhada lean mi dlù,
  Gun nàire orm no fiamh,
Ach choinnich cuspair ùr mo shùil,
  'Phill mi o m' chùrsa dian.

Do chunncas aon leam crocht' air crann,
  An spàirn 's an éigin chruaidh,
A shuidhich orm a shealladh fann,
  'S mi faisg do 'n chrann 's an uair.

An sealladh sud gu dearbh cha téid,
  A m' chuimhne féin gu bràth;

[1] See No. 69 of "Tonic Sol-fa Melodies," by C. H. Bateman and R. Inglis.

circulated, generally one copy in a parish, and some of the copies have not been circulated, I believe, to this day. How could our countrymen but be ignorant when this was all the provision which, so far as Bible circulation was concerned, was made to meet their spiritual wants? In those days few of our countrymen could themselves read, and the minister, on the Sabbath day, translated the Scriptures from English into Gaelic, a custom which still continues in some parts of the country (Caithness).

Bedell's Bible was printed in the Irish character; but in 1690, as I have already observed, Kirke published an edition of the Old and New Testament in the Roman character, for circulation among the Scotch Highlanders. This edition consisted of 2000 copies—a small provision for the thousands of Highlanders who inhabited in those days the whole Highlands and Islands of Scotland. The Old Testament in this edition was Bedell's, and the New Testament O'Donell's, as may be readily seen by comparing them. This supply, however, although scanty, was doubtless a great boon to the Highlands, and Kirke of Balquidder deserves to be remembered as one of the greatest benefactors of his Highland countrymen. He certainly deserved a better fate than that which tradition says he met with, for the worthy people of Balquidder believed that their minister was carried away by the fairies.

In 1688 a small catechism was printed in London by Robert Everingham, the printer of Kirke's Bible, which leads me to suppose that it must have been prepared by Kirke. Reid places it among the Gaelic original prose works, but I cannot say whether it is an original work or a translation. I have never seen a copy except one which I happen myself to possess. It once belonged to a very indefatigable collector, the late Principal Lee.

These are all the books which are known to have been printed in Gaelic before the beginning of the last century, and none of them was written in Scotch Gaelic. They were all written in Irish, which continued to be the written language for several years thereafter.

But although there were few printed books in those days, it must not be supposed that the Highlanders had no literature, for their literature was oral, not written, and consisted almost exclusively of genealogy. When people learn to read and write they cease, in great measure, to take the trouble of committing to memory, and that is the reason why so many of the last generation could repeat accurately from memory long genealogies and numberless poems and tales which have now been entirely forgotten. We have no reason to regret that so many of our countrymen can now read and write, and are, therefore, no longer dependent upon oral tradition for their literature, but there is

Garbh-thonnan an uamhais mu 'n cuairt duit ged iadh,
Na cuireadh sin geilt ort, oir 's mise do Dhia ;
Is bheir mi dhuit cabhair is neart anns gach càs,
'S tu 'n crochadh ri deas-làimh mo chumhachd a ghnàth

'N uair 's éigin duit imeachd troimh uisgeachan mòr',
Cha chòmhdaichear tur thu le tuiltean a' bhròin,
Oir bithidh mi faisg dhuit le furtachd a' d' fheum,
'S a naomhachadh cràidh dhuit is àmhgharan geur'.

Troimh dheuchainnean teinnteach 'n uair 's éigin duit triall,
Mo ghràs-sa 'tha buadhach bheir fuasgladh gu fial ;
An lasair cha chiùrr thu, 's e m' rùn-sa do d' thaobh,
An àmhainn an àmhghair do ghlanadh gu caomh.

Is eadhon gu 'n sean-aois bidh aithn' aig mo shluagh,
Nach caochail mo ghràdh-sa 'tha rìoghail is buan ;
'S gu liathadh an ciabhan is deireadh an là,
Mar uain ann am uchd ni mi 'n giùlan a ghnàth.

An t-anam a theich air son fasgaidh gu Criosd,
O làmhan a nàimhdean ni mise a dhìon ;
'S a dh' aindeoin gach oidhirp 'bheir ifrinn gu 'chlaoidh,
Cha 'n fhàg, O cha 'n fhàg, is cha tréig mi e chaoidh !

CIOD A DH' IOCAS MI ? [1]

Air son ro mheud nan gràsan saor'
  'Tha teachd gach là as ùr
O làmhan Chriosd, t' Fhear-saoraidh caomh,
  Ciod, anam, 'dh' ìocas tu ?

Mo thruaigh', o chrì mar th' agam fein
  Ciod 'dh' éireas 'bheir dha cliù ?
Mo nithe 's feàrr tha salach, breun,
  'S mo chuids' gu léir cha 'n fhiù.

Gidheadh, so ìocaidh mise dha
  Air son a ghràsan fial'—
Dlù-ghlacam cupan naomh na slàint',
  Is gairmeam air mo Dhia.

Se 'n t-ìocadh 's feàrr o neach mar tàims',
  Cho gràineil is cho truagh,

Cowper, in Roundell Palmer's "Book of Praise" (Macmillan) ; first line, "For mercies countless as the sands."

Do bhrigh mor fhialaidheachd a ghrais
  Bhi ghnath ag iarraidh uaith.

An umhlachd chubhaidh thoirt cha tair
  'S is aobhar craidh mo bheus:
Gidheadh, 's e m' uaill gu leir is m' adh,
  Gu brath bhi 'n comain Dhe.

EIGH O CHREIG-EILEACHAIDH.[1]

Thir nam Beann, nan Gleann, 's nan Coire,
  Nan sruth cas, 's nan tuiltean mor',
Leinn cha d' shaoil gu 'm faict' an caramhs'
  Air do fhridhean ard' r'ar beo.

Feuch a nis tha feachd a's treine
  Na feachd *Chromueill* nan geur-lann—
'S colgarra na feachd Dhiuc Uilleim
  'Teachd mar thuil air Tir nam Beann!

'Trasdadh[2] Thatha, 'casgadh Theamhuill,
  'Snaidheadh sios le buillean dian
Glacan beithe Coille-Chragaidh,
  'Magadh air an cliu o chian!

Ainmean caomh'! Ach dh' fhalbh an druidheachd!
  Cluinn 'g an éigheach gill' an Roid,
Blar-an-Adholl! Dail-an-Spideil!
  Feuch Dail-Chuinnidh![3] Agaidh-mhor!

Gairidh druidt' le torr is daingnich,
  Steud sinn suas 'n ar deann r'a taobh,
Fuadachadh a chaoidh o 'lochan
  Codal tosdach nan linn aosd'.

Báideanach nan gaillinn fiadhaich,
  Anns an lionmhor liath-chlach mhòr,
'S carragh-cuimhne bhlaran fuilteach—
  Uaigneach cha bhi 'cnuic ni 's mò.

[1] English by Principal Shairp, St Andrews. The poem 'English' appeared in the *Scotsman* in 1864, the year after the opening of the Highland Railway, when Principal Shairp first went by that line. See Shairp's *Poems*, edited by Mr Palgrave, p. 144.

[2] 'Crasgadh, in another edition; "spanning."

[3] Dail-choinneimh (?)

It chiefly follows Stewart. There is also a grammar prefixed to M'Alpine's Dictionary, which may be consulted.

In 1828 a grammar was published by Archibald Currie, who was a teacher at Rothesay, and since a valuable grammar, with which you are acquainted, by Mr James Munro. The first edition appeared in 1835, and the second edition, very much enlarged, in 1843. If I except Dr Mackay, I do not know that any one now living has done so much as Mr Munro to advance Gaelic literature, and his services deserve an acknowledgment from his countrymen which they have not yet received. It often fills me with indignation when I hear ignorant men who cannot write two consecutive sentences of correct Gaelic applauded as great Gaelic scholars, forsooth, and genuine scholars such as Mr Munro virtually neglected.

Two grammars have appeared since Mr Munro's, one by the late Established Church minister of Sleat, and another, a small tractate, by the late Dr Macgillivray, who was himself well acquainted with Gaelic.

3. I come now to glance at *Gaelic Periodicals.* Several attempts have been made to publish a Gaelic periodical, but after a time all of them proved a failure. This I regard as a great pity, for it indicates a want of interest in Gaelic reading.

The first known attempt to issue a Gaelic periodical was in 1803, when in July of that year the first number of the "Rosroine" was published in Glasgow. It reached the fourth number and died.

The next effort was much more successful. It was the "Gaelic Messenger"—the famous "Teachdaire Gaelach"—the first number of which appeared in May, 1819. It was edited, as is well known, by the late Dr Macleod, and after an apparently prosperous career of two years, it died.

In May, 1835, the "New Gaelic Messenger" was commenced, and after reaching its ninth number it also came to an end.

In May, 1840, the first number of "Cuairtear nan Gleann" was issued. It was more fortunate than its predecessors, for it reached its fortieth number; but a dialogue on the Church question brought it at last to an end about the time of the Disruption. It also was edited, it is understood, by the late Dr Macleod.

"Caraid nan Gàidheal" was commenced in April, 1844, but it only reached its fifth number.

In January, 1845, the "Gaelic Witness," edited by Dr Mackay, was commenced. Thirty-six numbers were published, when it was discontinued.

In January, 1848, "Fear Tathaich nam Beann," a periodical in

'Dian-ruith[1] seach! Cluinneadh Cuil-fhodair,
  'N àit' gairm-chogaidh Threubh, an fhuaims' ;
Criothnaicheadh gach coill' mu 'n Mhan'chuinn—
  Dhruim, mu 'n iadh gach àille, gluais-s' !

'Slor-dhol tuath, a chaoidh cha srianar
  Na h-eich iaruinn 'n an steud dheirg,
Gus am bòdhrar le an srannail
  Creagan geala Rudh'-na-Feirg'.

N fheudar buileach do na Gaidheil
  Triall o 'n àrois 'measg nan gleann ?
'Chuid 's a chuid an saltair Sas'naich
  Tur fo 'n casan Tìr nam Beann ?

Fineachan a chean' air dìbreadh,
  Ceòl na plob' 'dol as gu luath ;
'M bàsaich tur á Tìr nan àrd-bheann
  Gàidhlig àdhmhor aosd' nam buadh

" 'S coma," 'deir thu, " ged a rachadh
  Na seann chleachdaidhean air chùl,
Bheir an Triath gu buil tre 'n sgrios-san
  Criochan ris nach 'eil do dhùil !"

Feudaidh sin 'bhi ; ach 'n toir Innleachd,
  Le a h-ealdhain mhin 's a snas,
Treun-laoich cholgarra nan ard-bheann,
  No 'n seann chàirdeas rìs air ais !

Ni h-eadh ; ach ge mor[2] am buannachd
  Far an tig an cruaidh-ghaoir ghrannd',
Dh' fhalbh gu tur a' bhuaidh 's an druidheachd,
  'S cha bhi 'Ghàidh'ltachd chaoidh mar bha ?

Ach tha fathast glacan bruachach
  'Dhùisgeas annam smuaintean àrd',
'S glinn gun àireamh nach do thruailleadh,
  'S iomadh dìthreabh uamhalt, fhàs ;

Iomadh allt an coirean uaigneach,
  O sheann fhuarain 'g éiridh suas,
'Taomadh 'n linnean dorch' an uisge,
  'S caorann ruiteach air gach bruaich ;

[1] *Al.* 'Steudadh.

[2] *Al.*, ach dh' aindeoin. Also in next line, read for ghrannd', *breun* ; and for mar bha, in the fourth, read *i féin*.

Iomadh loch, le creagan cuairticht',
  'Tàmh gun bhruaillean 'measg nam beann,
Air nach d' thainig slighe duine,
  No fear-turuis fathast teann ;

Iomadh sgòrr, mar iolair mhara,[1]
  Suas fa chomhair laighe gréin',
Geal-cheannach le stùchdan cruachach,
  'Beachdach' 'chuain 's nan Eilean céin.

Fàilnicheadh iad sin, is théid mi
  Gu creig éigin 'measg nan stuadh,
'Mhealtuinn saorsa, gus an crochar
  Drochaidean os-cionn a' chuain !

[1] *Al.*, cuaine.

LECTURES AND ADDRESSES.

I.

OLDEST PRINTED GAELIC BOOKS.[1]

I PROPOSE, gentlemen, in the following address, to give you some account of the earliest printed Gaelic works. We cannot, unfortunately, boast of the extent of our literature; but, notwithstanding, that literature contains some works which will be read and studied even after the language in which they are written will cease to be spoken. The poetry of Ossian is not unworthy of a place beside the poetry of Homer and Virgil. The songs of Macdonald, Macintyre, and Ross contain genuine poetry, and will always be read by Highlanders with delight. If, therefore, we cannot boast of the quantity of our literature, we have no reason to be ashamed of the quality of much of it. And let us hope that, now that more interest is being manifested in Gaelic studies than has ever been, additions will be made to our literature of such a kind as will not be unworthy of our native language. I am very hopeful, gentlemen, that some of your own number will enter with eagerness upon the very inviting field of study which your native language and its kindred dialects present to you. It is not greatly to our credit that Celtic philology should at the present moment be more eagerly studied in Germany than in Scotland, and by persons who are obliged to spend much time in obtaining possession of the key to those studies—a knowledge of the Gaelic language—than by us, who possess that key from our infancy. This reproach, I do earnestly hope, will ere long be wiped away from us.

Although our language is confessedly very ancient, we have no account of any book having ever been printed in it previous to the year 1567, when Knox's Liturgy, translated by Bishop Carswell, was published. This work is now extremely rare, only one perfect copy of it being known to exist. That copy is in the

[1] Delivered about 1868 to his Gaelic Class for Glasgow students. It has to be remembered that this lecture dates twenty years before his death; and the Doctor's views on "Ossian" considerably altered, while he himself collected a library of Gaelic works, an account of which from his own pen, in his later years, would be simply invaluable to Gaelic bibliography.

library of the Duke of Argyll at Inveraray. It is supposed that there is another copy in some library on the Continent, from the fact that Adeling refers to it in his "Mithridates." An imperfect copy was discovered a few years ago in some shepherd's house in Stratherrick, near Inverness. It has since been purchased by the British Museum (for, I believe, £15), and has been completed in *fac simile* from the Duke of Argyll's copy. It is not improbable but some stray copies of this book may still be existing in the Highlands.

It is not known that any other book was printed in Gaelic until the year 1631, when Calvin's Catechism was published at Edinburgh. This book also is extremely rare, only one or two copies of it being known to exist. It is a translation of Calvin's Catechism, preceded by some Gaelic Hymns, which Reid has re-printed at the end of his "Bibliotheca-Scoto-Celtica."

The next work published in Gaelic was the Synod of Argyll's metrical translation of the first fifty Psalms, and which appeared in 1559. The Gaelic title is "An Ceud Chaogad do Shalmaibh Dhaibhidh." This bock also is very scarce, but copies of it are known to exist. I have seen only one copy, which belonged, I believe, to Mr David Laing, of Edinburgh.

Kirke's Psalter appears to be the fourth book published in Gaelic. It appeared in 1684. This book also is very rare, although some copies of it are known to exist.[1] I have been fortunate enough to secure one of them. You can easily see that it formed the foundation of our present metrical Psalms.

Robert Kirke was minister of the parish of Balquidder at the time of the Revolution, and laboured much in his day for the spiritual instruction of his countrymen; for besides his Psalter he published also an edition of the Irish Scriptures in the Roman character for circulation among the Highlanders of Scotland.

In 1694 the Synod of Argyll finished their metrical version of the Psalms, but that edition I have never seen.

These are all the books known to have been published in Gaelic until Kirke's Bible was published in 1690.

The New Testament was translated into Irish Gaelic in 1603. It was the first time, in all probability, that any portion of the Scriptures was translated into any of the Celtic dialects. A second edition was published in 1681, and four years afterwards, in 1685, the Old Testament was published by Bishop Bedell. Two hundred copies of the Old Testament were sent over to Scotland for the benefit of the Scotch Highlanders. A number of copies were

[1] Reid says:—Kirke's Psalm Book has now become extremely rare, and the only copy we have is one in the Glasgow College Library. I know, however, of at least six copies besides my own.

aontaichidh sinne, mar Ghàidheil, ri beachd a bhàird cheudna, an uair a thubhairt e :—

"Ge h-iomadh cànain
O linn Bhàbeil fhuair
Sliochd sin Adhaimh,
'S i a' Ghàidhlig a thug buaidh
Do 'n labhradh dhaicheil
An urram ard gun tuairms',
Gun mheang, gun fhàillinn,
Is urraiun càch a luaidh,"

agus cha mheas sinn gu 'n robh e fada clì an uair a thubhairt e,

"'S i an aon chànain
Am beul nam bàrd 's nan éisg,
'S i a's feàrr gu càineadh
O linn Bhàbeil féin,
'S i a's fearr gu moladh,
'S is torrunnaiche gleus
Gu rann no laoidh
A tharruing gaoth troimh bheul ;
'S i a's feàrr gu comhairl'
'S gu gnothuch a chur gu feum
Na aon teang' Eorpach
A dh' aindheoin bòsd nan Greug ;
'S i a's fearr gu rosg
'S air chosaibh a chur duain,
'S ri cruaidh uchd cosgair
A bhrosnachadh an t-sluaigh."

Ni mò a mheasas sinn gu 'n dubhairt Duncha Bàn tuilleadh 's a' chòir mu 'n Ghàidhlig 'n uair a labhair e na briathra snasmhor a leanas :—

'S i a's feàrr gu togail inntinn
Le binn-ghuth còmhraidh thlàth,
'S i a's sgaitiche gu mi-mholadh
'S a's mìne 'nochdas gràdh ;
'N àm cruinneachadh nam mìltean
Le piob gu iomairt lann,
'S i a dhùisgeadh colg air òigridh,
'N uair 'thogtadh sròl ri crann."

Tha mi an dùil nach 'eil Gaidheal 's an tigh so an nochd nach aidich, an nuair a bheachdaicheas e air cliù agus air buadhaibh na Gàidhlig,

"Gu 'm bu mhòr am beud gu 'm bàsaicheadh
A' chànain a's feàrr buaidh ;"

great cause to regret that the rich stores of poetry and of genealogical and historical information which our ancestors possessed have not been carefully preserved.

From the publication of Kirke's Bible in 1690 until the publication of the Confession of Faith in 1725 no Gaelic books were published except a few editions of the Synod of Argyll's Psalter, and also of the Shorter Catechism, if we except a small vocabulary, extending only to a few pages, published in Nicolson's Historical Library in 1702. The first edition of the Confession of Faith was published in 1725. It is stated on the title page that it was translated by the Synod of Argyll. A second edition was published in 1727, aud a third in 1756. There have been three other editions since, the last of which was published in 1838. It is a great pity that the Confession of Faith is not more extensively circulated among the people of the Highlands.

I do not know of any other books that were published in Gaelic until near the middle of last century, but during the latter half of that century and the first half of this century several works appeared, the most important of which I shall now notice. They may be divided into original works and translations.

I. Original Works.

Under the head of original works I may notice—

I. Vocabularies and Dictionaries.

The first Gaelic vocabulary was prepared by Alexander Macdonald, the poet. It was published in 1741, and is now more curious than useful. Before Mr Macdonald's Vocabulary was published a very small vocabulary, or rather glossary, of 6 pages was presented at the end of Kirke's New Testament. Another vocabulary of a few pages was printed, as I have already stated, in Nicolson's Scottish Historical Library in 1702, and another of a few pages, or rather a specimen of one, was published among Macome of Duddeyston's Celtic Tracts in 1732; but the first attempt of any importance to write a Gaelic vocabulary was Macdonald's, to which I have just referred.

In 1780 an important addition was made to Gaelic literature by the publication of Shaw's Dictionary in 2 vols. 4to. As a Lexicon of the Gaelic language Shaw's work is very poor indeed, but still it is valuable. It was founded upon the Irish Lexicons previously published, and contains a large number of Irish words, for which it is now chiefly valuable.

In 1795 Robert Macfarlane's Vocabulary was published, and in 1815 a vocabulary by Patrick Macfarlane, who translated so many Gaelic works, appeared in two parts. These two vocabularies are very meagre, but they may have been useful in their day.

It was not until the publication of Armstrong's Dictionary in 1825 that there was anything in Gaelic really worthy of the name of a Lexicon, but the importance of that work and also of the Highland Society's Dictionary, published in 1828, it is impossible to overestimate. But, valuable as they are, they are imperfect, and in this important department of Gaelic study very much yet remains to be done. There are genuine Gaelic words without number existing in the Highlands which have yet found no place in any Gaelic Lexicon, and he who helps to collect them will be conferring an unspeakable benefit upon Gaelic literature.

Since the publication of the Highland Society's Dictionary other three dictionaries have appeared. Macleod and Dewar's Dictionary, which is but an abridgment of the Highland Society's Dictionary, with some additional words, was published in 1831; Mac Alpine's Dictionary, the first and only attempt to produce a pronouncing dictionary, was completed in 1832; and a small pocket dictionary was published in 1862 by a Roman Catholic clergyman of the name of Ewen Mackechnie.

2. *Grammar.*

No Gaelic Grammar of any value appeared before O'Molloy's Irish Grammar, which was published in Latin at Rome in 1677. There were several previous attempts, but none of them of any great importance. The next important contribution to Gaelic grammar was Mr M'Cuirtin's Elements of the Irish Language, which was published in 1728. Since Mr M'Cuirtin's several Irish grammars have appeared. the most important by far being O'Donovan's, published in 1845. The Irish and Scotch Gaelic are so similar in structure that an important contribution to the grammatical knowledge of the one language may be regarded as also an important contribution to the grammatical knowledge of the other, and, therefore, in a notice of Gaelic grammars I could not have avoided referring to the Irish grammars which I have mentioned.

Shaw's Analysis, published both in 4to and 8vo in 1778, was the first attempt, professedly, to write a grammar of the Scottish Gaelic. This work, which is now more curious than useful, was superseded (although I believe it was never much studied, and can, therefore, scarcely be said to be superseded), by Stewart's Grammar, of which the first edition was published in 1801. Of the value of this work it is unnecessary to speak. The second edition, collected and considerably enlarged, was published in 1812, and a very good abridgment of it was prefixed to the Highland Society's Dictionary. The grammar prefixed to Armstrong's Dictionary, although not very copious, is useful.

It chiefly follows Stewart. There is also a grammar prefixed to M'Alpine's Dictionary, which may be consulted.

In 1828 a grammar was published by Archibald Currie, who was a teacher at Rothesay, and since a valuable grammar, with which you are acquainted, by Mr James Munro. The first edition appeared in 1835, and the second edition, very much enlarged, in 1843. If I except Dr Mackay, I do not know that any one now living has done so much as Mr Munro to advance Gaelic literature, and his services deserve an acknowledgment from his countrymen which they have not yet received. It often fills me with indignation when I hear ignorant men who cannot write two consecutive sentences of correct Gaelic applauded as great Gaelic scholars, forsooth, and genuine scholars such as Mr Munro virtually neglected.

Two grammars have appeared since Mr Munro's, one by the late Established Church minister of Sleat, and another, a small tractate, by the late Dr Macgillivray, who was himself well acquainted with Gaelic.

3. I come now to glance at *Gaelic Periodicals.* Several attempts have been made to publish a Gaelic periodical, but after a time all of them proved a failure. This I regard as a great pity, for it indicates a want of interest in Gaelic reading.

The first known attempt to issue a Gaelic periodical was in 1803, when in July of that year the first number of the "Rosroine" was published in Glasgow. It reached the fourth number and died.

The next effort was much more successful. It was the "Gaelic Messenger"—the famous "Teachdaire Gaelach"—the first number of which appeared in May, 1819. It was edited, as is well known, by the late Dr Macleod, and after an apparently prosperous career of two years, it died.

In May, 1835, the "New Gaelic Messenger" was commenced, and after reaching its ninth number it also came to an end.

In May, 1840, the first number of "Cuairtear nan Gleann" was issued. It was more fortunate than its predecessors, for it reached its fortieth number; but a dialogue on the Church question brought it at last to an end about the time of the Disruption. It also was edited, it is understood, by the late Dr Macleod.

"Caraid nan Gàidheal" was commenced in April, 1844, but it only reached its fifth number.

In January, 1845, the "Gaelic Witness," edited by Dr Mackay, was commenced. Thirty-six numbers were published, when it was discontinued.

In January, 1848, "Fear Tathaich nam Beann," a periodical in

connection with the Established Church, and edited by Mr Clark of Kilmallie, was commenced. It existed for two years. The twenty-fifth number was printed, but never published.

In 1853 a periodical was attempted in Inverness. One number was published, but so far as I remember, the second never made its appearance.

These are all the attempts that have been made in this country to publish a Gaelic periodical, and none of them was successful. Whether a new attempt would succeed better I cannot tell. It is much to be regretted, however, that we have not one single periodical in the Gaelic language. There has been an attempt both in Australia and America to issue Gaelic periodicals, but I cannot speak of the result.

4. I come now to speak of *Gaelic Prose Works* other than periodicals, and these, I am sorry to say, are not only few, but also unimportant.

Reid notices only thirteen original prose works which were published before 1832, and none of the thirteen is really of much value. One of them is the small Catechism which was published in 1688. Two of them are only different editions of one sermon, and that sermon is a mere translation. The most important of them—M'Dermid's Sermons—is supposed to be a translation of some of Walker's sermons. Two of them are small works—one of them very small—on baptism, by Dr Beith of Stirling. Two of them are small Episcopalian Catechisms. One of them is a very short account, very much in the form of a tract, of Dr Love's life. The rest are sermons.

Since 1832 very few original prose works have been added to our literature, for, except a few Gaelic sermons, the following are the only ones that I remember:—A History of Prince Charles, by Mr Mackenzie, editor of Beauties of Gaelic Poetry; a volume of sermons by the late Mr Macmillan of Arran; a small Treatise on Gaelic Astronomy, by Mr Connel, Fortingall; Campbell's Highland Tales; and Mr Mackenzie's Gaelic History of Scotland.

So far, therefore, as Gaelic original prose works are concerned, our literature is very barren.

5. I come now, but only to pass from it until another opportunity, to the department in which our literature is richest. I mean *Original Poetry*. Indeed, this is almost the only literature we possess, and portions of it are not only of real, but also of permanent value. Some of the finest songs ever written have been written in Gaelic, and Ossian's Poems, though a translation, which is itself unquestionably a work of genius, although much inferior to the Gaelic, exercised an influence upon the literature of Europe. There is much genuine poetry still among the people which has

never found its way into print, and any one who would help to collect it before it perishes altogether would be rendering signal service to the literature of his country. Let me, therefore, earnestly entreat you, gentlemen, when you come across a good song, more especially if it be an old song, to be careful to take it down, and ways and means can be found for putting it into print. I hope none of you, gentlemen, would wish our native language to be extinguished, and if it is to be preserved, it can only be by means of a native literature, and, therefore, it becomes the duty of all the lovers of that language eagerly to seize hold of every floating fragment of genuine poetry with the view of putting it into a form in which it may become a portion of our permanent literature.

Let me now address to you a few words in regard to the importance of studying Gaelic. Need I say, gentlemen, that those who are to be engaged, as you expect to be engaged, in teaching others should be well acquainted with the medium through which their instruction is to be conveyed? The clearness, force, and point of preaching greatly depends upon an accurate knowledge of the language in which you preach. You know how true this remark is in regard to English, let me assure you that it is equally true in regard to Gaelic. If you wish to be effective Gaelic preachers you must possess an accurate knowledge of the Gaelic language. It is no answer to this statement that many have been very effective preachers who never studied Gaelic grammar, and who even could not speak the language accurately, for how much more effective would they be if they possessed an accurate knowledge of the language in which they spoke, when they were so effective notwithstanding that disadvantage?

Many who cannot distinguish a grammatical from an ungrammatical sentence in Gaelic think that they know that language sufficiently well, and need not be at any pains to know it better. Now it is remarkable that those who know it best are the very persons who feel most keenly that they have need of knowing it better. A little knowledge is necessary here, as in other things, to make us sensible of our ignorance. Very few, indeed, know Gaelic so well as not to need to know it better. At all events, I am not one of them, for there are few days of my life that I do not learn something about Gaelic which I did not know before.

Some, again, think that no one can speak Gaelic ungrammatically, and I have heard it said that there is no such thing as Gaelic grammar. Now it is quite true that some speak Gaelic grammatically who never learned Gaelic grammar, as there are many who speak English grammatically who never think about

againt uair air ceudna anns an fhreimh *gorm*, aithadh beag. Tha na *[illegible]* agus *gorm* anns a Ghreigis cuideachd do 'n fhocal so. Tha a fhocal *[illegible]* a chaidhlaich anns a Ghreigis *gramiradh*, *[illegible]*. Cuir comhchordadh ri na focail sin tha 'n focal Laidinn *[illegible]*, agus air seann-focal Gaidhlig *gruaidh* o 'm bheil *gruadradh* a tighinn mar a ta sin [illegible] ann an t-seann-focal *sinn*. Tha *[illegible]* a chaidhlaich air ceudna aithdheas, agus comh-chordadh ri tha a focal *[illegible]*. Comh-chordadh ri *[illegible]* o a fhreimh *[illegible]* tha *[illegible]* anns an Laidinn agus *[illegible]* anns a' Ghaidhlig agus faodar a thaobhairt fainear gu 'm bheil *[illegible]* air an t-seann fhreimh na aon chuid *[illegible]* no *[illegible]*. Tha a t-seann fhreimh again ann *[illegible]* anns a' Ghreigis agus ann an *[illegible]* anns an t-seann Ghaidhlig. Comh-chordadh ris an fhocal Ghreigis *tego*, mar an ceudna *stego* Comhdach air son tighe, tha *tectum* o 'n focal *tego* anns an Laidinn, agus *tigh* agus *teach* anns a' Ghaidhlig. Comh-chordadh ri *dakru* anns a' Ghreigis tha *lacryma* anns an Laidinn (*l* air a cur air son *d* comhuil ri *lingua* agus *dingua*, teangadh) agus *deur* anns a' Ghaidhlig, comh-chordadh ri *dakru* anns a' Ghreigis. Comh-chordadh ri *kurios* anns a' Ghreigis tha *curaidh* anns a Ghaidhlig. Comh-chordadh ri *kites* anns a Ghreigis tha *ceart* anns a' Ghaidhlig. Comh-chordadh ri *olena* anns a' Ghreigis, tha *ulna* anns an Laidinn, agus *uileann* anns a' Ghaidhlig. Comh-chordadh ri *klino* anns a' Ghreigis tha *clino* anns an Laidinn agus *claon* anns a' Ghaidhlig. Comh-chordadh ri *kuon*, *kunos*, tha *canis* anns an Laidinn, agus *cu*, *con*, anns a Ghaidhlig.

O na focail sin, agus o iomadh focal eile a dh' fhaodainn a chur fo 'r comhair, chithear gu 'm bheil dàimh dhlù eadar a' Ghaidhlig agus a' Ghréigis agus an Laidinn, o 'm bheil e soilleir gu 'm buin iad do 'n aon teaghlach.

Nun ceudnicheadh ùine dh' fhaodainn dol air aghaidh a nis gu bhi a' nochdadh a' chàirdeis a ta eadar a' Ghaidhlig agus cuid eile de na cainntibh a bhuineas do 'n teaghlach Indo-Europeanach, mar a ta na cainntibh Gearmailteach (the Germanic); ach do bhrìgh agus nach ceadaich an ùine sin domh, is ann a labhras mi beagain ni 's lugha gu mòr na bha mi aon uair a' rùnachadh a bhi labhairt a nis anns an dara àite, mu na meuraibh anns am bheil an t-seann chainnt Ghaidhealach air a roinn.

Tha sèa càinntean air teachd a mach o fhreimh na seann Ghàidhlig, agus faodar iad sin a roinn 'n an dà theaghlach a tha gu mòr ag eadar dhealachadh o chéile, ged tha e soilleir gu 'm bheil iad o 'n aon stoc. Do aon de na teaghlaichibh sinn buinidh a' chainnt Bhreatanach, no a' chàinnt a ta air a labhairt ann an Wales; an Armoric a ta air a labhairt le aireamh mhòr anns an carraun sin de'n Fhraing ris an abrar Brittany, agus a' chainnt a bha

II.

GAELIC—ITS HISTORY AND LITERATURE.[1]

Tha mi a' rùnachadh aig an àm so labhairt ruibh mu 'n Ghàidhlig—ar càinnt dhùthchasaich, agus mu chuid do na leabhraichibh a sgrìobhadh innte.

Faodaidh sinn a bhi ag eadar-dhealachadh ann am beachd do thaobh aois na Gàidhlig, ach tha sinn uile do 'n aon bheachd do thaobh cliù agus buadhan na càinnte sin a dh' fhoghlaim iomadh againn aig glùn ar màthar, agus a labhair sinn mu 'm b'aithne dhuinn a bheag mu chàinnt air bith eile. Dhuinne, air an aobhar sin, cha 'n 'eil càinnt ann a ta cho blasda no cho buadhach ris an t-sean Ghàidhlig, ged nach urrainn duinn a ràdh mu déighinn, mar thubhairt am bard—

> "'S i 'labhair Adhamh, ann am Pàrras féin,
> 'S bu shiùbhlach Gàidhlig o bheul àlainn Eubh."

Ach cha ruigear leas cron fhaotainn do 'n Ghàidheal air son a bhi a' meas nach 'eil càinnt air bith cosmhuil ris a' chàinnt a's faisge a thig air a chridhe féin, agus le 'n dùisgear smuaintean ann nach dùisgear le aon chàinnt eile. Tha e nàdarra, uime sin, dha-san a bhi do 'n bheachd

> "Gur h-i a's crìoch àraid
> Do gach càinnt fo 'n ghréin,
> Gu 'r smuaintidh fhàsmhor
> A phàirteachadh ri 'chéil';
> Ar n-inntinnean a rùsgadh
> Agus rùn ar crìdh',
> (Le 'r gnìomh 's le 'r giùlan)
> Sùrd chur air ar dì;
> 'S gu laoidh ar beòil
> Dh' ìobradh do Dhia nan dùl,
> 'S i 'h-àrd chrìoch mhòr
> Gu bhi toirt dha-san cliù."

Ged bhitheas e draghail a dheanamh a mach gu 'n

> "Robh a' Ghàidhlig ullamh,
> 'N a glòir fìor-ghuineach cruaidh
> Air feadh na cruinne
> Mu 'n d' thuilich an Tuil-ruadh,"

[1] This lecture belongs to the same period as the first one.

aontaichidh sinne, mar Ghàidheil, ri beachd a bhàird cheudna, an uair a thubhairt e :—

"Ge h-iomadh cànain
O linn Bhàbeil fhuair
Sliochd sin Adhaimh,
'S i a' Ghàidhlig a thug buaidh
Do 'n labhradh dhàicheil
An urram ard gun tuairms',
Gun mheang, gun fhàillinn,
Is urraiun càch a luaidh,"

agus cha mheas sinn gu 'n robh e fada clì an uair a thubhairt e,

"'S i an aon chànain
Am beul nam bàrd 's nan éisg,
'S i a's feàrr gu càineadh
O linn Bhàbeil féin,
'S i a's fearr gu moladh,
'S is torrunnaiche gleus
Gu rann no laoidh
A tharruing gaoth troimh bheul ;
'S i a's feàrr gu comhairl'
'S gu gnothuch a chur gu feum
Na aon teang' Eorpach
A dh' aindheoin bòsd nan Greug ;
'S i a's fearr gu rosg
'S air chosaibh a chur duain,
'S ri cruaidh uchd cosgair
A bhrosnachadh an t-sluaigh."

Ni mò a mheasas sinn gu 'n dubhairt Duncha Bàn tuilleadh 's a' chòir mu 'n Ghàidhlig 'n uair a labhair e na briathra snasmhor a leanas :—

'S i a's feàrr gu togail inntinn
Le binn-ghuth còmhraidh thlàth,
'S i a's sgaitiche gu mi-mholadh
'S a's mìne 'nochdas gràdh ;
'N àm cruinneachadh nam mìltean
Le piob gu iomairt lann,
'S i a dhùisgeadh colg air òigridh,
'N uair 'thogtadh sròl ri crann."

Tha mi an dùil nach 'eil Gaidheal 's an tigh so an nochd nach aidich, an nuair a bheachdaicheas e air cliù agus air buadhaibh na Gàidhlig,

"Gu 'm bu mhòr am beud gu 'm bàsaicheadh
A' chànain a's feàrr buaidh ;"

agus gur h-e dleasdanas nan Gàidheal do 'n d' fhàg an aithrichean i mar oighreachd gach oidhirp a thabhairt a chum a cumail suas. Tha cuid, gun teagamh, leis an nàir a bhi ag aideachadh gur urrainn doibh a' Ghàidhlig a labhairt, ged nach urrainn doibh làn am beòil do 'n Bheurla a labhairt gu cuimir, ach tha mi an dùil nach 'eil an àireamh ach tearc. Is mi-chiatach an ni bhi a' clùinntinn duine, ann an droch Bheurla, a deanamh uaille as gu'm bheil e air a' Ghàidhlig a dhì-chuimhneachadh.

Is e an ceud ni mu 'm bheil mi gu labhairt ruibh aig an àm so Dàimh na Gàidhlig ri càinntibh aig am bheil càirdeas rithe, ni o 'm faod sinn 'fhaicinn ciod e a h-àite am measg chainntean eile an domhain.

O na thubhairt mi cheana, tha sibh air 'fhaicinn nach 'eil mi de 'n bheachd gu 'm bi a' Ghàidhlig

"An labhairt 'bha 's a' ghàradh
'Dh' fhàg Adhamh aig an t-sluagh;"

Ach ged nach gabh i lorgachadh air ais cho fada 's bu mhath le cuid a bhi 'ga lorgachadh, cha 'n eil teagamh air bith nach 'eil i glè aosda. Tha iomadh do luchd fòghluim, a ta mion-rannsachadh na cùise so, a' cumail a mach gu 'm bheil i, co dhiubh, cho sean ris a chànain Eabhraidhich, anns an deachaidh a' chuid a's mò do 'n t-Seann Tiomnadh a sgrìobhadh, ach nach 'eil ni 's faide air a labhairt. Tha e air a dheanamh a mach, mar an ceudna, gu soilleir, gu 'm bheil dàimh fhaisg aig a' Ghàidhllg ri càinntibh eile, dhe'm bheil cuid fathast beò, agus air an labhairt le àireamh mhòr do shluagh an t-saoghail.

Tha cainntean a' chinne-dhaoine air an roinn 'n an teaghlaichibh, a réir agus mar tha na freumh-fhocail o 'm bheil iad a' teachd a mach a' comh-chòrdadh r' a chéile. 'N uair a ghabhas sinn cainnt mar a ta a' Ghàidhlig, a' Bheurla, no an Laidinn, chi sinn gu'm bheil na focail air an deanamh suas do dhà chuibhrinn—na freumh fhocail agus na litrichean a ta air an cur ri na freumh fhocail a chum bhi a' nochdadh mach dàimhean sònruichte agus eadar-dhealaichte anns am feudar beachdachadh air an smuain a ta am freumh-fhocal a' comharrachadh. Ma sheallas sinn ris an fhocal *gabhaidh*, airson eiseimpleir, chi sinn gu 'm bheil e air a dheanamh suas do dhà earrann—*gabh* agus *idh*—*gabhaidh*. 'S e *gabh* an fhreumh, agus tha *idh* a' cumail a mach an tìm a ta ri teachd mar eadar-dhealaichte araon o 'n tìm a bha ann, agus o 'n tìm a ta nis ann. Ach o 'n fhreimh cheudna tha focail eile a fàs a ta eadar-dhealaichte o chéile ann am brìgh, ach aig am bheil dlù-chàirdeas r'a chéile, mar a ta *ghabh*, *gabhadh*, *gabhail*, *ghabhainn*. A nis an uair a lomas sinn na focail sinn de na litrichean a ta toirt brìgh fa leth do gach aon diubh tha sinn a' faotainn na

frèimhe o 'm bheil iad uile a' fàs, eadhon *gabh*; agus ma théid sinn gu seann sgrìobhaidhibh gheibh sinn a mach gu 'm bheil *gabh* féin a' teachd o fhreimh ni 's sine—eadhon, *gab*. 'N uair a ruisgeas sinn, air an dòigh cheudna, focail eile na càinnte nach 'eil iad féin 'n am freumh-fhocail, ruigidh sinn na ceud fhocail air am bheil a' chàinnt a ta sinn a' labhairt air a stéidheachadh. Agus an uair a bhuinear air an t-seòl cheudna ri cainntibh eile, agus a nithear am freumh-fhocail a choimhmeas r'a chéile, chithear ciod iad na cainntean aig am bheil am freumhan a comh-chordadh ri 'chéile. Agus mar sin tha cainntean air an roinn 'nan teaghlaichibh a réir agus mar a ta am freumhan a' nochdadh gu 'n d' thàinig iad a mach o 'n aon bhonn. Air an dòigh so tha 'n Eabhra, a' chainnt Shirianach, agus a' chainnt Chaldéach do 'n aon teaghlach, ris an abrar anns a' Bheurla an *Semetic* do bhrìgh gu 'n robh iad air an labhairt le sliochd Sheim; tha 'n Sanskrit, a' Ghreigis, an Laidinn, agus cainntean eile a tha càirdeach dhoibh, do theaghlacn ris an abrar an t-*Indo-European*, do bhrìgh gu'n robh iad air an labhairt araon ann an Innsean na h-àirde-an-ear, agus anns an Roinn-Eorpa; agus tha cainntean eile air an roinn, air an dòigh cheudna, 'nan teaghlaichibh eile mu 'n nach ruig mi leas labhairt aig an àm.

A nis ciod an teaghlach do 'm buin a' Ghàidhlig? Bha daoine fòghluimte a' meas, ré ùine fhada, gu 'm buineadh a' Ghàidhlig do 'n aon teaghlach ris an Eabhra. Agus gu 'n teagamh air bith tha 'n dà chàinnt a' comh-chordadh ri 'chéile ann an tuilleadh agus aon ni. Tha àireamh lìonmhor de 'm freumh-fhocail glé chosmhuil r'a chéile, mar thug ar ceann-suidhe urramach faincar anns an òraid ris an d'éisd sinn o cheann ghoirid le 'leithid do thoil-inntinn. Tha nithe eile, mar an ceudna, anns am bheil comh-chòrdadh iongantach eadar an dà chàinnt. Ach ged tha sin mar sin, tha e nis air a dheanamh a mach cho soilleir agus a ghabhas ni air bith deanamh a mach nach ann de 'n teaghlach do 'm buin an *Eabhra* a bhuineas a' Ghàidhlig, ach do 'n teaghlach eile a dh' ainmich mi—an t-*Indo-Europeanach*. Do 'n teaghlach so buinidh na cainntean a leanas:—Sanskrit, Zend no seann chainnt Phersia, Gréigis, Laidinn, na cainntean Ceilteach, na cainnteann Gearmailteach (Beurla, &c.), Lituanach, agus Slabhonach (Ruisianach, &c.)

Tha daoine fòghluimte a ta ri mion-rannsachadh air comh-chòrdadh nan cáinntean Indo-Europeanach r' a chéile, ag eadar-dhealachadh ann am beachd do thaobh an àite a bhuineas do 'n Ghàidhlig anns an teaghlach. Tha cuid a' smuaineachadh gu 'm bheil i ni 's càra do 'n Laidinn agns do 'n Ghreigis, ach gu sònruichte do 'n Laidinn, na do na cainntibh Gearmailteach, agus tha cuid eile a' smuaineachadh gu 'm bheil i ni 's càra do na

cainntibh Gearmailteach na do 'n Laidinn agus do 'n Ghreigis. Cha 'n 'eil teagamh air bith do thaobh càirdeis na Gàidhlig do na cainntibh sin air fad ach is e mo bheachd, cho fada 's a tha mi air bhi comasach air a' chùis so rannsachadh air mo shon féin, gu 'm bheil i ni 's càra do 'n Laidinn agus do 'n Ghréigis na do chainnt air bith eile. Tuigidh sibh nach 'eil mi a' labhairt aig an àm mu'n Ghàidhlig Albannaich mar eadar-dhealaichte o mheuraibh eile na seann Ghàidhlig, ach gu 'm bheil mi a' labhairt mu 'n Ghàidhlig gu coitchionn—mu 'n Ghàidhlig de nach 'eil a' Ghàidhlig Albannach ach a mhàin 'n a meur.

A chum bhi a' nochdadh dlù-chàirdeis na Gàidhlig ris an Laidinn agus a' Ghreigis, ach gu sònruichte an Laidinn, bheir mi air aghaidh cha 'n e a mhàin focail anns am bheil na cainntean so a' comhchordadh r' a chéile, ach mar an ceudna, cuid de na laghannaibh no seòlaidhibh a réir am bheil na litirichean air an atharrachadh eadar na cainntean sin—an ni ris an abrar anns a' Bheurla, "The laws of letter-changes."

Nan ceadaicheadh ùine dh' fhaodainn mòran a labhairt mu na rioghailtibh a reir am bheil focail air an atharrachadh eadar an Laidinn agus a' Ghaidhlig, ach o na thubhairt mi chithear nach 'eil cainntean a' fàs suas o'n freumhaibh gun rian, gun riaghailt, ach gu 'm bheil iad a' fàs a réir riaghailtean sònraichte a dh' fhaodar fhaotainn a mach, agus a ta comh-chòrdadh, mar dh' fhaodar leigeil ris, nan robh cothrom air sin a dheanamh, ris an doigh anns am bheil na litrichean gu nàdarra air am fuaimneachadh.

Ach tha 'n dlù chàirdeas a ta eadar an Laidinn agus a' Ghaidhlig leis a' chomh-chordadh shoilleir araon ann am fuaim agus ann am brìgh a ta eadar iomadh focal anns na cainntibh sin, mar a ta na focail a leanas: *sin-o* agus *sìn*; *cel-o* agus *ceil*; *linquo* agus *leig*; *tenuis* agus *tana*, &c.

Ach tha na focail a ta leigeil ris dlù-chairdeis na Laidinn agus na Gaidhlig cho lionmhor, agus gu'n sgìthichinn sibh 'g an aithris.

Tha e soiller, ma ta, gu 'm buin an Laidinn agus a' Ghaidhlig do 'n aon teaghlach. Mur d' thàinig aon diubh a mach o 'n aon eile cha ghabh e àicheadh nach d' thàinig iad le 'chéile o 'n aon fhréimh. Bu mhath leinn gu 'n teagamh, mar Ghaidheil, gu 'm b' urrainn duinn a dhearbhadh gur h-i an t-sean Ghaidhlig chòir màthair nan cainntean eile ris am bheil càirdeas aice, ach ged is mòr ar gràdh do 'r cainnt dhùthchasaich cha 'n fhaod sinn ni a ràdh mu déighinn nach seas ri aghaidh dearbhaidh; agus, air an aobhar sinn, ged tha sgoilear cho fòghluimte ri Dr Newman. Fear-teagaisg Laidinn ann an aon do àrd-oil-thighibh S
oidhirpeachadh bhi a' feuchainn gu 'n d' thàinig an
Ghàidhlig, 's e a 's teàruinnte dhuinn gu 'n dol ni

ràdh gu 'm bheil na comharraidhean càirdeis a ta iad a' giulan cho lionmhor agus cho soilleir, agus nach gabh e àicheadh gu 'm bheil an dà chàinnt o 'n aon fhréimh, agus air an aobhar sin gu 'm buin iad do 'n aon teaghlach. Is call, agus cha bhuanachd, do fhior fhòghlum a bhiodh a' tarruing comhdhùnaidhean o bhunaitibh nach seas ris an dearbhadh a's géire a ghabhas cur orra, leis a' mhuinntir a ta a' mion-sgrùdadh na dàimhe a ta eadar na cainntean sin.

Ach mar faod sinn a bhi a' comh-dhùnadh gur leoir focail a bhi ni-éigin cosmhuil r' a chéile ann am fuaim gu bhi a' dearbhadh gu 'm bheil iad o na h-aon fhreumhaibh, cha 'n fhaod sinn, air an làimh eile, a bhi a' comh-dhùnadh nach faod focail a ta gu tur neo-chosmhuil r' a chéile ann am fuaim a bhi ann an dlù-chàirdeas d' a chéile. Ma ghabhas sinn na focail *eveque* agus *bishop* cha 'n fhaigh sinn anns an aon fhocal aon litir a ta 's an fhocal eile, ach ged nach faigh, tha 'n dà fhocal, mar tha Morair Neaves a' feuchainn duinn a' teachd o 'n fhocal Ghréigis *episcopos*. Cha 'n 'eil na focail *eun*, *ite*, *pen*, *feather*, cosmhuil r' a chéile aon chuid 'n an litreachadh no 'n am fuaimibh, gidheadh tha iad a' teachd, mar tha Ebel a' nochdadh, o 'n aon fhréimh, ach o fhréimh nach 'eil cosmhuil ri aon do na focail a dh' ainmich mi. 'S i an fhreumh o 'm bheil iad uile teachd *pet*. Tha i againn slàn anns an fhocal Ghréigis *petomai*, *itealaich*. O 'n fhréimh *pet*, le bhi a' leigeil sios *p*, a réir aoin de na riaghailtibh a dh' ainmich mi cheana, gheibh sinn *ite* agus *itealaich*. Tha *pen* a' teachd o 'n fhocal Laidinn *penna*, a ta a ciallachadh *ite* no *iteag*, agus tha *penna* o fhocal Laidinn a ta ni 's sine, *petna*. Tha *feather* a' teachd o 'n fhocal *feder*, agus chithear gu soilleir an dàimh a ta eadar am focal sin agus an fhreumh *pet*. Chithear a ris an dàimh a ta eadar *eun* agus am focal Breatannach *edn*, aig am bheil an aon bhrìgh, agus a ris eadar *edn* agus *ethn*, agus eadar *ethn* agus *pet*, *petna*.

Dh' fheudainn mar an ceudna, fheuchainn duibh gu 'm bheil na focail, gníomh, gin, gineal, kin, kind, genus, gentile, agus focail eile, nach 'eil gle' chosmhuil ri' chéil ann am fuaim, a' teachd gu léir a mach o 'n aon fhréimh *gen*, a ta againn anns an fhocal Ghréigis *egenomen*. Chithear gu soilleir le còmhnadh na seann Ghaidhlig, a ta gu mòr eadar-dhealaichte o 'n Ghaidhlig a ta sinn a nis a' labhairt, gu 'm bheil an dà fhocal *gnìomh* agus *gin*[1] o 'n aon fhréimh.

Ged thubhairt am bard :—

"Cha 'n fheum i iasad
'S cha mhò a dh' iarras uath';

[1] Dr Stokes now takes the root *gen* of English *know*, *ken*, Greek *gignosko*, &c., as the root of *gnìomh*.—Ed.

O an t-sean mhàthair chiatach,
Làn do chiadaibh buaidh !"

tha e fior gu 'm bheil àireamh mòr do fhocalaibh iasaid anns a' Ghàidhlig. Cha 'n 'eil mi a' labhairt aig an àm mu na focail Bheurla leis am bheil a' Ghàidhlig air a measgachadh agus air a truailleadh anns na ceàrnaibh a tha criòchadh ris a' Ghalldachd, ach mu na focalaibh a bhuineas do chainntibh eile a ta air faotainn àite anns a' chainnt, air chor a 's gu 'm bheil iad a' deanamh suas cuibhrinn do 'n chainnt a ta sinne a nise a' labhairt. Tha mòran do na focalaibh iasaid so air an toirt o 'n Laidinn agus o 'n Ghréigis troimh an Laidinn. Bha iomadh dhiubh, mar ta *eaglais*, *sagart*, *creud*, air an toirt a stigh do 'n chainnt leis a' Chreidimh Chriòsdaidh. A nis is fheudar na focail sin, agus mòran eile, ma ta *scriòbh* o *scribo ; leugh* o *lego* ; *creud* o 'n fhocal *credo* ; *aoradh* ('s an t-sean Ghaidhlig *adrad*) o *adoratio ; ceist* o 'n fhocal *questio ; seirbhis* o *servo ;* agus *teisteas* o 'n fhocal *testis*, a bhi air an cur a thaobh an uair a tathar a' rannsachadh a mach dàimhe na Laidinn agus na Gàidhlig r' a chéile. Ach an deigh sin a dheanamh, bithidh focail ni 's leoir air am fagail mu nach gabh teagamh a bhi nach fior fhocail Ghaidhealach iad, gu bhi a' dearbhadh gu soilleir gu 'm buin an da chainnt so do 'n aon teaghlach. Agus eadhon do thaobh nam focal iasaid féin gheibhear freumhan iomadh dhiubh anns a' Ghàidhlig an uair a ni sinn an lorgachadh suas troimh an Laidinn gu 'm fior fhreumhaibh. Tha m focal *sgriobh*, gun teagamh, a' teachd o 'n fhocal Laidinn *scribo*. Tha 'm focal Laidinn *gravis* agus am focal Gàidhlig *garbh* dlù-chairdeach d' a chéile, ged nach freagair e a ràdh mu dhuine mu 'n can sinn : "He is a grave man," gu 'm bheil e 'n a dhuine *garbh*. Agus tha so a' toirt a rìs fo 'm chomhair gu'm bheil am focal, *garbh*, ni 's faisge air an t-seann Sanskrit, *garu*, na 'm focal *gravis*, agus gu 'm faod an ni ceudna bhi air ràdh mu iomadh focal eile a' ta cairdeach r' a chéile anns an Laidinn agus anns a' Ghaidhlig, ni a dh' fheumar a thoirt fainear ann bhi a' coimhmeas nan cainntean so ri 'chéile a chum bhi a' deanamh a mach cò aca a 's sine.

Cha cheadaich ùine dhomh mòran a labhairt mu dhàimh na Gaidhlig ris a' Ghréigis, no dòighibh anns am bheil na litrichean air an atharrachadh eadar an dà chàinnt, agus air an aobhar sin cha dean mi ach àireamh do fhocalaibh a chur fo 'r comhair a ta leigeil ris gu'm bheil dlù-dhàimh eadar an da chàinnt.

Tha 'm focal Greigis *chortos* a ciallachadh àite air a dhùnadh (enclosed place). Comh-chordadh ris an fhocal so tha againn anns an Laidinn *hortus* (lios), agus anns a' Ghaidhlic *gort* no *gart*, focal ris an coinnich sinn gu tric ann an ainmibh àiteachan, agus a ta

againn mar an ceudna anns an fhocal *gortan*, achadh beag. Tha na focail *garden* agus *yard* anns a' Bheurla càirdeach do 'n fhocal so. Tha 'm focal *cheima* a' ciallachadh anns a' Greigis *geamhradh*, *reodhadh*, *fuachd*. Comhchordadh ri na focail sin tha 'm focal Laidinn *hiems*, agus an seann-focal Gaidhlig *geamh* o 'm bheil *geamhradh* a' teachd, mar a ta *samhradh* o 'n t-seann-focal *sàmh*. Tha *chairo* a' ciallachadh bhi deanamh aoibhneas, agus comh-chordadh ris tha 'm focal *gairdeachas*. Chomh-chordadh ri *gignomai* o 'n fhreimh *gen*, tha *gigno* anns an Laidinn agus *gin* anns a' Ghaidhlig, agus faodar a thabhairt fainear gu 'm bheil *gin* ni 's faisge air an t-seann fhreimh na aon chuid *gignomai* no *gigno*. Tha 'n t-seann fhreimh againn ann *egenomen* anns a' Ghréigis agus ann an *rogensam*, anns an t-seann Ghaidhlig. Comh-chordadh ris an fhocal Ghreigis *tegos*, mar an ceudna *stegos* (còmhdach air son tighe), tha *tectum* o 'n fhocal *tego* anns an Laidinn, agus *tigh* agus *teach* anns a' Ghaidhlig. Comh-chordadh ri *dakru* anns a' Ghreigis tha *lacryma* anns an Laidinn (*l* air a cur air son *d* cosmhuil ri *lingua* agus *dingua*, teangadh) agus *deur* anns a' Ghaidhlig, comh-chordadh ri *dakru* anns a' Ghréigis. Comh-chordadh ri *kurios* anns a' Ghreigis tha *curaidh* anns a Ghaidhlig. Comh-chordadh ri *krites* anns a Ghreigis tha *ceart* anns a' Ghaidhlig. Comh-chordadh ri *olena* anns a' Ghreigis, tha *ulna* anns an Laidinn, agus *uileann* anns a' Ghaidhlig. Comh-chordadh ri *klino* anns a' Ghreigis tha *clino* anns an Laidinn agus *claon* anns a' Ghaidhlig. Comh-chordadh ri *kuon*, *kunos*, tha *canis* anns an Laidinn, agus *cu*, *con*, anns a Ghaidhlig.

O na focail sin, agus o iomadh focal eile a dh' fhaodainn a chur fo 'r comhair, chithear gu 'm bheil dàimh dhlù eadar a' Ghaidhlig agus a' Ghréigis agus an Laidinn, o 'm bheil e soilleir gu 'm buin ia l do 'n aon teaghlach.

Nan ceadaicheadh ùine dh' fhaodainn dol air aghaidh a nis gu bhi a' nochdadh a' chàirdeis a ta eadar a' Ghaidhlig agus cuid eile de na cainntibh a bhuineas do 'n teaghlach Indo-Europeanach, mar a ta na cainntibh Gearmailteach (the Germanic); ach do bhrìgh agus nach ceadaich an ùine sin domh, is ann a labhras mi beagain —ni 's lugha gu mòr na bha mi aon uair a' rùnachadh a bhi labhairt—a nis anns an dara àite, mu na meuraibh anns am bheil an t-seann chainnt Ghaidhealach air a roinn.

Tha sèa càinntean air teachd a mach o fhreimh na seann Ghàidhlig, agus faodar iad sin a roinn 'n an dà theaghlach a tha gu mòr ag eadar-dhealachadh o chéile, ged tha e soilleir gu 'm bheil iad o 'n aon stoc. Do aon de na teaghlaichibh sinn buinidh a' chainnt Bhreatanach, no a' chainnt a ta air a labhairt ann an Wales; an Armoric a ta air a labhairt le aireamh mhòr anns an earrann sin de 'n Fhraing ris an abrar Brittany, agus a' chainnt a bha

aon uair air a labhairt ann an Cornwall, ach a ta nise r' a faighinn a mhàin ann an leabhraichibh, agus cha 'n 'eil iad sin lionmhor. Do 'n teaghlach eile buinidh a' Ghaidhlig Albannach, a' Ghaidhlig Eireannach, agus a' Ghaidhlig Mhanainneach. Cha 'n e a mhàin gu 'm bheil na càinntean a' comh-chordadh r' a chéile ann am mòran de 'n cuid fhocal, ach tha iad a' comh-chordadh anns an dòigh no rian anns am bheil am focail a' leantainn a chéile, agus a' riaghladh no atharrachadh a chéile, an uair a ta iad air an cur cuideachd ann an sgriòbhadh, no ann an labhairt; agus ged a tha iad ag eadar-dhealachadh o chéile ann an dòigh fuaimneachadh nam focal, gidheadh, eadhon anns an ni sin féin tha mòran comh-chordaidh eatorra. 'Nuair a chluinneas tu a' chainnt Bhreatannach air a labhairt no air a leughadh, is gann gu 'n tuig thu focal di, ach an uair a rannsaicheas tu na focail, agus an dòigh anns am bheil iad air an cur an alltaibh a cheil, agus anns am bheil na litrichean air an atharrachadh an uair a ta na focail air an cur an taic a chéile ann an sgriòbhadh no ann an labhairt, chi thu gu soilleir an dlù-dhàimh a ta eadar a' chàinnt sin agus do chàinnt féin.

Chi sinn cho faisg agus tha focail na cainnt Bhreatannaich air focail na cainnt againn féin, agus aig an àm cheudna an t-eadar-dhealachadh a ta eatorra, an uair a choimhmeasas sinn r' a chéile na focail a leanas: *Bardd* agus *bard*; *blynedd* agus *bliadhna*; *bôn* agus *bun*; *bywyd* agus *beatha*; *byd* agus *bith*; *bychan* agus *beagan*; *caer* (*cadar*) agus *cathair*; *cad* agus *cath*; *camm* agus *cam*; *cam* agus *ceum*; *ci* agus *cu*; *clâdd* agus *cladh*; *cloch* agus *clog*; *cogail* agus *cuigeal*; *côll* agus *call*; *chwaer* agus *piuthar*, no *siuar*; *chwerw* agus *searbh*; *chwant* agus *sannt* (*chw* airson *s*); *dâll* agus *dall*; *du* agus *dubh*; *dwrn* agus *dorn*; *dwfn* agus *domhain*; *dant* agus *deud* (*n* air a gleidheadh—*cant*=ceud); *gwr*, *gwyr*, agus *fear*, *fir*; *gwyl* agus *féill*; *gwyr* agus *fiar*; *gwir* agus *fior*; *gwîn* agus *fion*; *halen* agus *salainn* (*h* agus *s*); *hanes* agus *sanas*; *hesp* agus *seasg*; *hun* agus *suain*; *llafar* agus *labhar* (loud); *llain* agus *lann*; *llam* agus *leum*; *llaw* agus *làmh*; *llawn* agus *làn*; *lléu* agus *leugh*; *llo* agus *laogh*; *Mab*, *map*, agus *mac* (*c* agus *p*); *pen* agus *ceann*; *plant* agus *clann*; *pren* agus *crann*; *pedwar* agus *ceathair*; *pimp* agus *cuig*; *rhann* agus *rann*; *rhin* agus *rùn*; *rhyn* agus *ruinn*; *syllw* agus *sealladh*; *tant* agus *teud*; *oen* agus *uan*; *ydlan* agus *iodhlan*; *ymmyl* agus *iomal*; *ynys* agus *inis*; *ystrêt* agus *streath*; *mawr* agus *mòr*; *dyn*, *dynwn*, agus *duine*, *daoine*.

O chuid de na focail a dh' ainmich mi faodar 'fhaicinn gu'm bheil a' chainnt Bhreatannach ann an iomadh de 'focail, mar tha *dant*, *cant*, *tant*, ni 's faisge air an Laidinn na a' Ghaidhlig Albannach.

Ach 's e a' Ghaidhlig Eireannach agus a Ghaidhlig Mhan-

ainneach a s faisge gu mòr do 'n Ghaidhlig Albannaich ; agus tha iad sin cho faisg di 's gu 'm faodar a ràdh nach 'eil annta, da rìreadh, ach an aon chàinnt, ged nach 'eil e furasd do'n Albannach an t-Eirannach a thuigsinn a' labhairt na Gaidhlig. Tha nithe, gun teagamh, anns am bheil a chainnt Albannach agus a chainnt Eireannnch ag eadar-dhealachadh. Tha a' chainnt Eireannach a cur an ceill ni a tathar a' deanamh anns an àm a ta làthair le aon fhocal, ach tha a' Ghaidhlig Albannach agus a' Ghaidhlig Bhreatannach, co-ionnan ris an Eabhra, gu 'n chomas sin a dheanamh. Anns na cainntibh sin tha am focal a ta nochdadh an ama a ta ri teachd (the future tense) gu tric a' seasamh àite an fhocail a ta nochdadh an ama a ta lathair (present tense). (Illustration—An ti a chreideas). Agus tha na nithe sin, agus nithe eile anns am bheil a' Ghaidhlig agus a' Ghaidhlig Bhreatannach a' comh-chordadh ris an Eabhra nach 'eil do 'n aon teaghlach riu, a' dol ceum a chum bhi a' dearbhadh na firinn a ta air a foillseachadh ann am focal Dé, eadhon, gu'n "d' rinn Dia do aon fhuil uile chinnich dhaoine," agus is taitneach gu cinnteach 'n uair a ta na comh-dhùnaidhean gus am bheil daoine foghluimte, mar a ta Max Müller, troimh bhi a' coimhmeas ri 'chéile chainnte a' chinneadh-dhaoine, agus teisteas focail Dé, a' comh-chordadh ri 'chéile.

Ach ged tha a' Ghàidhlig Albannach agus a' Ghaidhlig Eireannach ag eadar-dhealachadh, mar thug mi fainear, ann an cuid do nithibh, tha iad, da rìreadh, cho faisg air a chéile 'n am focail agus 'n an rianaibh *gramaireal*, 's gu 'm faod neach air bith a leughas agus a thuigeas an aon cháinnt, a' chainnt eile a leughadh agus a thuigsinn mar an ceudna, ged, theagamh, nach téid aige air na focail fhuaimneachadh gu cothromach anns a' chainnt nach do chleachd e bhi labhairt, Leughaidh mi nise dhuibh beagan do'n Ghaidhlig Eireannach, air tùs, cho faisg agus a's urrainn domh air an dòigh anns an bheil i air a leughadh le na Eireannach féin, agus a rìs anns ann an dòigh anns an léigh sinn ar cainnt féin, a chum agus gu 'm faic sibh cho faisg agus a ta iad air a chéile, agus, aig an àm cheudna, mar a ta iad ag eadar-dhealachadh 'n am fuaimibh.

Cha d' fhàg mi dhomh féin mòran ùine a chum bhi a' labhairt, a nis anns an treas àite mu chuid de na leabhraichibh a chaidh sgrìobhadh ann ar cainnt féin, ach feumaidh mi mu 'n co-dhùn mi beagan a labhairt mu 'n déighinn.

Cluinnear muinntir gu tric ag ràdh nach deachaidh mòran a sgrìobhadh anns a' Ghaidhlig, agus ma tha iad a' ciallachadh nach deachaidh ach beag a sgrìobhadh anns a' Ghaidhlig ann an coimhmeas ris na chaidh sgrìobhadh anns a Bheurla, agus ann an iomadh càinnt eile, aidichidh sinn gu 'm bheil iad ceart ; ach their

sinn aig an àm cheudna, gu 'm bheil sgrìobhaidhean anns a' Ghaidhlig nach leigear air dhì-chuimhne am feadh 's a mhaireas an saoghal, agus tha iad ni 's lìonmhoire na tha iomadh am barail, ged nach urrainn domh labhairt aig an àm ann am farsuingeachd mu'n déighinn.

Is e an ceud leabhar a bha riamh air a chur a mach anns a' Ghaidhlig "Foirmna Nurrnuidheadh," no "Knox's Liturgy," dh' eadar-theangaichteadh leis an Easbuig Carsuel. Bha 'n leabhar so air a chur an clò 's a' bliadhna 1567, dà cheud bliadhna mu 'n deachaidh an Tiomnadh Nuadh a chur a mach 's a' Ghaidhlig Albannaich. Tha 'n leabhar so a nis ro-ainneamh r' a fhaotainn. Tha aon diu ann an leabhar-lann Diuc Earraghaidheil, agus cha 'n 'eil cunntas air aon eile dhiubh air nach 'eil easbhuidh.

B' e Leabhar Cheist Chalbhin, a reir coslais, an dara leabhar a chuireadh a mach 's a' Ghaidhlig. Tha 'n leabhar, mar an ceudna, ro-ainneamh. Bha e air a chlò-bhualadh 's a' bhliadhna 1631. Anns an leabhar so, maille ri Leabhar-Cheist Chalbhin, tha cuig sean laoidhean : Faosaid Iain Steuairt Tighearn na H-Apainn, agus feadhainn eile.

B' e 'n treas leabhar a chuireadh a mach anns a Ghaidhlig, cho fada a's fiosrach sinn, "An ceud Chaogad do Shalmaibh Dhaibhaidh" air an tarruing as an Eabhra, "Am meadar Dhana Gaidhlig, le Seanadh Earraghaidheil." Chuireadh an Leabhar so an clò 's a' bhliadhna 1659. Tha e nis fior ainneamh, ni air am bheil deadh fhios atg cuid de na Leabhar-reiceadairean.

B'e 'n ceathramh leabhar, a réir coslais, "Salma Dhaibhidh a nmeadrochd, le Mr. Raibeard Kirke, Minisdir Soisgeil Chriosd aig Balbhuidir (Balquhidder)." Chlo-bhualadh an leabhar so 's a' bhliadhna 1684, agus tha e mar an ceudna ainneamh r'a fhaotainn, ged is aithne dhomh mu leth-dusan diubh. Tha na Sailm gu leir air an cur am meadrachd anns an leabhar so le Mr Kirke, duine 'bha ro fheumail 'na latha do Ghaidheil na h-Alba leis na leabhraichean a chuir e mach 'n am measg.

Anns a bhliadhna 1688 bha leabhar beag cheist air a chur a mach, a réir mo bharail le Mr Kirke, agus is cosmhuil gu 'm b'e sin an cuigeamh leabhar a chlò-bhualadh 's a' Ghaidhlig.

Anns a' bhliadhna 1689, bha 'n Seann Tiomnadh agus an Tiomnadh Nuadh air an cur a mach anns an litir Ròmanaich a chum leas nan Gaidheal Albannach le Mr Kirke. Bha dà mhìle anns a' chlò-bhualadh, agus b' e sin a' cheud uair a bha am Biobull, faodaidh mi a ràdh, air a chraobh-sgaoileadh am measg Ghaidheal na h-Alba ; ach bha e dlù air ceud bliadhna an déigh sin mu 'n robh earrann air bith dheth air a chur a mach 'n an càinnt péin, oir cha d' rinn Mr Kirke ach am Biobull Eireannach, a bha roimh air a chur a mach an Eirinn anns an litir Eireannaich, a chur anns an litir Ròmanaich.

snasmhor le Seumas MacGregoir agus le Parra Grannd. Tha Seumas McGregoir ag ràdh mu 'n t-soisgeil:

"B' e sgeul an àigh e, air beatha 's slainte," &c.

Agus tha Parra Grannd ag ràdh mu ghlòir an Uain:

"Tha Sion a' seinn cho binn a 's urrainn," &c.

Nach 'eil an fhiòr bhardachd ann am briathran an Ollaimh Dhomhnullaich a bha 's an Tòisidheachd?

A nis, an uair a dh' ainmicheas mi gu 'n deachaidh, eadar òrain agus laoidhean, còrr mòr agus cuig fichead leabhar a chur a mach anns a' Ghaidhlig, agus iomadh dhiubh sin 'n an co-chruinnichean mòr agus eireachdal mar ta Leabhar Oisein, Leabhraichean Alastair Mac Mr. Alasdair, Dhuncha Bhain, agus Rob Dhuinn, co-chruinneachadh nan Stiubhardach, agus co-chruinneacheadh Mhic Coinnich, chithear nach 'eil ar càinnt gu 'n fhoghlum-sgrìobhta innte, air sgàth am bheil i fiughail air bhi air a fòghlum agus air a cumal suas. Ach ged dh' fhaodadh e bhi feumail fiosrachradh ni 's farsuinge a thoirt mu na sgriòbhaidhean anns am bheil bardachd na Gaedhlig air a cur siòs cha cheadaich ùine dhuinn.

III.

PLACE-NAMES OF DUMBARTON.[1]

Topography is an important as well as an interesting subject of study. It is closely connected with the study of history, antiquities, and philology. The names of places serve very frequently to inform us of the people who, ages before, inhabited these places, and of their customs and pursuits. The name of a place often tells us of some bloody conflict of which it was once the scene, or of some great exploit or achievement some time performed there, and, therefore, the study of topography is of great interest to the antiquarian and historian. But it is also of great interest and importance to the philologist. The mountains and valleys, the lakes and rivers of our native land, for example, have preserved many of the most ancient forms of language which centuries ago was spoken by our ancestors. Many of these forms have been so changed and corrupted as to be now all but illegible, but the deciphering of them forms a most interesting department of philological study.

The increasing interest which of late years has been manifested in this study is shown by the number of works published on the subject. On the topography of Scotland a very interesting work, and one which contains a great deal of information, was published a few years ago by Col. James Robertson. The object which Col. Robertson had in view in publishing his work was to prove that the language now spoken by the Highlanders of Scotland is identically the same with that spoken many centuries ago by our warlike ancestors the Caledonian Picts, and this he endeavours to do by an appeal to the topography of Scotland, which is, confessedly, to a very great extent, purely Gaelic.

About the same time, a very able and learned work on British topography was published by Mr Flavell Edmunds. The title of this work is "Traces of History in the Names of Places," and it deserves to be read and studied by the student of Scottish topography, although it chiefly deals with the topography of England. Another very important work on this subject was published about eight years ago by the Rev. Isaac Taylor, son of the author of the "Natural History of Enthusiasm." The title of this work is "Names and Places," and it contains much valuable information.

[1] This lecture was delivered at Renton in 1872 or 1873, nor was it afterwards revised by the Doctor; Hence some points are a little antiquated.

occurrence in the names of places, as Tyandrum, the house on the ridge, Drummore, Auchendroma, Drumfad.

Ardoch signifies either the high field, from ard (high) and achadh (field), or the high davach, from ard, and dabhoch, a measure of land considered sufficient to pasture sixty cows. This word, contracted into doch, occurs often in Gaelic topography. We have Dochinassie, the cradle of my clan. We have Dochfour, and many other dochs.

Ardochmore is the great high dabhoch, and there is also an Ardochbeg, little ardoch.

Achadh, a field, is one of the most common words in both Scottish and Irish topography. In this parish we have Auchenfroe, probably the field of the heath, or heathfield; but I am not quite satisfied in regard to froe. We have also Auchentreard, the field of the high town. *Auch* is achadh, a field, *en* is the Gaelic article, and *ard* is high. *Tre*, I take to be the British *tre*, a town. If not I do not know what it is. This British *tre* occurs very frequently in our topography. Ochiltree is the high town, and Trenant is the town on the stream.

In a neighbouring parish there are Auchnaheaglais, the field of the church, and Auchendennan, the field of probably some ecclesiastic, from whom also Rowardennan and Ballyhennan have taken their names.

There are several other *achadhs* in the county, as Auchnacloich, the field of the stone, and Achenkerroch, the field of the sheep, Achadtulich, the field of the hill or hillock.

Blairconnel is the field or plain of Connel. The word Blair, which signifies also a moss, occurs very frequently in Scottish and Irish topography. We have Blair Adam, the field or plain of Adam, and we have Blair in Athole, and many more. We have several in this county, as Blarvottich, the field of the old man; Blarrennich, the field of the ferns; Blarnshogil, the field of the rye; Blarfad, the long field; Blarnairn, the field of Nairn; Blarindeas, the south field, and others.

Drumfork is the ridge on the summit, from druim, a ridge, and fork, top or summit.

I have referred already to the word kill, a monkish cell. We have several of them in this county. There are Kilpatrick, Kilmaronock (St Marnock's cell), Kilsyth, Drumnakill, the ridge of the cell.

I am not sure whether Mollandhu is the black mill, from muillein, a mill, and dubh, black, or the black little hill or mound, from molan, a little hill, and the adjective dubh. This, however, can easily be decided by any person acquainted with the place. I find a stoney mollan above Woodbank, where it

Gaelic Bally and the Saxon Ham. The *a's* in Ailsa, Jura, Rona, &c., are the Norse *ey*, island.

To interpret accurately the old names of places is often no easy task. Many of those names have been handed down to us in a form very different from that in which they originally existed, and many of them no longer exist in the living language of the people. It requires, therefore, much careful study of ancient documents, as well as of existing traditions and of the natural features and characteristics of the places, to make some approximation to an accurate interpretation of their names. To the student of Scottish topography an accurate acquaintance with the Gaelic and Welsh languages, not only as now spoken, but also as they exist in ancient MSS., is absolutely necessary, and not less necessary is the power of resisting the temptation to adopt fanciful interpretations based upon mere resemblance in sound between the names to be interpreted and words still used by the people. It would be easy to give illustrations of the danger of yielding to this temptation. A friend of mine who has devoted many years to the study of topography, has got the length of discovering in the Gaelic language a key to the right interpretation of the topography of three-fourths of the globe. No wonder that he is convinced that Gaelic—the present Gaelic of the Highlands of Scotland—was the fountain-head of all languages—that, indeed, in which Adam and Eve conversed in Paradise. My friend does not know that the Gaelic now spoken in the Highlands is very different from that which was spoken in the country a thousand years ago, and of which we have still many monuments, so different, indeed, that I find it much easier to read Greek or Latin than to read the oldest forms of my own language.

If you ask a Highlander what is the meaning of Tilliechewan he will tell you at once that it signifies the knoll or hillock of Ewen. Tillie is the Gaelic word Tulaich, and Ewen is plainly Ewen, a man's name. Or, if Ewen be not a man's name, it must be the Gaelic word *uaine*, which signifies green, and Tilliechewen must in that case mean the green knoll or hillock, just as Tilliegorm signifies the same thing, a very beautiful and appropriate name. But when we turn to charters that are not very old, we discover that all this is nonsense. Tillie, no doubt, is tulaich. That admits of no mistake. But the last part of the word is neither Ewen nor uaine, but Colquhoun, and Tilliechewen is just a corruption of Tillie-Colquhoun—the knoll or hillock of Colquhoun.

The topography of this county is partly British and partly Gaelic—the British element being probably the older. We know

from history that this formed part of the territory of the Strathclyde Britons, that, indeed, Dumbarton was the capital of their kingdom, and, therefore, we would naturally expect to find numerous traces of their occupation in the local names of places. By and bye the British receded as the Scottish or Gaelic advanced, and when the latter came to possess these districts, they too left numerous traces of their occupation on the surrounding mountains, and valleys, and lakes, and rivers. By far the largest number of the names of places in this and the surrounding districts are Gaelic. In the remainder of this lecture I shall give you examples of the interpretation of these names. In doing so I shall carefully avoid fanciful interpretations. When I shall have occasion to refer to names about the interpretation of which I do not feel satisfied, I shall not conceal it from you.

As Dumbarton is situated on the Clyde, which is now the chief cause of its prosperity, it is but right that we should begin with it, although it does not promise well that I should begin with a name about the meaning of which I am not quite satisfied. Had I to begin with the Forth, I would have felt less difficulty, for it comes from fiord, the Norse for an arm of the sea.

The Rev. Isaac Taylor refers the Clyde, together with the Clwyd, Cloyd, and Clydach in Wales, and the Glyde in Ireland to the Gaelic word *Clìth*, strong, while Edmunds derives it either from *Llwyd*, brown, or from Clwyd, a British hero who conquered the Gwyddel or Gael in Wales. I think it probable that the Clyde is a British name, and that both it and the Welsh river of the same name were called after the British hero to whom Edmunds refers.[1]

If we take next Dumbarton, from which the county takes its name, we all know what is meant by *Dun*, which enters so largely into our topography, and which is common to the Welsh, Scottish Gaelic, and Irish. It signifies a fort, and, therefore, it gives name to many fortified towns, as Dun-eidin, Edinburgh, Dunfermline, Dumfries, Dunblane, Dundrum, Dungall, and many more. It sometimes signifies a hill. Hence Dumbuck, the buck's Dun, the Dun mountain in Perthshire, and many more. Its original meaning seems to have been a *heap*, in which sense it is still used in the spoken Gaelic, as Dun arbhair, a heap of corn. From that it came to be applied very naturally to hills and mountains, and then to fortified places, which were very frequently built on hills, as we find at Dumbarton and Dun-eidin (Edinburgh), Edwin's Dun.

[1] Dr Cameron, in the *Scot. Celt. Review*, p. 113, derives it from the root *clu*, to wash, Latin *cluere, cloaca*. The stem is *Clouda*.

The last part of Dumbarton was originally Britain—the port of the Britons—but the meaning of Britain is not so obvious. A friend of mine used to interpret it wave-begetting (breth thonn), but that is a mere fancy. In Armstrong's Gaelic Dictionary Britain is explained as signifying Braigh-tonn, the land on the top of the waves, from the appearance of Britain as seen from Calais.

The old name of Dumbarton was Alclyd, which signifies the rock of Clyde, from al, an old and now obselete Celtic word for rock.

After Dumbarton, the Leven, from which our Vale takes its name, and upon which its prosperity so much depends, is, perhaps, the next most important local name. Some derive the word Leven from the Gaelic word *leamhan*, the elm tree, and think that the river derives its name from the abundance of elms which grow upon its banks. Chalmers, in his Caledonia, derives it, it seems to me with more reason, from the British or Welsh word, *lleven*, which signifies smooth. The Leven would therefore signify the smooth flowing river, and "smooth-flowing" is characteristic of the river of which the poet said:—

> No torrents stain thy limpid source,
> No rocks impede thy dimpling course,
> That sweetly warbles o'er its bed,
> With white round polished pebbles spread.

The river gives its name to the district, and to several places on its banks. Lenox,[1] a name well known in the history of Scotland, was anciently Levenax, from Leven-ach, the field of Leven, the Gaelic word signifying field. Strath-leven, the strath of the Leven, is from the Gaelic word strath, a river-holm. This word enters largely into Scottish topography. We have Strathblane, Strathmore, Strathdearn, Strathnairn, Strathearn, and Strathtay.

The old name of Lochlomond was Lochleven, before it took its present name from Ben Lomond.

The name Lomond, now applied to both mountain and loch, is sometimes derived from Laomainn, a Caledonian hero, perhaps the ancestor of the Mac Laomunns, or Clan Lammont.[2] Sometimes it is

[1] The name *Lennox*, Old Gaelic *Leamhan*, *Levenach*, is clearly from the word *leamhain*, elm. The Ptolemaic Lemannonius Bay, which was here, also lends proof. The river name *Leven* is in Gaelic *Li-un*, of Pictish descent. The word restored to its original form would be *Livona*. There are two rivers Lhivon in Wales, and a lake of mythic renown—Llivan or Llion, formed by the overflowing of a well. With it is connected the Celtic goddess, "The Lady of the Fountain," the Irish Liban, with the country of Liones, &c. (Rhys, *Arth. Leg.*, p. 361). The root is *li* or *lei*, as in Greek *leios*, Lat. *levis*, smooth, Sanskrit *ri*, flow, Gaelic *lighe*, flood.—ED.

[2] The Lamonts are descended of the Lawmen of the Isles. Norse gen., *Lögmanns*.—ED.

derived from the British word Llummon, which signifies a beacon, a conspicuous object. It is deserving of notice that where we have the three Lomond hills in Kinross and Fife, we have a Lochleven and a river Leven at their base.

If we come nearer home, our own important village furnishes an illustration of the danger of relying too much upon local pronunciation for the meaning of a name. "The Ranton" has nothing to do with *ranting*, although it is sometimes noisy of a Saturday night, for it has derived its name from Cecilia Renton, who married a Smollett of Bonhill.

The name of the parish is derived from caer and ros, the d being merely euphonic. Caer signifies a fort, and is common to the British and the Gaelic. It enters largely into our topography. We have Caerlaverock, Carphin, Carmyllie. It is one of the most frequent constituents of Welsh names, as Caermarthon. It also frequently occurs in Irish topography, as Caher, Caher-barnach, Cahergal, Caherkeen, Cahermoyle, Caherlarig, Cahermurphy, Caherduggan. Carman is from this word, the other part being monadh, mynedd, hill, and therefore signifies the fort on the hill. Cordel is, perhaps, derived from the same word, although it might also be derived from car, a turn or bend, the other part being dail, a dale.

Ros, the other part of Cardros, signifies a promontory or point of land jutting out into the water. It is common to both the British and the Gaelic, and enters very largely into both British and Scottish topography. It gives name to one of our counties, Ross-shire, which, on the east, projects into the sea. In our own neighbourhood we have Rossdhu, the black point, and Rosneath, which may signify the naked point, although the name is no longer applicable to the well-wooded point on which Rosneath House stands.

The meaning of Cardross is, therefore, the fort on the point, the point being that opposite Dunbarton Rock, on which, until comparatively recent times, the Parish Church of Cardross stood.

As might be expected, the word dail, which signifies a meadow or plain beside a river, and which is cognate to the German Thal, and English dale, if the latter has not been derived from it,[1] is pretty frequently found along the banks of the Leven. We have in this parish Dalreoch, not, as is often supposed, from King Robert Bruce having lived in the neighbourhood, the dale of the king, which would be Dalrigh or Dalry, but the brindled or brown dale. The word riabhach occurs frequently in our topography, as do indeed the names of all the colours. We have Am braigh

[1] The Gaelic *dail* is from the Norse; so, too, is Eng. *dale* of Scandinavian use and origin.—Ed.

riabhach, the brindled height, as the name of one of the highest mountains of the Grampian range, and we have Innis riabhach, the brindled sheltered valley, and Luban riabhach, the brindled bends, and many other names containing this word.

After Dalreoch we have Dalmock, but I do not feel certain in regard to the meaning of *mock*. Then we have Dalquhurn, the dale of the cairn, or Cairndale. This word is spelled Dalchurne in an old charter published in the Cartulary of Lenox, so that we may feel satisfied that what I have now stated is the correct interpretation. We have Cordale, to which I have already referred. We have Dilichip, the dale of the block. This name deserves to be noticed as an example of regressive assimilation—a euphonic principle which largely influences the Gaelic language. *Cip* is the genitive of ceap, a block. It is governed by dail, which becomes dil by the assimilating influence of the second syllable, on which, being a compound word, the voice rests.

We have also Dalmonach, the dale of the monks, or Monksdale, and Dalmuir (Dalmore in an old charter), the great dale. This word *dail* enters largely into Scottish and Irish topography. In this parish are many other name of places the meaning of which is very evident. Colgrain means behind the sun, from cul, back, and grian, sun.

Braehead is partly Gaelic and partly English. Brae is a Gaelic word signifying the upper part. It enters very largely, as you know, into topography. We have, indeed, braes without number.

Camiseskin is made up of two Gaelic words, camus and eskin. Camus, which frequently occurs in names of places, signifies a bay, and sometimes a neck in the land, without any reference to water. We have in this county Camustraddan, and opposite to it, on the other side of the loch, Camuslorgainn. Eskin signifies an eel, and also a fish pond.

Craig-an-Doran is the otter rock, from craig, a rock, and doran, an otter. Craig, as you are aware, enters very largely into our topography. There is a Craigend in this parish. Doran is from dobhar, water. Dobharchu is indeed another name in Gaelic for otter.

Ardmore is the great height, from aird, height, and the adjective mor, great. Ardbeg is the little height, from aird, and beg, little. These words, aird, more and beg, occur very frequently in both Scottish and Irish topography.

Kilmahew is the kill or cell of a saint of the name of Mathew or Mahew, not St Matthew of the New Testament, but probably an Irish saint.

Drumhead is partly Gaelic and partly English. Drum (in Gaelic, druim) is a ridge. This also is a word of very common

occurrence in the names of places, as Tyandrum, the house on the ridge, Drummore, Auchendroma, Drumfad.

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In a neighbouring parish there are Auchnaheaglais, the field of the church, and Auchendennan, the field of probably some ecclesiastic, from whom also Rowardennan and Ballyhennan have taken their names.

There are several other *achadhs* in the county, as Auchnacloich, the field of the stone, and Achenkerroch, the field of the sheep, Achadtulich, the field of the hill or hillock.

Blairconnel is the field or plain of Connel. The word Blair, which signifies also a moss, occurs very frequently in Scottish and Irish topography. We have Blair Adam, the field or plain of Adam, and we have Blair in Athole, and many more. We have several in this county, as Blarvottich, the field of the old man; Blarrennich, the field of the ferns; Blarnshogil, the field of the rye; Blarfad, the long field; Blarnairn, the field of Nairn; Blarindeas, the south field, and others.

Drumfork is the ridge on the summit, from druim, a ridge, and fork, top or summit.

I have referred already to the word kill, a monkish cell. We have several of them in this county. There are Kilpatrick, Kilmaronock (St Marnock's cell), Kilsyth, Drumnakill, the ridge of the cell.

I am not sure whether Mollandhu is the black mill, from muillein, a mill, and dubh, black, or the black little hill or mound, from molan, a little hill, and the adjective dubh. This, however, can easily be decided by any person acquainted with the place. I find a stoney mollan above Woodbank, where it

must, I presume, signifiy the stoney mound. There is a Mollanbuie (Mollan-buidhe) in the parish of Bonhill.

Asker may signify either a rocky ridge or a leap, but as I am not acquainted with the place I do not know which is the most appropriate interpretation.

Ardmore is the great height, from airde, height, and more, great. *Ardmores* and *Ardbegs* are very common in Gaelic topography.

Arden seems to be a diminutive of airde, and, therefore, signifies the little height. It is so understood by Dr Joyce, who tells us that it occurs frequently in Irish topography.

Ardarden is, therefore, although it appears contradictory, the high little height. When, however, we consider that of two *ardens*, one may be higher than another, we shall find nothing strange in one of them being called Ardarden. We have several *ardens* in this county. Ardan is also the Gaelic word for pride, and is applied to a high or lofty look.

Keppoch signifies a plot of land laid out for tillage. There are several places of this name both in this country and in Ireland. Keppoch near Fort-William is famous on account of a bloody massacre which took place there.

I have some difficulty in regard to Kipperoch and Minnsheog. Minnseog is a young she goat. Ceap is a piece of land, and arroch is a little shieling. Kipper-minnseog may, therefore, be the place to which the people living on the plain below sent their young goats to pasture in the olden times.

Succoth, or Sokkoth, signifies beaked, or pointed. It is the name of several places in the Highlands.

In connection with Succoth in our neighbourhood, it deserves to be noticed that Succat was St Patrick's name before he took the Latin name of Patrick or Patricius, after he had gone to the continent. Whether there was any connection between St Patrick's name and Succoth I do not know, but when we consider that St Patrick was born at Alcluid (the modern Dumbarton), and that Succat was his original name, it is curious to find Succoth as the name of a farm in the immediate neighbourhood of the place of his birth.

Cladach is a shore or beach—often a stoney beach. The Cladach between Cardross and Helensburgh is on the shore.

Several of the names of places in the parish of Bonhill, as Dilichip, Dalmonach, Auchencerroch, I have already noticed, but I shall now call your attention to some more of them.

Bonhill itself is quite a puzzle. In old charters it is spelt Buthelulle, Bohtlul, Bullul, Buchnul, Buchul, Bullill, Bulhill, and now it is Bonhill. Were it not for these old forms, we could

Aran, agrees exactly with the word *ara* (kidney), gen. *aran*. This word, which has lost a *b* before *r* (*abran*), is etymologically connected with the Greek *nephros*, pl. *nephroi*, Lat. *nefrones* (kidneys); but I cannot say whether or not it is the same word as the name of our island. Any explanation, however, which does not take into account that the nominative of the word is *ara*, although the stem is *aran*, cannot be regarded as satisfactory, just as no explanation of Alban is satisfactory which does not take into account that the nom. is Alba, nor any explanation of Erenn which overlooks that the nom. is Eriu.[1]

In dealing with the place names of the island, I shall begin with the Brodick district. In a document quoted from in the "Origines Parochiales," and which dates as far back as 1450, Brodick is spelled Bradewik, which means the broad bay.[2] The Icelandic form of the adjective "broad" is *breidhr*, the Dan. *bred*, and the Scotch (which is closely allied to the Norse language) *brade*. The second syllable, "wik," signifies a bay. It occurs very frequently, both by itself, as in Wick in Caithness, Uig in Skye, Uig in Lews, and in composition as the last syllable of very many of the names of our bays and inlets. We find this word also spelled Braithwik and Brethwik. Until lately there was a hamlet at the head of the new street, now called Douglas Row, at Brodick, which the natives called Breadhaig. This was, doubtless, the original Brodick, and in olden times the head of the bay.

Strathwillan furnishes a good example of how words, in the course of time, change not only their form but also their component parts. In old documents Strathwillan is Terrquhiline, and the natives still call the district Tirhuillein. *Tir*, allied to Lat. *terra*, signifies land. It occurs frequently in place-names, and is often connected with the names of persons. Thus, Tirconnel, Tyrone, Tirkeeren—the land of Connell, the land of Eoghain, the land of Cærthainn. The second part of Tirchuilein resembles *cuilionn* (the holly), but if Tirchuilein meant the land of the holly, we would expect to have the article between *Tir* and *cuilean*, and that the word would be Tir-a'-chuilein, like the Irish place-names Tirachorka (the land of the oats), Tiraree (the land of the king). We may safely conclude that Tirchuilein means the land of Cuilean, which, although meaning a whelp, is also a personal name, as in "Culen mac Illuilb," who was a king of Alban in the 10th century.

The natives call Corriegills "Coire-ghoil." *Coire* signifies a hollow in the side of a mountain, and occurs very frequently in

[1] Hersey was the old Norse name of Aran.
[2] Dean Munro (1549), calls it Braizay.

Ladrish, or Ledrish, appears to be from leathad, a slope, and dris, briar. The meaning of Ledrish would, therefore, be the briar slope. Leathad and letir, both signifying a slope, and often a hill-side, occur repeatedly in the topography of this country. Letdowald, Latterdowald, signify the the slope of the black burn.

Cameron is either a crooked point or crooked nose, from cam, crooked, and ruinn, a point, or sròn, a nose. I have not, however, much faith in the accuracy of making the Clan Cameron the descendants of some person whose distinguishing feature consisted of a crooked nose, and the Clan Campbell the descendants of some person distinguished by a crooked mouth. These explanations are very simple, but they will not, I am afraid, stand the test of ancient documents.

Darleith seems to be daire liath, the green wood, from daire, a grove, thicket, or wood, and liath, grey. Both words occur very frequently in both Scottish and Irish topography. The town of Derry derives its name from this word; and we have the Doire dubh (the black grove), and many other doires, in Scotland.

Auchenreoch is the field of the heather, or heath field, from achadh, a field, and fraoch, heather.

Knockshannoch is the hillock or knock of the fox, from knock, cnoc and sionnach, fox.

Blairynult is the field, or moss, of the burn or stream.

Spittal is a corruption of the Latin word hospitium, a place for entertaining strangers, who in those days were, no doubt, *bona fide* travellers. There are several spitals in Scotland. There is Dalnaspidal on the Hill of Drumuachdar. where, no doubt, a place where the traveller could be entertained was greatly needed. There is a Spital in Glenshee, and I know at least two more—one in the far north county of Caithness, and one in the south of Scotland. The traveller from the banks of Leven to Stirling would no doubt require a spital by the way.

Gallingad is the wood of the withes — the wood which supplied the farmers of the neighbourhood with the withes, which served them, in those days, as a substitute for the leather from which, in modern times, horse harness is manufactured. I have myself seen the bridle and traces formed of withes, which, for this and other purposes, were once more in requisition than now.

Badshalloch is from bad, a tuft, bush, or thicket, and seileach, willow, and, therefore, signifies the willow thicket.

Gartocharn is the field of the cairn, from gart, a field, and carn, a cairn; Gartachraggan (of the little crag) and Gartfearn (of the alder). The word gart, or gort, and its diminutive gortan, occur very often in Scottish topography. We have Garth in Perthshire; Gartmore, the great field, is nearer home. There is a Gorton on

Dalanspittal, are Celtic words. It is not an uncommon thing to meet words containing both Norse and Celtic elements. Ormidale is a Norse word, which, at a later period, received a Gaelic prefix. The syllable *orm* is identical with the Ice. *ormr* (a snake, a serpent, also worm), and is the Norse equivalent of the English word worm. Ormidale, therefore, means the valley of snakes.

Glencloy takes its name from the Macloys or Fullartons, who held the land of Kilmichael early in the fourteenth century, one of that name having received them from King Robert Bruce. Macloy is MacLouis, or MacLoui, that branch of the Fullartons having descended from a person of the name of Louis, a name still not uncommon among the Arran Fullartons.

Kilmichael means the Church of Michael, or the church dedicated to St Michael. The ruins of the old chapel were to be seen there until a comparatively recent period. *Kil* is the Gaelic *cill*, which signifies a church, and now a churchyard or burying-place. It is borrowed from the Latin word *cella* (a cell).

As Kilmichael signifies the Church of Michael, or the church dedicated to St Michael, so Kilbride signifies the Church of Bridgit, or the church dedicated to St Bridgit; Kilmory, the Church of Mary, or the church dedicated to St Mary; Kildonnan, the church consecrated to St Donnan, and Kilpatrick, the church dedicated to St Patrick.

Aucharanie is the field of the ferns, the first part of the word being *achadh* (a field), and the second part the genitive (Irish) of *raineach* (ferns). A similar example of inflection is Ceum-na-laittagh.

Glensherraig is written both Glenservaig and Glensherivik in ancient documents. Glenservaig may be the glen of the sorrel, but Glensherivik renders this interpretation doubtful.

Glenrossay is the glen or valley of the water Rossay. The last syllable of Rossay is a common affix, signifying water (cf *Iarsa*, the *Iarsa* water; *Thurso*, the water of *Thor*).

Glenshant is for Cranshant or Cranscheaunt, of which the first part is clearly *crann* (tree), and the second part may be *seunta*, the participle of the verb *seun* (to bless, literally, to cross one's self). The place may have taken its name from some tree in the locality, which was considered sacred.

Knock, which occurs very frequently in the topography of Arran, signifies a hill or knoll, and Knockan, a little hill, a hillock. Knockan was the name of a hamlet of houses near the Castle of Brodick; and there is somewhere in that direction a place which was called Coreknokdow, *Coire-cnuic-dhuibh*, but which I have not been able to identify.

Pennycastel (Peighinn a' Chaisteil), the Pennyland of the Castle, was the name of some fields near the Castle.

in Gaelic Lochfad. It seems to be the loch of ships, from long, a ship.[1]

Ardencaple is the arden, or little height of the horse, from capull, a horse.

Letrault is the letir or slope of the allt or stream.

Stuckenduff is from stucken, diminutive from stuck, a cliff or projecting rock, and duff from dubh, black. The meaning of the word is therefore the black cliff or rock. Stuck occurs also in Stuckgoun, on Loch Lomond, which means either the rock of the smith (gobhainn) or the green rock, from *uaine*, green, but more probably the former. There is a Laigh Stuck (the low rock) in the parish of Row, and also High Stuck, the high rock.

Balleymena is Middletoun, from Baile (town or townland), and meadhon (middle). This name occurs very frequently in Gaelic topography, almost every district in the Highlands having its Ballymeadhonach, between its Easter and Westertown. The name occurs also very frequently in Irish topography, as in Ballymena.

Strone signifies a nose or point.

Tòrr is a mound. These two words occur very frequently in the names of places.

Faslane is from fas, which occurs frequently in Gaelic topography, although it is somewhat difficult to determine its exact meaning. Fàs signifies growth, and there is also an adjective fàs, empty, waste. Fasadh signifies a proturberance. It is difficult to know which of these words forms the first part of Faslaw, and of Dochinfhasie, and Fasidh-fearn in Lochaber, and of Fass, and Faskally in Perthshire, or whether indeed it be any of them.

The lane of Faslane is lann, land, enclosure, a word common to both Gaelic and Welsh, but for which its dative loinn is now mostly used in the spoken language of the Highlands.

Faslane may, therefore, signify either waste land, or its very opposite, growing land.

Tomnavoulin is a hill or hillock of the mill, from tom, a hill, but oftener a hillock, and muillean, a mill. Tom occurs very frequently in Gaelic names of places, as Tomatin, juniper hill, Tombé, birch hill; Tomdonn, brown hill.

Blarvattan is the field of the little thicket, from blàr, a field, and badan, diminutive of *bad*, a thicket of wood.

Drumfad is the long ridge,

[1] Called by the Norse Skipa-fjördhr, "Ship-firth;" possibly Ptolemy's river Longus.—ED.

Bendarroch is the oak hill, from beanu (hill) and darroch (oak). There is Arddarroch, the oak height on Loch Long. The word darroch frequently occurs in Gaelic topography, as in Auchendarroch, near Lochgilphead, "oak field."

Maol an fheigh is the bald height of the deer, from Maoile, a bald height, and fiadh (feidh in the genitive). Maoile occurs in the Mull of Kintyre and the Mull of Galloway, and in many other places.

Beinn Chaorach is the hill of the sheep, and Beinn Tharsuinn is the cross mountain. Ben is one of the most common terms in our topography.

I cannot at present take you with me to Luss and Arrochar, where the names of places are, with the exception of a few modern names, purely Gaelic. I earnestly wish, however, to see the whole topography of the county properly arranged and interpreted before the modern names shall have entirely defaced the ancient names which record the natural features and characteristics of the country, and many of the heroic deeds of its former inhabitants. Our mountains and lakes and rivers, even every townland and streamlet, show that the Gaelic language, which is now so rapidly disappearing, was once the language of the people who lived in these glens and cultivated the mountain sides. But now more of the descendants of the old inhabitants are to be found in foreign lands, to which they have taken with them the language of their ancestors, and even the names of their old homes, than are found among the mountains and glens of Scotland; and on every side of us we see a new topography overlaying the old, which will form to future generations a record of the great social change which has been gradually taking place, more especially since the beginning of this century, in the state of the Highlands and in the condition of its inhabitants. In this immediate neighbourhood, instead of the sparse cultivation and consequent comparative poverty of a former age, we see the busy industry and prosperity of the present, and the change is not so much to be regretted; but it is otherwise where many fields once fruitful have been turned into desolate and barren wastes.

IV.

ARRAN PLACE NAMES.

SECTION I.

The topography of Arran, like that of all the Western Islands of Scotland, is partly Scandinavian and partly Celtic. Names like Brodick, Goatfell, Ormidale, Kiskadale, are clearly of Norse origin, whilst such names as Tormore, Torbeg, Achanacar, Druimindoon, Dunfin, Dundow, are manifestly Celtic, our names of places thus bearing testimony to the fact that, in past times, the Norsemen and the Celts held alternate sway in our island, the inhabitants of which are a mixed race, being partly Norse and partly Celtic. But although the topography of a country serves to throw important light upon both its history and its ethnography, I do not intend at present to deal with these matters. All that I intend to do is to give the meaning of such of our local names of places as admit of being explained with a tolerable degree of certainty and accuracy. There is nothing in the world more easy than to discover a meaning for almost any place-name; but we must remember that interpretations based upon a mere resemblance in sound between words, or parts of words, is of no value whatever in the accurate study of topography. It would be easy to give amusing illustrations of this statement.

In what I am now to bring before you, I shall carefully avoid fanciful interpretations. It is better to confess our inability to explain a word than to mislead, by giving an inaccurate explanation, and when a matter is doubtful, it ought to be given as doubtful. This is the surest way of attaining at last to certainty.

I shall begin with Arran (old spelling Aran), the name of our island. Arran has been derived from the words *ar-Fhinn* (the slaughter of Finn)—the name of a place near Catacol, from which the island, it is said, has received its name. This, however, is erroneous. Arran (older form Aran) is an inflection of Ara, the old name of the island, as Alban (Scotland) is an inflection of Alba, and Erenn (Ireland) is an inflection of Eriu. The genitive of Ara is Aran. Our ancestors said, just as we say, "Eilean Aran," and thus Aran became the regular name. Now, *ar-Fhinn* never was Ara, nor could it have been Arran, for the genitive of *Fionn* is *Finn*, or with aspiration *Fhinn*. Besides, there are other Arran islands; in the mouth of Galway Bay there are two islands which have that name. It is, however, much easier to show what Arran has not been derived from than to show what is the correct derivation of the word. In both form and declension, Ara, gen.

Lettirnaganach is the *leitir* or hill slope of the canons, which points back to the time (1452) when James II. granted to the canons of Glasgow the whole Crown rents of Arran and other lands in payment of the sum of 800 marks, which they had lent to him out of the offerings of their church in the time of the indulgences.

In Whitingbay there are three *Largies*—Largiebeg, Largiemore, and Largiemeanach. Largie, I take to be the Gaelic word *lairig* (a moor, the side of a hill). It is of frequent occurrence in Gaelic topography. There is in Sutherland a parish of Lairg, and you have Largs on the Firth of Clyde. There is a Largie in Kintyre, and the burying-place of the Breadalbane family at Loch Tayside is Finlairig. There is also a Gaelic word *leirg*, which signifies a plain. But we may, with confidence, identify Largie with Lairig. The affixes, *beg*, *more*, and *meanach*, are the adjectives *beag* (little), *mor* (large, big), and *meadhonach* (middle).

You have also three Kiskadales—North, South, and Middle. In the old written documents, this word is written Keskedel. It is manifestly a Norse word, the affix *dale* or *del* being the same word as our Gaelic *dail* (a plain, a dale), and related to the English *dale* and the German *thal*. The first part of the word I do not know, but I believe that, with a little more research, I shall be able to discover its meaning.

There are some other words, such as Glenashdale, written Glenasdasdale in old documents, and Glenscoradale, clearly Norse names, which I must leave for the present unexplained.

SECTION II.

In the previous section on the Arran place-names, I started from Brodick, came along by Lamlash, and went as far as the march between the parishes of Kilbride and Kilmory. This time I propose to start again from Brodick, and to go in the opposite direction of Corrie, Lochranza, Catacol, and Dougarie, to Shisken. This includes the whole north end of the island. As in the former section, we shall frequently meet with names at the meaning of which we can only guess, although I do not despair of being yet able to get at their correct interpretation. Here, as elsewhere, names that were once familiar have disappeared, through the progress of adding field to field and house to house, from the map, although they still linger in the memories of the people. Thus, we know of a "Gortan gainmheach" (the sandy little field), near where Mr Halliday has his sawmills; of the "Cnocan" (the Knockan), above the Castle; and of "Peighinn a' Chaisteil" (the pennyland of the Castle), near the Castle. The

topography. It is identical with *coire* (a cauldron); it is cognate with the Ice. *hverr* (a cauldron, a boiler).

There is more difficulty about the second syllable of Corriegills. It may from its form be the genitive of *Gall* (a stranger), a term applied in the West Highlands to the Danish invaders. The word would thus signify the "Corrie" of or belonging to the stranger. The last syllable, however, may be the Norse *gil* (a deep, narrow glen with a stream at bottom), which occurs so frequently as *ghyll* and *gill* in our Scotch topography, and this I regard as the more probable explanation.

From Corriegills we pass on to Dunfin, which does not mean the *Dun* of the Ossianic Finn-mac-Cumhaill, for then the word would not be Dun-fionn but Dun-Fhinn, like Kill-Fhinn. In Dun-fionn is plainly the adjective *fionn* (white, fair), and Dun-fionn is the fair hill; or it may mean the white or fair fort. The former, however, is the more probable, for we have close to Dun-fionn another hill Dun-dubh (the black hill), and when we look at the two hills, we find that the names are descriptive. The original meaning of *dun* is an enclosure. From an enclosed or walled place, it came to signify a fort; and as forts were usually built on elevated places, the word came to be applied to hills, and from hills to any heap, even a heap of dung, or dunghill, which in Gaelic is *dúnan*, a diminutive of *dún*.

But *dúnan* does not always mean a dunghill. It also means a hillock, or little hill. Hence the *Dunans* below Corriegills means the hillocks, a descriptive name.

The English etymological equivalent of *dun* is *town*, from the Anglo-Saxon *tún*, literally an enclosure.

We shall now return to the centre of the Brodick district, but must have a look in passing at the sweet glen of Lag-a'-bheithe (the hollow of the birch). *Lag*, as those of us who speak Gaelic know, means a hollow, and *laggan*, a little hollow. Hence Lag, near Kilmory, is the hollow, a very descriptive name, and the Lagans —we have two in the north end of Arran—are very common in Gaelic topography.

The last part of Lag-a'-bheithe is *bheithe*, the genitive of *beithe* (birch). The *a'* between *Lag* and *bheithe* is the contracted form of the article *an*.

We pass by the modern names Springbank and Alma Terrace, and come to the Mais or Maish, which means probably the *moss-land*. Then we have Glenormadell, which the suffix *dell* shows to be a Norse name, although the prefix *glen* (a valley), is Celtic. In Norse terms *dale*, which signifies a plain, a dale, forms an affix, whilst in Celtic words it forms a prefix. Knapdale, Helmsdale, Berriedale, are Norse words, whilst Dalintober, Dalnacardach

the map. It is plainly a Norse name, but I have not succeeded in making out the meaning of it. *Dal* is the same as the Gaelic *dail*, and the English *dale*, but I do not know the meaning of the first syllable.

In this glen there are several names that are not marked on the map. One of them is Gortan na Ceardaich (the little field of the smithy). *Gortan* is the diminutive of *gort* (a field), the same as *gart* in Gartsherrie, Gartmore, &c. The "Gortans" are very common in Arran.

The first place we come to in Lochranza is Bolairidh (the fold of the shieling), from *bol* or *buaile* (a fold), and *airidh* (a shieling). On the opposite side of the burn is Narachan, which I cannot explain. Perhaps it is derived from *naithair* gen. *nathrach* (a serpent). But as there are other Narachans, the name is probably descriptive. On the north side of the burn are also Torr Meadhonach (the middle hill), Creag ghlas (the grey or green rock), Cnoc-nan-sgrath (the turf hill), and, on the shore, Rudha a' Chreagain Duibh (the headland of the black rock).

Rising above Bolairidh is the hill of Torr-nead an-eoin (the hill of the bird's nest), and farther south is Clachan, either the plural or the diminutive of *clach* (a stone).

We pass out of the parish of Kilbride (the Church of St Bridget), into the parish of Kilmorie (the Church of St Mary, that is, the church dedicated to St Mary).

The first word that claims our attention now is Lochranza itself, from which the district takes its name. The earlier name was Keanlochransay or Kendlocheraynsay (the head of Lochransay). It is also called Lochede, which I take to mean Loch-head, or the head of the loch.

Keanloch—or Kendloch—the first part of this word, is plain enough. It signifies Loch-head, or head of the loch; and the last syllable is also plain. It signifies an island, and is the same—*a* or *ay*—which occurs so frequently at the termination of the names of islands, as Jura, Islay, Colonsay, &c. Ranza[1] is, therefore, the Island of Ran, but what is Ran? The name of the giant goddess, the Queen of the sea, in Norse mythology, was Ran, so that, perhaps, Lochranza may have derived its name from this mythic goddess. But there is a word *ran* in Danish which signifies robbery, plunder, and, possibly, Ranza may signify the island of plunder. These explanations are mere conjectures, and must be taken for what they are worth. The island was the place on

[1] The Gaelic is Raonasa, pointing to a Norse Reinsa. The gen. of Ran is Ranar, so that Dr Cameron's derivation is untenable. Possibly Ranza is for Reynis-a or "Rowan-water," so called from its trees of rowan.—Ed.

Peighinn (a penny), meaning a pennyland, enters largely into the topography of the island. There is a Peighinn near Shisken. There is a Peighin-riabhach, Penrioch (the spreckled Pennyland), and Benlister, which I suspect is a corruption of Penalister, the Pennyland of Alister,[1] perhaps the same Alister whose name has been kept in remembrance in the name Gortan-Alister (the little field of Alister). (Clachelane, a pennyland).

I may here notice that Gort is the same word as Gart. Gart is now applied to a field of growing corn, but it literally signifies an enclosed field, and is, in fact, the same word as the English word *yard* (an enclosure). The cognates are the Greek *chortos*, the Latin *hortus*, the Gaelic *gort* or *gart*, and English *yard* and *garden*.

I have said that the word peighinn (penny) enters into several of our place names. We have also halfpenny lands, as Levincorrach (the steep halfpenny land), and Achenleven. There is a farm in Strachur called Lephin-mor (the big halfpenny land).

Feorline (a farthing), meaning a farthing land, is a common place name in the West and North Highlands. We have a North and South Feorline in Arran, near Kilpatrick.

Mark, in Gaelic, *marg*, which was thirteen shillings and fourpence, occurs very frequently in Gaelic topography. In Arran, we have Merkland, near Brodick, and *Marg-na-heglish* (the Merkland of the Church), near the Manse of Kilbride, and another *Marg-na-heglish*, near Lochranza. Marg-an-ess (the Merkland of the waterfall).

Dupenny occurs as an older form of Dippen, which, therefore, means two-penny or two-penny land. It formed part of what is called in ancient documents the Tenpenny lands of Arran, which embraced the three Largies, Kisadale, Glenashdale, and Clachlane.

I shall now come to the district of Lamlash.

Lamlash proper is the Holy Isle, so called, no doubt, from its early ecclesiastical associations. It was the residence of St Molash or Molaisi, of Devenish, whose connection with it gave it the names of Helantinlaysch (the island of the flame), Molassa (the island of Molas), and Lamlash (the island of Molash). This saint, whose day in the calendar is on the 12th September, is called also Daisren (the little flame), in the calendar of Angus of Culdee.

I may observe that the name of this saint was not Maeljos or Molios, as stated in the Origines Parochiales. Maeljos or Maelisi means the attendant (that is the tonsured one) of Jesus, whereas Molas or Molash signifies my flame, it having been common to use the possessive pronoun *mo* (my) before the names of saints as a

[1] Palester in Rent-Roll of 1757-8.

Lennymore is the great wet meadow. The word *leana* signifies a wet or swampy meadow—grassy land, with a soft, spongy bottom—and is very common in Irish topography. Lenamore is the name of many townlands in the Irish counties.

Thundergay [1] is called *Torr-na-gaoith* (the hill of the wind) by the natives of Arran; but, as the old form of the word was Tonregethy (back to the wind), the double *r* of *Torr-na-gaoith* seems to have arisen from the assimilation of *n* to *r*, common phonetic change.

Penrioch, of which Pennerevach was an older form, is *Peighinn-riabhach* (the brindled or gray pennyland).

Allt-gobhlach is the forked stream, from *allt* (a stream) and *gobhlach* (forked).

Whitefarland, or Whiteforland, is the white promontory or cape.

Tobar Chaluimchille, between North and South Tundergay, is St Columba's well.

On the shore we find marked Rudha Airidh Bheirg,[2] Rudha Glas, and Rudha Ban. There is a Gaelic word *bearg* which signifies a soldier, a champion, a marauder. If this be the word from which Rudha-airidh-Bheirg takes its name, the meaning would be the point or headland of the soldier's shieling. Rudha glas is the gray point or headland, or more probably the green point or headland; for *glas* signifies both gray or pale white and green. Rudha ban is the white point or headland.

To the south of Whitefarland is Leac-bhuidhe. *Leac* means a flat stone, and, therefore, Leac-bhuidhe is the yellow flagstone. But this name may be Leaca-bhuidhe (the yellow hill-slope), from *leaca*, gen. *leacainn* (a hill-slope).

Imachar is written Tymochare and Tymoquhare in some ancient charters. I cannot at present say anything with certainty

[1] Also found written "Truiregeys." In reference to Tundergay, the following extract from Dr Joyce's "Irish Names of Places" seems to leave no doubt as to its meaning:—"The Irish word *ton* signifies the backside, exactly the same as the Latin *podex*. It was very often used to designate hills, and also low-lying or bottom lands; and it usually retains the original form *ton*—as we see in Tonduff, Tonbaun, Tonroe—black, white, and red backside, respectively; Toneel in Fermanagh, the bottom land of the lime. One particular compound, *Ton-le-gaeith*, which literally signifies 'backside to the wind,' seems to have been a favourite term; for there are a great many hills all through the country with this name, which are now called Tonlegee. Sometimes the preposition *re* is used instead of *le*—both having the same meaning—and the name in this case becomes Tonregee. In this last, a *d* is often inserted after the *n* (p. 57), and this, with one or two other trifling changes, has developed the form Tanderagee, the name of a little town in Armagh, and of ten townlands, all in the Ulster counties, except one in Meath, and one in Kildare." *Joyce's "Irish Names of Places," 3rd Ed., p. 507.*

[2] Locally, Bhirga; from meirge, "standard"?—Ed.

or not there was a church there, especially as the *kill* is not, as it almost invariably is, perfixed to the name of a patron saint. The place may possibly have taken its name from a kiln for drying corn or from burning lime.

Somewhere in the neighbourhood of Glenkill there are two places which are called the Laigh Letter and High Letter. *Letter*, in Gaelic *leitir*, signifies the side or slope of a hill. It occurs very frequently either by itself or in composition in Gaelic topography.

Cordon, written Corrden in the rent roll of 1757-8, and Buneen, I am not able to explain. It would be easy to give a plausible interpretation of these words, but that would serve no useful purpose. Buneen may mean *bun aibhne* (the mouth of a river), and thus take its name from the stream which falls into the sea at Buneen, and which is large enough to be called *abhainn* (river) in Gaelic. *Bun* is applied in other places to the mouth of a river, as Bunaw (the mouth or lower part of the river Awe).

Moniemore may signify the large hill, *monadh-mor*, from *monadh* (a hill) and *more* (large), or it may signify, as it is more likely, the large *brake*, for it is not unlikely that the whole of that slope was at one time covered with wood, as a considerable part of it is still.

Gortan-Alestir I have already explained. We come to King's Cross, a name which, although it has a modern look, has been in existence for at least more than 120 years; for I find it in the rent roll of 1757, when it paid a rent of £16 But King's Cross is an English name, and was not, therefore, the old and proper name of that locality. About 1450, King's Cross must have been Pennycrosche; for in a document of that period there is a farm of Pennycrosche mentioned alongside of Monymore, among the lands which paid ferms and grassum to the Crown, the sum paid by Pennycrosche being 46s 8d.

Other places mentioned in the same document are Knockenkelle, Achaharne, Ardlavenys, Letternagananach, and Dubroach. Knockenkelle seems to be Knockencoille (the little knowe of the wood), from *knocken* (a hillock or little knowe), and *coille* (wood). The latter part of the word may, however, be *coiligh*, the genitive (Ir.) of *coileach* (a cock); but, in this case, we would expect the word to be *knocken-a'-choiligh*, with the article between the two parts of the compound.

Achaharn, now Achencairn, is the field of the cairn, from *achadh* (a field), and *cárn* (a cairn of stones).

The first part of Ardlavenys is either the adjective *árd* (high), or *aird* (an eminence or a dwelling-place), but I do not know what *lavenys* is, nor have I been able as yet to identify the place.

Dubroach must be to the north of Lamlash. It seems to be *Dubh bhruthach*.

Lettirnaganach is the *leitir* or hill slope of the canons, which points back to the time (1452) when James II. granted to the canons of Glasgow the whole Crown rents of Arran and other lands in payment of the sum of 800 marks, which they had lent to him out of the offerings of their church in the time of the indulgences.

In Whitingbay there are three *Largies*—Largiebeg, Largiemore, and Largiemeanach. Largie, I take to be the Gaelic word *lairig* (a moor, the side of a hill). It is of frequent occurrence in Gaelic topography. There is in Sutherland a parish of Lairg, and you have Largs on the Firth of Clyde. There is a Largie in Kintyre, and the burying-place of the Breadalbane family at Loch Tayside is Finlairig. There is also a Gaelic word *leirg*, which signifies a plain. But we may, with confidence, identify Largie with Lairig. The affixes, *beg*, *more*, and *meanach*, are the adjectives *beag* (little), *mor* (large, big), and *meadhonach* (middle).

You have also three Kiskadales—North, South, and Middle. In the old written documents, this word is written Keskedel. It is manifestly a Norse word, the affix *dale* or *del* being the same word as our Gaelic *dail* (a plain, a dale), and related to the English *dale* and the German *thal*. The first part of the word I do not know, but I believe that, with a little more research, I shall be able to discover its meaning.

There are some other words, such as Glenashdale, written Glenasdasdale in old documents, and Glenscoradale, clearly Norse names, which I must leave for the present unexplained.

SECTION II.

In the previous section on the Arran place-names, I started from Brodick, came along by Lamlash, and went as far as the march between the parishes of Kilbride and Kilmory. This time I propose to start again from Brodick, and to go in the opposite direction of Corrie, Lochranza, Catacol, and Dougarie, to Shisken. This includes the whole north end of the island. As in the former section, we shall frequently meet with names at the meaning of which we can only guess, although I do not despair of being yet able to get at their correct interpretation. Here, as elsewhere, names that were once familiar have disappeared, through the progress of adding field to field and house to house, from the map, although they still linger in the memories of the people. Thus, we know of a "Gortan gainmheach" (the sandy little field), near where Mr Halliday has his sawmills; of the "Cnocan" (the Knockan), above the Castle; and of "Peighinn a' Chaisteil" (the pennyland of the Castle), near the Castle. The

burn coming down through the Castle wood is marked on the map as the "Cnockan Burn," although the "Cnocan" itself is not marked. It would be both interesting and important to get a list made up of as many as can now be recovered of the names that are not on the map before they pass away, as they are certain to do in the course of another generation, from the memories of the people. At present, I must take the Ordnance Survey map as my guide, although, so far as the place-names are concerned, it is by no means a safe guide.

When we leave the Castle behind us, the first name we meet is Merkland, from the Scottish coin *merk*, equal to 13s 4d of our money. This was the amount of superiority money paid by the place in olden times.

We pass by Merkland Point and Birch Point, and come to the "Rudha Salach" (the dirty headland), *rudha* (headland), and *salach* (dirty).

We meet with no other name on the map until we come to Corrie, in Gaelic *An Coire* (the cavity, the cavern; also, a hollow among hills or in the side of a mountain).

We come next to Sannox, which is really a plural formed by adding *s* to "Sannoc" (the sandy bay), from *Sand-vik*, a common place-name. There are three Sannocs—South Sannoc, Mid Sannoc, and North Sannoc, which the natives still call "Na Sannocan" (the Sannocs).

The burying place of Kilmichael (the Church of St Michael), from *Kill* (a cell, from Latin *cella* (a cell), and *Micheil*, the patron saint to whom the church was dedicated, is not marked on the six-inch scale map.

If we ascend the North Glensannocs Burn we come to the Glen-du, marked by its Gaelic name *Gleann dubh* (the Black Glen) on the map, and between Glen-du and North Glen Sannocs, lies the hill called in Gaelic *An Tunna* (the tun, or the vessel).

To the north of North Glen Sannocs, are the Torr Reamhar (the Thick Hill), and the Crogan, probably another form of Cnocan (a little hill), although the Crogan seems to be more than 1000 feet above the level of the sea. But "Crogan" may be for "cracan" (a hill-side).

Proceeding northwards, we come to Lagan (the little hollow), diminutive of *Lag* (a hollow); Creag ghlas (the grey hill), or it may be the green hill, for *glas* means grey, pale, and also green, and before we come to the "Cock" *(an coileach)* we find Cuithe marked on the map, which signifies a pit, a trench, a deep moist place, and also a cattle fold.

We now cross the water-shed into the Lochranza district. The glen through which the road passes is marked Glen Chalmadal on

the map. It is plainly a Norse name, but I have not succeeded in making out the meaning of it. *Dal* is the same as the Gaelic *dail*, and the English *dale*, but I do not know the meaning of the first syllable.

In this glen there are several names that are not marked on the map. One of them is Gortan na Ceardaich (the little field of the smithy). *Gortan* is the diminutive of *gort* (a field), the same as *gart* in Gartsherrie, Gartmore, &c. The "Gortans" are very common in Arran.

The first place we come to in Lochranza is Bolairidh (the fold of the shieling), from *bol* or *buaile* (a fold), and *airidh* (a shieling). On the opposite side of the burn is Narachan, which I cannot explain. Perhaps it is derived from *naithair* gen. *nathrach* (a serpent). But as there are other Narachans, the name is probably descriptive. On the north side of the burn are also Torr Meadhonach (the middle hill), Creag ghlas (the grey or green rock), Cnoc-nan-sgrath (the turf hill), and, on the shore, Rudha a' Chreagain Duibh (the headland of the black rock).

Rising above Bolairidh is the hill of Torr-nead an-eoin (the hill of the bird's nest), and farther south is Clachan, either the plural or the diminutive of *clach* (a stone).

We pass out of the parish of Kilbride (the Church of St Bridget), into the parish of Kilmorie (the Church of St Mary, that is, the church dedicated to St Mary).

The first word that claims our attention now is Lochranza itself, from which the district takes its name. The earher name was Keanlochransay or Kendlocheraynsay (the head of Lochransay). It is also called Lochede, which I take to mean Loch-head, or the head of the loch.

Keanloch—or Kendloch—the first part of this word, is plain enough. It signifies Loch-head, or head of the loch; and the last syllable is also plain. It signifies an island, and is the same—*a* or *ay*—which occurs so frequently at the termination of the names of islands, as Jura, Islay, Colonsay, &c. Ranza[1] is, therefore, the Island of Ran, but what is Ran? The name of the giant goddess, the Queen of the sea, in Norse mythology, was Ran, so that, perhaps, Lochranza may have derived its name from this mythic goddess. But there is a word *ran* in Danish which signifies robbery, plunder, and, possibly, Ranza may signify the island of plunder. These explanations are mere conjectures, and must be taken for what they are worth. The island was the place on

[1] The Gaelic is Raonasa, pointing to a Norse Reinsa. The gen. of Ran is Ranar, so that Dr Cameron's derivation is untenable. Possibly Ranza is for Reynis-a or "Rowan-water," so called from its trees of rowan.—Ed.

which the castle stands, and which must have been at one time surrounded with water.

Near the bay of Lochranza, on the south, is the Coillemore (the big wood), and nearer the village are two places marked on the map Urinbeg and Clachurin. *Beg* is the adjective *beag* (little), and *clach* is a stone; but I do not know the meaning of *urin*

Other names of places at Lochranza are Margnaheglish (the Merkland of the Church), which was, no doubt, the land attached to an older church of Lochranza which occupied the site of the present Established Church, which was built in 1795 (the old church is marked on a map published about 1640); Loch a' Mhuilin (the loch of the mill); a small loch marked on the map, Cnoc leacainn Duibhe (the knoll of the black hill-slope or declivity), and Doire buidhe (the yellow forest), above Catacol.

The glen through which the stream, which divides the two parishes, passes, is named on the map Gleann Easan Biorach (the glen of the pointed waterfalls).[1]

To the north of Catacol is a cairn, marked on the map Arfhionn, correctly Ar Fhinn (the slaughter of Finn), probably a corruption of some other name. At anyrate, this word has not given its name to the Island of Arran.

We come to Catacol, which is for Catagil, which occurs in an old document. *Cata*, which signifies a kind of small ship, is the same word from which Caithness, from *Kat-nes* (the ship headland), takes its name;[2] and *gil*, which occurs very frequently in names of places, signifies a deep narrow glen with a stream at bottom. Catacol is, therefore, the glen of the *Kata*, or small ship, pointing, in all probability, to the time when ships anchored where are now cultivated fields.

A small stream which falls into Catacol Bay, to the north of the larger stream that comes down Glencatacol, is marked on the map Abhainn bheag (the small river).

A small loch, which sends a streamlet down into the Catacol river, is marked Lochan a' Mhill (the little loch of the hill). *Meall*, of which the genitive is *mill*, signifies a lump, a heap, a hill.

"Craw" I have not seen in any older form, and, therefore, I cannot explain it with certainty. There is a Norse word *krá*, signifying a nook or corner, and a Gaelic word *cró* (an enclosure, a fold, a hut), with either of which it may be identical.

[1] "Of the heifers," according to local ideas.—ED.

[2] This derivation of Caithness is unusual. The Gaelic *Cataobh* means Sutherland now, but originally it included Caithness; and it is clear that the Norse borrowed the term, and restricted it to the *horn* or *corn* of the country now known as Caithness. The word *cat* for ship is rare and metaphoric (from *cat*, the feline species); compare Eng. *cat*, ship.

accurately represented by *deadh*, *fleagh*, *stadh*, *tuadh*, *staidhir* or *staidhre*, and *ádh*, as by *deagh*, *fleadh*, *stagh*, *tuagh*, *staighir* or *staighre*, and *ágh*; nevertheless, the second series alone are the historically correct forms: the first series are incorrect—they are the result of careless spelling, and should be removed from the dictionaries or else marked as inaccurate forms. This purging of our dictionaries by removing from them or stamping as spurious all forms which are the fruit either of careless orthography or of arbitrary changes made in spelling words in violation of the phonetic laws of the language, would be an important service to Gaelic orthography.

An accurate orthography, therefore, seeks to accomplish two purposes:—

1. It seeks, first, to represent correctly the sounds of words.

2. And, secondly, to represent those sounds, as far as possible, by letters which serve to indicate the origin and history of words.

This is what is meant by an organic orthography, such as our own, as distinguished from a mere phonetic orthography, like the Mankish, which, although it may, sometimes, more faithfully represent the sounds of a language, has the effect of dissociating its forms from their parentage and their affinities.

On the importance of an organic orthography in connection with the study of ancient Gaelic, a knowledge of which is absolutely necessary to carry on successfully the study of the etymology and grammatical structure of Gaelic, Schleicher remarked, many years ago, "that an organic orthography is, above all things, necessary to enable us to get a right knowledge of Old Irish." More recently, Dr Stokes has said:—"The greatest service which could now be rendered to Celtic philology, would be for some competent paleographer (say Mr Bradshaw) to collate with the original texts Prof. Zimmer's Glossæ Hibernicæ, the facsimiles issued by the Royal Irish Academy, Mr Skene's Four Ancient Books of Wales, and the Liber Landavensis, and to publish the results of this collation."[1]

Now, if perfect accuracy in the transcription of manuscripts be so important, is it not, likewise, important to save our language from the wholesale process of corruption to which it has long been, and unfortunately is still, subjected through orthographical changes which are the result of either carelessness in writing or ignorance "of its natural and necessary phonetic laws?" As bearing upon this matter, it will be interesting to quote the severe terms in which Zeuss condemns the well-known orthographical rule of "Leathan ri leathan and caol ri caol," which has done so much to corrupt our language, by introducing vowels so frequently into places where neither by original possession nor by the laws of vowel-change, they have any right to appear. He speaks of it as

[1] Rev. Celt. V. 259 (year 1882).

in regard to the meaning of this word, and conjectural interpretations are of little value.[1]

The older form Baynleka shows that Ballickine is for Ban leacainn (the white hillside or hill-slope). The word is a good example of the ease and certainty with which words, that on the face appear difficult, can be explained when we get at their older forms

We come next to Dougrie, which is written Dowgare and Dougarre in old charters. These forms show plainly that the first part of this word is *dubh* (black); but they leave us in some uncertainty in regard to the second part—*gar* or *garre*—which may be either *garadh* (a den, a cave, also a thicket), or *garrad* (a garden). Garadh occurs in other place-names, Gleann-garadh (Glengarry) and Garadh-buidhe (the yellow thicket or shrubbery).

Iorsa, like Rosa, is Norse. The last syllable *a* means water, but it is difficult to say what the first syllable signifies.

A stream, which falls into the Iorsa water is called Allt-na-h-airidh (the burn of the shieling).

A small lake, at the head of Glen Scaftigill, is called Dubh Loch (the black loch). Loch Tana, which likewise empties itself into the Iorsa water, means probably the shallow loch. I say probably, because I do not know exactly how the word *tana* is pronounced.

Skaftigill is Norse. The last syllable means a narrow glen, and *skaft* is Danish for English shaft, haft, handle. The corresponding Ice. word *skapt* occurs frequently in place-names, as *skapta* (shaft-river, Cf. the name Shafto), *skaptar-fell* (shaft-mountain; Cf., shap-fell in Westmoreland). Skaftigill is, therefore, shaft-glen.

We come next to Achencar, a more recent form of Achachara (the field of the standing-stone), from *achadh* (a field), and *caradh* (a pillar or standing-stone), the place having taken its name from the pillar-stone still standing there.

South of Achencar, Cnocan cuallaich (the little hill of the cattle-herding).

Farther south is Achagallon (in Gael., *achaghallion*), which likewise means the field of the standing-stone, from *achadh* (a field) and *gallon* (a pillar or standing-stone [1]).

On the shore is Cleiteadh Buidhe (the yellow ridge of rocks), from *cleiteadh* (a ridge of rocks in the sea) and *buidhe* yellow.

There is a little hill above Auchagallon set down on the map as Cnoc-na-céille (the hill of wisdom), but the proper name, I understand, is Cnoc-na-cailligh (the hag's hill).

[1] There was once a ferry here; hence the name may mean "Oaring."—ED.

We come next to Machaire (a field, a plain), a very common name, as might be expected, in Gaelic topography, both Scotch and Irish.

The next name on the map is Torrmore (the big hill), from *torr* (a hill), and *mor* (great, big). There is also Torr-beg (the little hill).

There is marked on the map a Torr-righ-beag (the king's little hill), which seems to be the name of a small hill, which is marked as being 350 feet above the level of the sea.

Between Torr-mor and the shore is Leacan ruadh (the red flag-stone); but I suspect Leacan should be Leacainn (a hill-slope), and Leacainn ruadh (the red hill-slope).

Near Torr-righ-beag there is a place marked as An Cumhann, which means the strait, the defile.

Near the shore, north from Druim-an-dùin, is Cleiteadh-nan-Sgarbh (the cormorant rocks, or, more properly, ridge of rocks of the cormorants).

We come now to Drumadoon; in Gaelic, Druim-an-dùin (the ridge of the fort), from *druim* (back, ridge), and *dùin* (a fort); the Gaelic etymological equivalent of Eng. town, from Anglo-Saxon *tun*.

I have already referred to Torr-beg (the little hill).

The Eilean More, near Black-water Foot, is a big island.

The Dubh Abhainn is the Black-water, and Black-water Foot is Bun-na-Dubh-Abhainn.

Feorline, of which there are two—South Foerline and North Feorline—is the Farthing-land, as *peighinn* (penny) is Pennyland. Cnoc-na-Peighinn is the hill of the Pennyland.

Ballygown is Smith town, from *baile* (town, town-land), and *gobhann*, gen. of *gobha* (smith). Cnoc Ballygoun is the hill of the smith-town.

An t-Allt Beithe is Birch-burn, the name by which it now seems to be best known.

Shedog, in Gaelic Seidag or Se[1]dog, is a diminutive formed by the feminine *og* or *ag* from *seid*—corresponding, I have no doubt, to Scottish *shed* (a portion of land separate from another).

Ballinacuil is the town or town-land of the nook or corner. I have been told that this name has been recently given to Mr Allan's farm, and is in no way descriptive; but I have been also told that the name is much older than at least the time of the present occupant. There are two parts of Balmichael—*Baile Iochdarach* (Lower Balmichael) and *Baile Uachdarach* (Upper Balmichael).

Balnamoine is *baile na moine* (the town or townland of the moss).

[1] There is a standing-stone marked on the map above Auchaghallion. Ghlaic Bhan (the white hollow) is between Auchaghallion and Machrie.

Clachan, a derivative from *clach* (a stone), means a hamlet, and also a burying-place.

Ballmichael is a town or townland of Michael.

Sroin-na-carraige (the nose, or point of the rock), now forms part of the farm of Ballmichael.

Gortan Dubh (the black little field) is near Balmichael.

Sloc a' Mhadaidh (the pit or hole of the dog) is now part of the farm of Balmichael.

Strath-na-Cliabh (the strath of the hurdles, or of the harrows [1]).

On the Tormore side of the stream is Sliabh-nan-Carrachan (the hill or moor of the standing-stones), the name having been taken from the standing-stones.

On the same side is Cnocan na-tubha (the little hill of the thatch), where, I suppose, turf for thatching the houses used to be cut.

We come now to Daire-nan-each (the oak of the horses), or rather Dair-nan-each (the grove of the horses).

Lag-an-Torra-Duibh (the hollow of the black hill) is the name of the wood below Dar-na-each.

Tarr-na-Creige (the extremity or tail of the rock) is probably for Torr-na-creige (the hill of the rock).

Glaistre is for Glas-doire (the gray or green grove). In old documents the spelling is Glasdery.

Monyquil was formerly written Monycole, which means the moss or bog of the hazel, from *monadh* (moss, bog), and *col*, gen. *coil* (hazel).

The second part of Glenlaeg I cannot explain with any certainty.

The glen through which the Shisken road passes is Gleann-an t-suidhe (the glen of the seat), and the glen to the north of it is Gleann an Easboig (the bishop's glen).

Shisken, from which the district which we have now traversed takes its name, is in Gaelic, *an sescenn*, which means a boggy, marshy, or sedgy place, which, no doubt, was a correct description of the district when it received its name, although it has now a good many fertile fields.

[At this point Dr Cameron's paper on Arran Places Names, so far as it was thrown into literary form, ends, leaving the south-western corner of the island, from Blackwater Foot to Pladda Isle, unfinished. Fortunately, he has left notes on the place-names of the district, and they are here reproduced as he left them, in order to complete his survey of Arran Place Names. The notes begin at Shisken, where he left off in the last section of his paper :—

[1] There is a place here called Cra-léith, or something which sounds like that.

Kilpatrick, for *Cill Phàdraig*—the Church of St Patrick.
Bruthach Breac, speckled brae, near Kilpatrick.
Rudha Garbard, for *Rudha-garbh-àrd*—the rough headland.
Aird-nan-Rón, the height of the seals.
Rinn-a'-Chrúban, the point of the crab-fish.
Cnocan Donn, the brown hillock—two places of this name.
Cnoc Reamhar, the thick hill.
Torr, the hill.
Cnocan-a'-Chrannchuir, the hillock of the lot.
Cor-na-beithe, the round hill of the birch, or hollow of the birch.
Lean-a'-Chneamh, the boggy land of the garlic.
Torr an Daimh, the hill of the ox.
Beinn-tarsuinn, the cross mountain.
Loch-cnoc-an-Locha, the loch of the hill of the loch.
Tormusk, the hill of the musket.
Beinn Bhreac, the gray or brindled mountain.
Cnocan Biorach, the pointed hill.
Cnoc-na-Croise, the hill of the cross.
Cnoc-a'-Chapuill, the hill of the horse.
Cnoc-na-Dail, the hill of the meeting, or the hill of delay, but rather the former.
Ross, for *Ros*, wood, the word signifies a peninsula.
Port-na-Feannaige, the port of the hoodie crow, or also, the port of the lazy bed.
Cleiteadh Dubh, the black ridge of rocks.
Cleiteadh, near Clachag farm.
Sliddery (Pont has *Sledroi*).
Port Mór, the large port, near Sliddery water.
Glenscorradale, from Scorradal by prefixing the Gaelic *gleann*. *Skorradal* is a place name in Ireland. It is derived from *skorri*, apparently the name of a bird. Cf. Vigfusson.
Glenree, for *Glean-righ*—the glen of the king; or *Gleann reagh*, for *Gleann-riabhach*—the grey glen.
Boguille, for *boglach (?)*—a bog, a boggy place.
Birrican, or Burrican.
Bennicarrigan, the hill of the little rock; but is *Benni-* for *Penni-?*
Clachaig, an inflected form of *clachag*; Irish *clochag* or *clochoge* (a stony place, a place full of round stones)—from *clach* or *cloch*, stone.
Lagg, for *lag*—a hollow. Lagan, for *lagan*—the little hollow.
Kilmory (St Mary's Church. See above).
Shanachy, the old field. Cf. Shanaghy in Joyce's Place Names, II., p. 450.
Torrylin, for *torra-linn*—the tower or hill of the pool.
Cloined, for *cluain-fhad*—the long meadow; or *claoin-fhad*, the long slope. Cf. Joyce, p. 224 and 400.
Aucheleffen, for *achadh-leth-pheighinn*—the half-penny field.
Achareoch, for *achadh-riabhach*—the grey field.
Bogaire, a soft marshy place; Na Bogaire (plural), because there are two places of the same name.
Achenhew, for *achadh-eó*—the field of the yew. Cf. Joyce, I., p. 492.
Levencorrach, for *leth-pheighinn corrach*—the steep half-penny land.
Bennan, for *beannan*—the little hill.
Pladda, old forms *Pladow*, *Plada*.
(Seven or eight of the Western Isles are called Fladda respectively, the Icelandic island-name Flatey, flat island; Pladda is a Gaelic variant of Fladda with *f* de-aspirated to *p*.—Ed.)]

V.

GAELIC ORTHOGRAPHY.[1]

Gentlemen,—The importance of a correct organic orthography in connection with the study of language can scarcely be overestimated. Sounds are the elements or materials out of which all languages are constructed. Hence an accurate scientific acquaintance with the laws of sound is, before all things, essential in the study of language. This is, to quote Professor Windisch's words, "the A, B, C of philology and of all grammar." But letters are the signs of sounds, and words are made up of letters. An accurate orthography, therefore, means the writing of words so as to correctly represent the sounds and the changes which those sounds have undergone in accordance with the phonetic laws of the language to which they belong. The spelling of a word may, indeed, represent with sufficient accuracy the sound of a word and yet be historically incorrect, and, therefore, entirely misleading in regard to its etymology and affinities. As examples, the Gael. adj. *deagh* (good) is also spelled *deadh* in the dictionaries, this being, indeed, the more frequent spelling. The ancient form *deg*, however, with its comparative *dech* (better), apparently cognate with Lat. *decus*, shows that *deagh* and not *deadh* is the correct orthography. *Fleadh* (a banquet, a feast) is also spelled *fleagh*, but, in this case, the Welsh *gwledd* shows that *dh*, not *gh*, is the correct termination. *Stagh* (a stay, a rope in the rigging of a ship) is also spelled *stadh*, this being, indeed, the only spelling in the High. Soc. and Armstrong's Dictionaries; and yet the Ice., Dan., and Sw. *stag* (a stay, the rope from the mast to the stem), from which, clearly, the Gaelic word has been borrowed, shows that *stagh* is the correct form. *Tuagh* (an axe) is spelled also *tuadh*, but the old Gael. *tuag* shows that *tuagh* is the correct modern spelling. *Staighre* (stair) is spelled *staidhir* and *staidhre* in the dictionaries, which do not give the form *staighre* at all, although A. S. *staeger*, Dut. *steiger*, from the root *stigh* (to ascend), show that *staighre* or *staighir* is the correct spelling, unless we regard this word, evidently a loan-word, as borrowed from Eng. *stair*, with *dh* inserted to make it dissyllabic. *Agh* (luck, prosperity) is spelled also *àdh* in the dictionaries. The old Gaelic *ág* shows that the correct spelling is *ágh*.

In these words, and others that might be added, the double forms have arisen from *d* and *g* when aspirated, being pronounced in precisely the same way. The pronunciation is, therefore, as

[1] Delivered circ. 1884.

accurately represented by *deadh*, *fleagh*, *stadh*, *tuadh*, *staidhir* or *staidhre*, and *ádh*, as by *deagh*, *fleadh*, *stagh*, *tuagh*, *staighir* or *staighre*, and *ágh*; nevertheless, the second series alone are the historically correct forms: the first series are incorrect—they are the result of careless spelling, and should be removed from the dictionaries or else marked as inaccurate forms. This purging of our dictionaries by removing from them or stamping as spurious all forms which are the fruit either of careless orthography or of arbitrary changes made in spelling words in violation of the phonetic laws of the language, would be an important service to Gaelic orthography.

An accurate orthography, therefore, seeks to accomplish two purposes:—.

1. It seeks, first, to represent correctly the sounds of words.

2. And, secondly, to represent those sounds, as far as possible, by letters which serve to indicate the origin and history of words.

This is what is meant by an organic orthography, such as our own, as distinguished from a mere phonetic orthography, like the Mankish, which, although it may, sometimes, more faithfully represent the sounds of a language, has the effect of dissociating its forms from their parentage and their affinities.

On the importance of an organic orthography in connection with the study of ancient Gaelic, a knowledge of which is absolutely necessary to carry on successfully the study of the etymology and grammatical structure of Gaelic, Schleicher remarked, many years ago, "that an organic orthography is, above all things, necessary to enable us to get a right knowledge of Old Irish." More recently, Dr Stokes has said:—"The greatest service which could now be rendered to Celtic philology, would be for some competent paleographer (say Mr Bradshaw) to collate with the original texts Prof. Zimmer's Glossæ Hibernicæ, the facsimiles issued by the Royal Irish Academy, Mr Skene's Four Ancient Books of Wales, and the Liber Landavensis, and to publish the results of this coliation."[1]

Now, if perfect accuracy in the transcription of manuscripts be so important, is it not, likewise, important to save our language from the wholesale process of corruption to which it has long been, and unfortunately is still, subjected through orthographical changes which are the result of either carelessness in writing or ignorance "of its natural and necessary phonetic laws?" As bearing upon this matter, it will be interesting to quote the severe terms in which Zeuss condemns the well-known orthographical rule of "Leathan ri leathan and caol ri caol," which has done so much to corrupt our language, by introducing vowels so frequently into places where neither by original possession nor by the laws of vowel-change, they have any right to appear. He speaks of it as

[1] Rev. Celt. V. 259 (year 1882).

the famous rule of the modern language, both Irish and Scottish, by which the orthography has been corrupted to a degree which makes a stranger or one who has regard for pure spelling shudder. And yet this rule has so fixed itself in our language that I do not see how it could be dispensed with, especially in those cases in which the consonant intervening between the vowels of adjacent syllables is an unaspirated dental or palatal, or a combination of liquid and dental or palatal.

I shall, probably, best succeed in showing the importance of an accurate organic orthography in relation to the study of Gaelic by giving illustrations of the evil effects of an inaccurate orthography (I.) on the study of etymology, and (II.) on the study of the grammatical structure of Gaelic.

I. Etymology :—

I shall take some familiar words, and, first, words which have been changed in their first syllables.

Aobhar (cause) I have seen connected with Latin *opera* (work) from which Gaelic *obair* is borrowed. Now, *aobhar* is a very modern spelling for *adhbhar*, the form regularly in use in the first edition of the Gaelic New Testament, and in the early editions of the metrical Psalms. It represents with sufficient accuracy the pronunciation of the word, the first syllable, *adh*, being still pronounced in the same way as *ao* in many Gaelic words, such as *adhart* (progress), *adhart* (bolster), *adhartan* (bolster, a little bolster), *adharc* (a horn), *adhaltras* (adultery), and *adhastar* (a halter). *Adhbhar* is the regular modern form of Old Gaelic *adbar*, derived from the rood *ber*, cognate with Lat. *fero*, and the prefix *ad* for *aith* (Z. 867), cognate with Skr. *ati*, Zend *aiti* (excessive), Gr. *eti* (moreover, further), Lat. *et* (and, also), *at* in *atavas* (an ancestor).[1] The spelling *aobhar* was introduced into the 1796 ed. of the New Testament Scriptures; but *adhbhar* is found in Stewart's Grammar, and is given in the dictionaries as an alternate form.

Adhastar (halter), just referred to, is spelled also *aghastar* in the dictionaries, in which it is explained as *aghidh-stiuir*, from *aghaidh* (face) and *stiuir* (helm, rudder, guide). The ancient form *adhastar*, compared with Welsh *eddestr*, *eddestl*, a steed, shows that the spelling with *g* is erroneous.

Aoradh, introduced into the New Testament of 1796 for *adhradh*, which is the regular form, I have seen connected with Lat. *oro* (I pray). These words are certainly connected, for *adhradh* is the modern form of *adrad*, a loan-word from *adoratio*, which shows that the comparison of *aor* with *or* of *oro* is erroneous and misleading.

[1] The prefix *aith*, *ath* is now recognised as allied to Lat. *at* only, not to *et*. In *aobhar* the *adh* is *ad*, Lat. *ad*, Eng. *at*.

Aeghaire (*Aeghair*) a shepherd, or (as it would now be spelled in most parts of the Highlands) *aoghaire* (*aoghair*) is written in the dictionaries *aodhair* and *aodhaire*, with *d* for *g*, *aoghair* or *aoghaire*, although the correct form as shown by the older form *aegaire*, being entirely omitted. The importance of retaining the correct orthography is shown by Dr Stokes' interesting analysis of this word : *aegaire* = *ae-gaire*, of which *ae* (oi) is *oi* (a sheep), cognate with Lat. *ovis* (*v* being dropped in Gaelic), and *gaire* cognate with Gr. *a-geiro* (to bring or gather together), N.H.G. *kehren* (to turn).

Adhbronn (ankle) is written *aobran*, *aobrann*, *aobrunn* in the dictionaries ; but the ancient form *adbrond* shows that *adhbronn*, or *adhbrann*, with *o* assimilated to *a* and *d* to *n*, is the correct spelling, although not found in any of our dictionaries. The first syllable, *ad*, of *adbrond* has been connected by Dr Stokes with Gr. *pous*, *podos*, Lat. *pes*, *ped-is*, A.S. *fot*, Eng. foot, from root *pad* (to go), *p* being dropped in Gaelic ; the second part being the same as Gaelic *brù*, *bronn*. The comparison, however, is doubtful.

Abhainn is really the acc. of *abhann*, modern form of *aband* or *abann* (river), but is now used in the nominative, in the same way in which in many other fem. nouns the acc. has become, in the modern language, the nominative. Cf. *cloinn*, *loinn*, *roinn*, &c. In the 1767 edition of the New Testament, this word is always written with *m* for *b*, no doubt from a supposed connection with Lat. *amnis*, a supposition which may be correct, if we regard *amnis* as standing for *abnis*. In the first edition of the Old Testament Scriptures, the old spelling with *b* was restored, and in the fourth part translated by Dr John Smith, the correct form of the nominative is used. The spelling with *m* was, however, introduced into subsequent editions, and has long prevailed, the older and more accurate form being now seldom used. It may, however, regain its place. The Brit. form of the word is *afon*, with *f* for *b* as in *afal* (apple) = Gael. *abhall* from *aball*, and *Hafren* (Severn) = Lat. *Sabrina*.

Bheil for bhfeil.

Bheil was introduced into the first edition of the Gaelic New Testament instead of the Irish form *bhfuil* previously used in Scottish Gaelic publications. *Bhfuil* is the eclipsed form of the substantive verb *fuil*, which is the modern form of *fil*, used in the ancient language only in the 3rd person singular. *Feil* is another form of the same verb, its eclipsed form being *bhfeil*. The one form *(bhfuil)* is used in Irish Gaelic, and the other form *(bhfeil)* in Scottish Gaelic.

But I must here briefly explain the nature and cause of Eclipsis, which affects Irish Gaelic regularly, and Scottish Gaelic to a greater extent than many suppose.

When a word terminates, or, more correctly, when a word terminated originally with *n*, that letter is carried forward or transported to the beginning of the next word, where it either modifies, or is itself modified by, the initial letter of the following word. In the ancient language, the nasal disappeared before the tenues consonants *(c, p, t)*, and *s, f*, was assimilated to the liquids *(l, m, n, r)* with which it frequently also coalesced, and was preserved before the medials and vowels. The same thing occurs in Mod. Irish, with this exception that where *n* disappeared in the ancient language, it, likewise, disappears in the modern language; but, in addition, the tenues and *f* are eclipsed by their respective medial sounds, *i.e.*, *c* becomes in pronunciation g, *p* b, *t* becomes d, and *f* becomes v (written *bh*). These changes are expressed by writing *g* immediately before *c (ar gclann)*, *b* before *p (ar bpeacadh)*, *d* before *t (ar dteach)*, and *bh* before *f (ar bhfearann)*, and the effect is that *c, p, t* and *f* are silent in pronunciation. Hence these consonants are said to be eclipsed by *g, b, d*, and *bh*, respectively.

In the modern language, as in the ancient, the nasal is assimilated to the liquids, with which it frequently coalesces. Hence *conleith* (with half) becomes *colleith* by assimilation, and *co leith* by coalescing, and in the modern language *gu leith*. *In mach* (out) becomes *immuch* by assimilation, *imach* by coalescing, and, hence, in the modern language, *amach* or *a mach*. *In nocht* (to night) becomes by coalescing *inocht*, and, therefore, in modern Gaelic, *a nocht*. *Con robh* by assimilation becomes *corrobh* and by coalescing *corobh*, in the modern language *go robh*.

Before the medials and vowels, the nasal is preserved in the modern as in the ancient language. Therefore, "seven cows" is "seachd mbá," pronounced *seachd má*, "the swords of the heroes" is "*claidhean na ngaisgeach*," "the children of men" is "*clann na ndaoine*," "our father" is "*ar n-athair*," and "your servants" is "*bhur n-óglaich*."

The rules above stated apply more extensively, as I have said, to Scottish Gaelic than many are aware of; and that they did, at one time, apply more than they do now is proved by the Dean of Lismore's Manuscript, which was written phonetically in the heart of the Scottish Highlands, and in which eclipsed forms abound. This is also proved by the numerous relics of Eclipsis which exist in the living language, and by its lingering still among the people where the language has been least affected by the various influences which are rapidly reducing it into a state of complete phonetic disintegration. Among the relics of Eclipsis still in regular use in our living language, there are such phrases as *a stigh, a steach, a stir*, and also in *bheil, ma* in *gu ma*, and *márach*,

the true character of which as eclipsed forms is concealed by the present orthography.

A stigh, *a steach*, and *a stír* are regular examples of the suppression of final *n* before *s* and *t*. *A stigh* = Old Gaelic, *in-sin-tigh* (in the house), *in* being the prep., now *an*; *sin*, the article in the dat., with *s* preserved because the prep. ends with a consonant (*n*), and *tigh* (better *taigh*) is the dat. of the noun *teach*, modern form of Old Gaelic *tech* = *teg* (the *g* of *teg* becoming *ch* because vowel-flanked). *Teg* is from the root *teg* (cf. Lat. *tego*) = Indo-Europ. root *stag* or *stak*. In *in-sin-tech*, *n* of the prep. disappears before *s* of the article *sin*, and *tech* being a neuter noun, the article before it ends with a nasal, which disappears before *t*. Hence *in-sin-tigh* becomes *i-si-tigh*, and, by dropping the *i* of the article, *istigh*, in Modern Gaelic *astigh* or *a stigh*. In the same way, *a steach* = Old Gael. *in-sin-tech* (*tech* being the acc. governed by *in* after a verb of motion) = *i-si-tech* = *istech* = *asteach* or *a steach*. *A stír* = *in-sin-tír* (a neut. *i*-stem) = *i-si-tír* = *i-s-tír* = *istír* = mod. *astír* or *a stír*.

The substitution of *feil* for *fuil* was an improvement in Scottish orthography, as the diphthong *ei* represents the pronunciation more correctly than *ui*; but the spelling *bheil*, although representing the sound correctly, is entirely misleading as to the origin, history, and real character of the form. This has led to its being compared with Gr. *pelomai*, with which, of course, it can have no connection whatever, for *feil* is a derivative from the root *vel* (to choose), and is, therefore, cognate with Lat. *velle*, Eng. *will*. Instead, therefore, of writing *bheil*, it would be better to write *bhfeil*, to the correct reading of which one would soon become accustomed.

The true character of *a márach* (so written in the 1767 edition of the Gaelic New Testament, but *a máireach* in subsequent editions) is, likewise, concealed by its present orthography. It has, therefore, been compared with Eng. *morrow*, a doublet of *morn*, from older *morwen* cognate with Germ. *morgen*. But *a márach* is for *a mbárach* = *am-bárach*, the prep. *an* (*am*, before a labial) and *barach* = W. *boreu*. *Marach* and *barach* are not, therefore, sister-forms, like *mrecht* and *brecht* (speckled), *mlicht* and *blicht* (milk), *mrath* and *brath* (betrayal), and *mraich* and *braich* (malt), *mruig* and *bruig* (district), &c.[1]

[1] Stokes gives the Celtic stem *bārego* as the ultimate of *màireach*. It was usual once to connect Eng. *morrow* (root *mrg* or *mrgh*) with (*màireach*, and, though Dr Cameron, Dr Stokes, and Prof. Zimmer are against it, yet it seems possible to show connection. The Celtic root was possibly *mrg*, where the *r* was long vowel *r*, a vowel which developes generally into *rā*; yet consider *dàir* from *dhr* (*r* long) allied to Greek *thrōsko*, leap, and *fàireag*, from *vr*, allied to Lat. *varus*, *varix*, Eng. *varicose*.—Ed.

Ma in *gu ma* is, likewise, an eclipsed form. It is for *mba* or *mbadh*. *Gu ma* is, therefore, the conditional mood of the substantive verb, and might with advantage be written *gu m-badh* in Scottish as well as in Irish Gaelic. *Chugad* = O.G. *cucut* = *co* + *co* + *tu* became *hugad*, and (substituting *th* for *h*) *thugad*.

Secondly, I shall give some examples of injurious internal changes on words.

The infinitive of the verb *criathraim* (I sift) is written *criaradh* in Luke xxiii. 31 in the first and all subsequent editions of the New Testament, while in Amos ix. 9 the future indic. is written *criathraidh mi* (I shall sift). The verb is a denom. from *criathar* (a sieve), stem *creitron* (Stokes), cognate to Lat. *cribrum*.

Fiadhnais for *fiadhnaise* (witness), a neut. *ia*-stem, has, like many other trisyllabic words accented on the first syllable, lost its final *e*. The ancient form of this word is *fiadnisse* (Z. 32, &c.), from the prep. *fiad* (before), which Zeuss refers to the root *vid* (to see). It is, therefore, connected etymologically as well as in meaning with Eng. *witness*. This, however, could not be ascertained from its form in any Scottish edition of the Gaelic Scriptures. In the first edition of the New Testament it is written *fia'nais* or *fia'nuis*, with an apostrophe to mark the dropping of *dh*. In subsequent editions, the mark of elision was omitted and the word assumed the form *fianais* or *fianuis*, in which it is now written. Of course the reason why *dh* was dropped was that the *d* became silent through aspiration. But, no doubt, for a similar reason, the aspirated *t* of *cruithneachd* (wheat) was dropped in the ed. of 1767 (see Math. iii. 12; xiii. 25, &c.), and then in the next edition (1796) the mark of elision was omitted, as in the case of *fiadhnais*; but in subsequent editions (ed. 1826) *th* was restored, and it is still retained. So much for consistency!

Bhios, bidh.

Fiadhnais has been despoiled of an organic *d*; but the forms *bhios, bidh*, of the substantive verb, have been dealt with quite differently. They have had an inorganic *t* (aspirated) thrust into them, for the purpose, no doubt, of separating between the adjacent vowels in the dissyllabic forms of this verb. In recent editions of the Gaelic Scriptures, the lengthened forms *bhitheas, bithidh*, have to a great extent supplanted the older forms, which the editors have regarded as abbreviations of the forms with *th*! They even sometimes mark these forms as abbreviations (cf. Met. Ps. xxxvii. 20, in 1880 ed. *bi'dh*; *ibid* xxxii. 11, *bi'bh*), thinking, no doubt, that *th* is organic. Cf. Report of Comm. on Gaelic Scriptures. The ancient forms were *bhias, bidh*. Cf. Zeuss.

Oisg (a ewe) is also written *óithisg* in the dictionaries, with *th* inserted to make the word dissyllabic, although, correctly, it is a monosyllable derived from *oi* (sheep) and *seasg* (barren),

Uathbhas (dread, horror, terror), in ancient Gaelic *uathbás* from *uath* (terrible; terror), the same word as *fuath* (a spectre, apparition, ghost), and *bás* (death), was written in the edition of 1767 (Acts iii. 10) *ua'bhas*, 1767 *uathbhas* in Luke iv. 36, with an apostrophe to indicate the suppression of *th*. In the ed. of 1796, *ua'bhas* became *uamhas*, the form still used in the Gaelic Scriptures. In the dictionaries, to be sure, we have the organic form *uathbhas*; but, under it, we are referred to *uamhas*, which was, no doubt, considered the more accurate form, as the definitions are given under it. Armstrong gives us also *uabhas*, although he, likewise, gives a preference to *uamhas*, which was, probably, regarded as connected with *uamhan* (dread), quite different although allied in meaning.

I have elsewhere referred to *ullaich* (prepare) and to the changes which it has undergone, which have left us, in this last form of the word, very slender data from which to infer its origin. But we know that *ullaich* is for *ullmhaich*, which is a shorter form of *ullamhaich*, a derivative from the adjective *ullamh* (ready, prepared). *Ullamh*, again, is for *urlamh*, from which it is derived by the assimilation of *r* to *l*, and *urlamh* is just another form of *erlamh*, the old Gaelic *erlam* (ready, prepared) formed by the prefix *er* = *ar* (our modern *air*) from *lam*, not *lám* (hand = Lat. *plama*), but a derivative from the root *las*[1] = Skr. *lash* (to desire), with which Lat. *lascious* and Eng. *lust* are connected, and from which is derived the modern Gaelic word *comhairle* (counsel). In tracing the origin of this word, the step from *ullaich* to *ullmhaich* or *ullamhaich* is a very important one, and it is furnished by the living language, independent of other evidence; for *ullamhaich* is the form still in use in some parts of the country. When, therefore, we have two forms of the same word in use in the living language, it is surely a sound orthographical rule that the older and more organic form should not be expelled from the classical writings of the language, to make way for a more recent and weaker form.[2] But in the case of *ulluchadh* and many similiar words, this rule has been entirely disregarded, as may be seen by comparing *d-ullmhughadh* (John xiv. 2, Bedel's Ed.), *dh' ull'uchadh* (ibid, Ed. 1767), *dh' ulluchadh* (ibid, Ed. 1796), *dh' ulluchadh* (ibid, 1826), *dh' u'luchadh* (ibid, Ed. 1880), *ullachadh* (Rev. xxi. 2,

[1] This has been the usual derivation given from Zeuss downwards. Now, however, Dr Stokes in his *Urkeltische Sprachschatz* says the root is that of *làmh*, hand; and rightly, too.—Ed.

[2] Hence *cos*, *bos*, are preferable to *cas*, *bas*.

Ed. 1880). It is interesting also to compare such words as *cuimhnich*, *cómhnadh*, *cómhnaidh*, *cómhradh*, in which *mh*, although silent in the pronunciation, at anyrate in many parts of the country, has been invariably retained in the written language.

Imtheachd is the regular mod. form of O. Gael. *immthecht* = *imm-thecht*, formed from *techt* (going) infinitive of *tiagaim* (I go) and *imm* = *imb* cognate with Gr. *amphi*, Lat. *amb-*. In the 1767 ed., *imtheacht* occurs in Math. ii. 13, and other places; but in several other places the *th* is omitted, and its place supplied by an apostrophe. In subsequent editions *imeachd*, without any mark of elision, became the regular form. This spelling, no doubt, correctly represents the pronunciation, but so would likewise *imtheacht*, and it would, besides, tell its own history.

Goirthear (is called), 3rd sing. pres. ind. pass. of the verb *goir* = *gair* from the root *gar* (to speak), whence Gr. *gērus* (speech), occurs in 1767 ed. in Math. i. 16, xxvii. 17, 22, and other places; but in Acts xiii. 1, Rom. vii. 3, ix. 26, and other places, it is written *goir'ear* with *th* dropped out and its place supplied by an apostrophe. In subsequent editions, we have simply *goirear*, without any mark of elision. This *t* (aspirated), which corresponds to *t* in the Latin termination, *itur* (of the 3rd sing. pres. ind. pass. 3rd conj.), has been similarly dropped from all mod. Gaelic verbs, and thus a most interesting and important mark of affinity between the Gaelic and Latin verb has been very unnecessarily removed from our more recent orthography.

In 1st Chronicles xiii. 7, nearly all the editions of the Gaelic Scriptures have *nomha* instead of *nodha* (new), which is another form of *nuadha* = O. Gael. *núide* (new), Z. 794. *D* therefore and not *m* is the organic letter.

The words *Gáidheal* and *Gáidhlig* are also written in the dictionaries, *Gael* and *Gaelig* (with *dh* suppressed). It was probably these forms, and, perhaps, his not knowing the ancient forms, *Goidel*, *Goidelc* (?) that led the author of a very interesting commentary on Galatians, recently published, to connect etymologically *Golatae*, *Keltae*, *Galli*, *Gaeldachd*. The name of Galatians, looked at from an etymological standpoint, is not allied to Gael, for, if we attach any value to the laws of sound, which are the basis of scientific etymology, these words could not have had a common origin, nor can they be connected with *geal* (white). *Galatae*, as every student of Zeuss' Gramm. Celtica must know, is derived regularly from the root *gal*, which appears in many Gaelic words, such as *iorghal* (strife, contest, battle), *díoghail* and *díoghaltas* (vengeance), *fionghal* (murder of a kinsman), *conghal* (conflict, bravery), *toghal* (destruction), and *gail* (slaughter, valour), Old Gael. *gal* (valour). The *Galatae* were,

therefore, the warlike men. *Goidel*, W. *Gwyddel*, is cognate, according to Siegfried quoted by Stokes, with Lat. *haedus*, from root *ghid* (to seize, get), whence Lat. *praeda* for *praehed-a*, from which comes our Gaelic *spréidh* (cattle), a curious connection, if real.[1] At anyrate, *Goidel* has no connection etymologically with *Galatae*. *Galli* (*Gaul* is a Frenchified form) seems connected with the Brit. *gallu* (power, ability), so that the *Galli* were the strong or powerful people. Of Celtae, which cannot have any connection etymologically with either *Galatae*, *Goidel*, or *Galli*, various explanations have been given. Gluck has referred it to the root of Latin *celsus*, *excello*, and O'Beirne Crowe to the root of Lat. *celo* (I conceal), to which belongs the Gaelic word *celt*, from which *kilt* has been derived. If we accept the former explanation, the *Celtae* were the excellent, the superior people; if we accept the latter, they were the kilted people. Professor Rhys has lately suggested that *Celtae* is probably connected with the Old Norse *hildr* (war, battle), which would make it synonymous with *Galatae*. *Geal* (fair, white), is from the root *ghar* = *ghal* (bright, shining), and is cognate with Gr. *chalkos*. We thus see that these words, however near some of them may approach to others in meaning, have really no etymological connection.

Thirdly, I shall give some examples of changes made upon the terminations of words, which have the effect of obscuring their etymology, without having more faithfully represented their pronunciation.

Caoi (lamentation) is usually written *caoidh*, with an inorganic terminal *dh*. In Old Gaelic it is *coi* and *cai*, which became *caoi* or *caei* quite regularly in Mod. Gaelic (cf. Bed. Bib. Rev. xviii. 11, Met. Ps. cii. 5, Ed. 1738). In the 1767 ed. of the Gael. New Testament, we find this word written *caoi* in Math. ii. 18 and Jam. iv. 9, and *caoidh* in Rev. xviii. 11. The eds. of 1796 and 1813 have *caoi* in the first two places, and *caoidh* in the last. In the first ed. of the Old Testament Scriptures and in the 1826 ed. of the Old and New Testaments, *caoidh* is the only spelling.

[1] The Scottish Gaelic, phonetically decayed though it be, and far from the literary centre of old Gaelic life, has yet preserved the name Gàidheal in greater purity than either early or modern Irish. About 1190, the Irish form of the word was Góedel, the exact progenitor of the present Irish Gaoidheal. Giraldus gives the spelling Gaideli, and there are many indications that Gáidel is the best O. Irish form. The Scottish Gaelic Gàidheal points to an original Gádel and a root *gād*, which may possibly be the Aryan root *ghādh*, whence Eng. *good*; the Gaels being thus the "Good folk." One is, therefore, glad to see the correct form of the old word used by such a scholar as Standish H. O'Grady, who calls his recent work "Silva Gadelica." It is hoped Goidelic will soon disappear, as well as the other monstrosity imposed on ethnological science in the word Brythonic, which M. Loth has happily replaced by Brittonic (Welsh, Cornish, and Breton languages and peoples).—Ed.

The importance of retaining the spelling *caoi*, which like *saoi* and *daoi* correctly represents the pronunciation, is shown by Skr. *cvas*, Lat. *queror* for *quesor*, of which *cai*, not *gearan* as Professor Blackie (Lang. and Lit. of the Scott. Highs. p. 50)[1] supposed, is the Gaelic representative.

Dia (day), in the adverbal phrase *an diu* (to-day), is written *diugh* in all editions of the Gaelic Scriptures. As *diu* is the dat. of *die* or *dia* (day), from the same root *div* (to shine) as *Dia* (God), the *g* (aspirated) must be an inorganic letter, added probably to distinguish the *iu* of *diu*, which is short, from the same combination in *fiú*, *cliú*, *diú* (refuse), in which it is long. This distinction, however, is sufficiently indicated by the accentuation. In the ancient language, *an diu* is always written *in diu*, without a consonant termination.

Coinne (meeting) is written *coinneamh* in all the editions of the Gaelic Scriptures. It is *coinne* in Bed. Bible and in the early editions of the Scott. Metrical Psalms (cf. Ps. 40-9, Ed. 1738).

Timne or *tiomna* (testament) is written *tiomna* in Bed. Bib. (Heb. 9, 16, 17, 20), but *tiomnadh* in all the editions of the Scottish New Testament, thus changing it, so far as orthography could do so, from an *ia* into a *u*- stem. The ancient form was *timne* or *timna*, a neut. *ia*-stem, formed by the prefix *tim-* = *do-imm*, from.

Fuine (baking) is *fuineadh* in Jer. vi. 18 in all editions. The infinitive or verbal noun is *fuine*, an *ia*-stem, like *suidhe*, &c. In Luke xiv. 9, in the edition of 1796, *suidhe*, the correct form, was substituted, and it has been retained in subsequent editions.

Bhi is the usual spelling of the infin. of the subst. verb. In Stewart's Grammar (p. 174), however, we find *bhith*, with final *th*. The importance of preserving *t*, which is organic, is shown, not only by the ancient form *buith* (= *buti*), but also by its cognates, Skr. *bhût-is*, Ch.-Slav. *byti*, Lith. *bûti* (to be).

Comharra or *Comhartha* (a sign) is spelled in a great variety of ways. In one edition of the Gaelic Scriptures, the 8vo edition at present sold by the National Bible Society, I have detected about half-a-dozen different spellings of the nominative case of this word. The ancient form is *comarde*, which by assimilation of *d* to *r* and of *e* to *a*, gives *comharra*, and which by aspirating the *d* and provecting it into *t* gives also *comhartha*. Both these forms may be regarded as correct, but I prefer the first. The forms with a single *r* and those ending in *adh* are clearly erroneous.

[1] Indeed, all the words given by Professor Blackie to show Lat. *c* becomes, in some cases, *g* may be regarded as erroneous, including *gabh* and *capio*, *gabhar* and *caper*.

In the same way the rules stated above as applicable to *n* in the middle of a word apply to it likewise as an original termination. In the latter case those rules may be briefly expressed as follows :—

1. When a word which originally terminated with *n* is followed by a word beginning with *s*, *f*, or a tenuis (*c*, *p*, or *t*), the nasal is dropped ; or, more briefly, *n*-auslaut is dropped before *s*, *f*, and the tenues.

2. When a word which originally terminated with *n* is followed by a word beginning with a liquid (*l*, *m*, *n*, or *r*), the nasal is assimilated to the liquid, with which it frequently coalesces.

3. When a word which originally terminated with *n* is followed by a word beginning with a medial (*b*, *d*, or *g*), or with a vowel, the nasal is preserved, but is transported or carried over to the following word, and prefixed to its initial letter. Before *b* the *n* becomes *m*.

These rules are regularly observed in Old and Middle Gaelic.

I shall here give a list of the forms which terminated originally wfth *n*, and to which, therefore, the above rules are applicable :—

1. The article in the nom. sing. neuter, and in the acc. sing. and gen. plur. of the three genders.

2. The *a*-stems in the same cases. Also, in the same cases, other neuter stems, which follow the analogy of the neuter *a* stems, as *tech* (house), *leth* (half), *muir* (sea).

3. Generally, the acc. sing. of all masc. and fem. nouns, and the gen. plur. of all nouns.

4. The numeral *da* in the nom. dual neuter, and in the dat. plur. of the three genders.

5. The poss. pronouns *ar*, *arn* (our), *far*, *farn* (yours), and *a*, *an* (their).

6. The prepositions *con* (with), *in* (in), *iar*, *iarn* (after), and *re*, *ren* (before).

7. The numerals *secht* (seven), *ocht* (eight), *noi* (nine), and *deich* (ten).

8. The relative pronoun *a*, *an* (their).

9. The infixed pronouns *a*, *da* (him, *eum*) and *s* (her, *eam* ; them, *eos*).

By comparing these forms with their related forms in other languages, we ascertain that they terminated originally with *n*. For example, when we compare *secht* with Skr. *saptan*, Zend *haptan*, Lat. *septem* and Goth. *sibun* ; *ocht* with Skr. *ashtan*, and Zend *astan* ; *noi* with Skr. *navan*, Zend *navan*, Lat. *novem*, and Goth. *niun* ; and *deich* with Skr. *daçan*, Zend *daçan*, Lat. *decem*, Goth. *taihun*, and Old High. Germ. *zehan*, and when we find in Old

far as they affect the terminations of words, have been dealt with in a strictly scientific manner, by Professor Windisch in his treatise on the laws of Auslaut in Irish.

I shall make a few remarks on Accentuation, which forms a very important department of Gaelic orthography.

The purpose served by accentuation in Gaelic is not to distinguish between words of different meaning, but which have come to be written in the same way, but to distinguish between long and short vowels. It often happens that, in serving the latter purpose, accents serve, likewise, the former; but their primary and proper purpose must be always kept in view. As a certain mark (*a* or *o*) indicates a certain vowel sound, so an accent placed over that mark indicates the lengthening of that sound; and as the vowels are modified according to certain laws, which perform a most important part in Gaelic etymology, it is of the utmost consequence that these modifications should be carefully indicated by the signs adopted for that purpose. In Old Gaelic, the lengthening of the vowels was indicated either by an acute accent placed over them or by writing them double. Sometimes both accent and duplication was used. In writing Scottish Gaelic, the grave accent has been used instead of the acute, a change the awkwardness of which is specially felt in comparing old and modern forms. The substitution of the acute accent for the grave would be a very decided improvement.

VI.

AUSLAUT *N* IN GAELIC.

It is not necessary to inform the members of a University Celtic Society[1] that the Gaelic language, apart from its valuable literary treasures, of which only a very small portion has yet been given to the world, is well deserving of being studied for its own sake, and for the sake of the light which its forms and grammatical structure throw upon the study of other languages to which it is related. But the study of Gaelic, like the study of everything else, in order to be really fruitful, must be accurate and thorough. It is not sufficient that one should be able to read and understand the language correctly, and have some acquaintance with its vocabulary and literature; it is necessary to know also the laws of sound which have shaped its words into their present forms, and the laws of thought which explain the structure of its sentences. It is this knowledge which imparts its peculiar charm to the study of Gaelic, and which renders it as truly as the study of Latin or Greek, of English or German, a valuable mental discipline.

A few examples of very common expressions will illustrate this statement :—

"Am bheil fear-an-tighe a stigh an diu?" "Cha 'n 'eil; chaidh e a mach do 'n achadh mu sheachd uairean, agus tha e a nis air bhith a muigh an sin mu uair gu leth; ach bidh e air 'ais an so a ris an ùine ghoirid. Nach tig thu a steach gus an till e?" "Cha téid an tràth-s', gu robh math agad; ach ma bhios mi a làthair, agus nach tig ni sam bith san rathad, thig mi a nall a màrach a chum as gu 'm faic mi e, agus gu 'n innis mi dha an naigheachd ùr so a fhuair mi gu bheil ar n-uachdaran òg air gealltain, a reir gnàtha nan daoine ainmeil sin gu léir o'n d' thainig e, do thaobh an seann luchd muinntir, gu'n tabhair e dhomh, a nasgaidh am fad as beò mi, tigh freagarrach a chum còmhnuidh a ghabhail ann agus deich acraichean fearainn." "Is ann leam, ma seadh, a's éibhinn sin a chluinntin, agus gu ma fad a mheallas tu do thigh is t' fhearann."

These sentences are quite simple, and there is a way in which they may be very easily parsed and construed. For example, it is easy to say that *am* is an interrogative particle, that *bheil* is the 3rd pers. sing. pres. tense, interrogative mood, of the verb *bi* (be),

[1] Edinburgh? This paper was also delivered before the Gaelic Society of Inverness on 22nd January, 1884.

agreeing with its nom. *fear-an-tighe*, a compound masc. noun of which the former term, *fear*, governs the latter, *tighe*, in the genitive, that *a stigh*, *an diu*, *a steach*, *a mach*, *a muigh*, *a nis*, *an so*, *an ùine ghoirid* (shortly), *an tràth-s'*, *a làthair*, *a nall*, *a nasgaidh*, &c., are adverbs, that *cha* and *cha 'n* are negative adverbs, that *mu* is a simple preposition governing *uairean*, that *seachd* is a numeral adjective agreeing with *uairean*, a fem. plural noun governed by *mu* in the dative, although *uairean* is an accusative, the case which *mu* really governs, that *gu*, *gu'm*, *a chum a's gu'n*, are conjunctions, and that *am màrach* and *seadh* are adverbs. In this way, which, I suspect, is the common way of parsing and construing Gaelic, the grammatical analysis of Gaelic sentences becomes a very easy matter. You have only to call one phrase an adverb and another phrase a conjunction, to set one form (*màrach*, for example) down as a simple noun, and another (*bheil* or *ma*, for example) as a simple verb, in order to get successfully over all difficulties of grammar and idiom.

A mode of study, however, which ignores or evades all the most essential and interesting questions relating to the forms and idioms of a language, can have no value as a mental discipline, nor will it satisfy any earnest student who wishes to know what the language, which he has made his special study, really is, and through what successive stages of growth and decay it has become what he finds it, in the mouths of the people or in its most trustworthy documents. Instead, therefore, of calling such phrases, for example, as *an diu*, *am màrach*, *a muigh*, *a mach*, *a stigh*, *a steach*, *an sin*, *an so*, *a làthair*, *am fad*, adverbs; or such phrases as *gu'n*, *a chum as gu'n*, conjunctions, and instead of calling *bheil* a simple verb (perhaps an aspirated form of a verb *beil*, which my friend, the editor of the last edition of Macintosh's Gaelic Proverbs, was not the first to introduce into Gaelic), or *màrach*, a simple noun, or *seadh* (it is) an adverb, we must subject every separate phrase to strict analysis, and make every word tell its history, and inform us how it has come to assume the form in which we find it. Unfortunately, however, our written language contains a great many words which, if closely interrogated in regard to their present forms, would have to disclose the curious fact that they have been forced into the unnatural forms in which we now meet with them, by authors and editors of Gaelic books—notably, of the Gaelic Scriptures—who had mistaken them for entirely different parts of speech.

Now, a strictly *verbatim* analysis of the above sentences would probably be regarded as an interesting exercise by those who intend to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with Gaelic; but I have no intention of occupying your time this evening

with examples of grammatical analysis. What I propose to do is of more importance, for I wish to call your attention to some phonetic laws, which satisfactorily explain many apparent—I say apparent, not real—anomalies in construction, with which one meets in examining the most ordinary expressions in the language. In fact, what I propose to do is to bring under your notice a chapter of historical Gaelic grammar, a knowledge of which is absolutely necessary in order to rightly understand the living language of our Highlands and Islands.

When I first decided to prepare this lecture, I felt somewhat at a loss for a proper title for it. At first, I thought of calling it a "Lecture upon the Eclipsis of Consonants in Gaelic and its influence upon our Scottish Dialect," a title which, had it been adopted, would probably startle those of you who may have read Mr Skene's "Note on the difference between Irish and Scotch Gaelic," published at the end of the "Dean of Lismore's Book," in which he states that "in pure Scotch Gaelic, Eclipsis is unknown, except in the case of S," a letter which, properly speaking, does not admit of eclipsis at all. The eclipsis of consonants, however, is only one result of the operation of more general phonetic laws, the laws applicable to a primitive nasal termination: and, therefore, I concluded that it would be more satisfactory to call your attention to the more general laws and their operation, than to restrict my lecture to the consideration of their influence upon the few consonants which admit of the phonetic change, known in Irish grammar as Eclipsis. The subject, therefore, of my lecture this evening is, "The Laws applicable to a primitive nasal termination, and their influence upon both Irish and Scottish Gaelic."

You are probably already acquainted with the phonetic law according to which *n* disappears in the middle of a word before *s*, *f*, and the tenues *c*, *p*, *t*. The following are familiar examples of the application of this law:—

N dropped before *s*: Exs., *mìos* (month) = O.G. *mìs* compared with Lat. *mensis* (month); *mias* (a dish) = Lat. *mensa* (a table, especially to eat on); *cìs* (tribute) = Lat. *census*.

N dropped before *f*; Exs., *ifrinn* (hell), older *ifirn* = Lat. *infernum*: *cubhus* (conscience) = *cubus* = *confus* = *con-vid-tu*; *coibhse* (confession) = Lat. *confessio*; *coibhneas* (relationship), *coibnes* (*con-ven-estu*).

N dropped before *c*: Exs., *còig* = *cóic* (cf. Lat. *quinque*): *leig* (permit), O.G., *leicim* (I permit); cf. Lat. *linquo*; *leac* (slab) = O.G. *lec* = Lat. *planca*.[1]

[1] This derivation would give *leug* not *leac*, which comes from an early Celtic *lekka*. This Stokes refers to a proto-Celtic *plk-nā*, allied in root to Lat. *planca*, Gr. *plax*. Yet the root may be that of Lat. *lapis*; a Celtic *lepka* or *lechka*; cf. *seachd* seven.—Ed.

Primitive *p* has not been preserved in the Celtic languages, and no example of a loan-word with *n* before *p* occurs to me.

N dropped before *t*: Exs., *ceud* (hundred) = O.G. *cét* (cf. Lat. *centum*); *deud* (tooth); O.G. *dét* (cf. Lat. *dens, dentis*); *carbad* (chariot) = O.G. *carpat* = Lat. *carpentum*.

Many other examples might be added, were it necessary, to show that, as a general rule, *n* is dropped in the middle of a word in Gaelic before *s*, *f*, and the tenues. Cf. Z. 42.

The explanation of this rule is to be found in the physical tendency to reduce the effort of articulation, which operates so powerfully in modifying all languages, and the effect of which we see in such recently borrowed words as *sacramaid*, from *sacrament*, *argamaid* from *argument*, and *Parlamaid* from *Parliament*, in which not only the nasal has been dropped, but also the medial or weaker sound *d* has been substituted for the stronger sound *t*.

We may also notice, in passing, that when *n* is dropped, the following consonant remains unaspirated, and that single *s* is preserved.[1]

The tendency to assimilate *n* to an immediately adjoining liquid, as in *collection* for *conlection*, *correction* for *conrection*, and *commutation* for *conmutation*, has its origin in the same striving after ease in articulation. Gaelic furnishes many examples of this assimilation, such as *colla* (gen. of *colainn*, flesh), for *colna*; *uille* (gen. of *uileann*, elbow), for *uilne*; *guaille* (gen. of *gualann*, shoulder), for *guailne*; *muillear* (miller) for *muilnear*, *muilinneoir*.

Before the medials *b*, *d*, *g*, and also before the vowels, *n* is preserved intact in Gaelic, except that before the labial *b* it often becomes *m*.

Having made these remarks in regard to the liquid *n*, I must call your attention to a peculiarity of the Celtic languages, viz., that the words in a sentence mutually influence each other, so that we find in certain circumstances the initial letter of a word modified by the termination of the immediately preceding word, and *vice versa*. Now these modifications or changes are not made arbitrarily, but in accordance with the regular phonetic laws of the language. For example, it is a regular law in Gaelic that a vowel-flanked consonant is aspirated; but this law applies with equal force to the initial consonant of a word, if the immediately preceding word terminated originally with a vowel. Hence the prepositions *air* (for, &c.; O.G. *ar* = Gaul. *are*), and *gun* (without = **cene*) are followed by aspiration, although they now terminate with consonants; and the pret. indic. act. (*bhuail*) is always aspirated, because *ro* or *do* is understood before it.

[1] Irish *mi* has lost *s* in the nominative.

In the same way the rules stated above as applicable to *n* in the middle of a word apply to it likewise as an original termination. In the latter case those rules may be briefly expressed as follows :—

1. When a word which originally terminated with *n* is followed by a word beginning with *s*, *f*, or a tenuis (*c*, *p*, or *t*), the nasal is dropped ; or, more briefly, *n*-auslaut is dropped before *s*, *f*, and the tenues.

2. When a word which originally terminated with *n* is followed by a word beginning with a liquid (*l*, *m*, *n*, or *r*), the nasal is assimilated to the liquid, with which it frequently coalesces.

3. When a word which originally terminated with *n* is followed by a word beginning with a medial (*b*, *d*, or *g*), or with a vowel, the nasal is preserved, but is transported or carried over to the following word, and prefixed to its initial letter. Before *b* the *n* becomes *m*.

These rules are regularly observed in Old and Middle Gaelic.

I shall here give a list of the forms which terminated originally wfth *n*, and to which, therefore, the above rules are applicable :—

1. The article in the nom. sing. neuter, and in the acc. sing. and gen. plur. of the three genders.

2. The *a*-stems in the same cases. Also, in the same cases, other neuter stems, which follow the analogy of the neuter *a* stems, as *tech* (house), *leth* (half), *muir* (sea).

3. Generally, the acc. sing. of all masc. and fem. nouns, and the gen. plur. of all nouns.

4. The numeral *da* in the nom. dual neuter, and in the dat. plur. of the three genders.

5. The poss. pronouns *ar*, *arn* (our), *far*, *farn* (yours), and *a*, *an* (their).

6. The prepositions *con* (with), *in* (in), *iar*, *iarn* (after), and *re*, *ren* (before).

7. The numerals *secht* (seven), *ocht* (eight), *noi* (nine), and *deich* (ten).

8. The relative pronoun *a*, *an* (their).

9. The infixed pronouns *a*, *da* (him, *eum*) and *s* (her, *eam* ; them, *eos*).

By comparing these forms with their related forms in other languages, we ascertain that they terminated originally with *n*. For example, when we compare *secht* with Skr. *saptan*, Zend *haptan*, Lat. *septem* and Goth. *sibun* ; *ocht* with Skr. *ashtan*, and Zend *astan* ; *noi* with Skr. *navan*, Zend *navan*, Lat. *novem*, and Goth. *niun* ; and *deich* with Skr. *daçan*, Zend *daçan*, Lat. *decem*, Goth. *taihun*, and Old High. Germ. *zehan*, and when we find in Old

Gaelic *secht mbliadan* (seven years) L.U. 100[1], 42; *secht ndaim* (seven oxen), Ir. Texte, 311; *secht ndabcha* (seven vats), *secht n-aidche* (seven nights), *secht n-éna* (seven vessels); *ocht nespoic dec* (eighteen bishops), *ocht mbiastai* (eight beasts), *imbragtib na nocht mbiast mbruthach* (in the throats of the eight fiery beasts), *ocht ngemma* (eight gems); *nói nimdada* (nine beds), *nói mbai* (nine cows), *nói mbliadna* (nine years), *nói gcairptui* (nine chariots); *deich neich* (ten horses), *deich mbai* (ten cows), we conclude that the *n* prefixed in these phrases to the nouns belonged originally to the numerals preceding them, and is, in fact, the primitive Indo-European *n* preserved in the Sanskrit forms *saptan*, *ashtan*, *navan*, and *daçan*.

I shall now give some examples of the application of the above rules, taken chiefly from the Irish hymns in the Liber Hymnorum and from "Lebor na huidhri," an Irish manuscript of the 12th century. I have written out a large number of examples, but to save time, I shall quote only a few of them.

Ist Rule: final *n* is dropped when the next word begins with *s*, *f*, or a tenuis (*c*, *p*, or *t*):—

1. *N* dropped before *s*: L.U. 36[1]-19, "isolse ocus isocraidecht" (in brightness and in beauty). Here *n* of prep. *in* = Mod. Gael. *an* is dropped before *s* of *solse* and *socraidecht*; P.H.[1] "hisochaide" (in company = h-in-sochaide).

2. *N* dropped before *f*: L.U. 27[2]-18, "acht itat ifoilse ocus ifrecnarcus doib" (but they are in brightness and in presence to them, *i.e.*, they are clearly visible and present to them). Here *n* in prep. *in* is dropped before *f* of *foilse* and *frecnarcus*. P.H. *ifrestul nanarchaingel* (in attendance of archangels). Here *i* of prep. is dropped before *f* of *frestul*.

3. *N* dropped before *c*: L.U. p. 34[1]-7, *hicruth* (in form) = *h-in-cruth*; P.H. "Crist icridiu cechduine" (Christ in the heart of every man). Here *icridiu* = *in cridiu*. P.H. *icéin* (afar) = *in céin*.

4. *N* dropped before *p*: P.H. "hipraiceptaib apstal" (in precepts of apostles), *hipraiceptaib* = *h-in-praiceptaib*; *iprimdorus* (in principal door) = *in primdorus*; *hipardus* (in paradise) = *h-in-pardus*.

5. *N* dropped before *t*: P.H. "itairchetlaib" (in predictions of prophets) = *in tairchetlaib*; "hitemraig" (in Ta·a) = "h-in-temraig;" "hitalmain" (in ground) = "h-in-talmain."[2]

[1] St Patrick's Hymn. See Scot. Celt. Rev. p. 49.

[2] "Hitirib nambeó" (in the lands of the living) = h-in-tirib nam beó L.U. 113[2]-40. Ir. Texte, 173-5, L.U. 27[2]-13, istir = "in-sin-tir.

2nd Rule: final *n* is assimilated unto, and frequently coalesces with, the initlal letter of the following word when that word begins with a liquid (*l*, *m*, *n*, *r*).

1. *N* assimilated to *l*: P.H. *illius* ("in breadth," or in fort) = "in lius;" L.U. 34[1]-27 "illo bratha" (in day of judgment) = "in lo bratha;" 29[2]-11 "illaim Lucifir" (in Lucifer's hand) = "in-laim Lucifir;" 30[1]-30, "illáthachaib círdubaib" (in coal black puddles) = "in-láthachaib círdubaib;" iliss (in fort) = "in-liss."

2. *N* assimilated to *m*: L.U. 30[2]-2, "immedón inmara tened cobrath" (in midst of the sea of fire for ever) = "in-medon in mara tened co brath;" 27[2]-38, "immaig muintire nime" (in plain of the people of heaven) = "in maig muintire nime;" "immach" (outside) = "in-mach;" "himaig" = "h-in-maig;" "imuig" = "in-muig;" 35[1]-8, "iméit dlechtanach ocus iméit mesardaic" (in legitimate size and in moderate size).

3. *N* coalescing with *n*: 27[2] 31, "itír nanaeb" (in land of the saints) = "in-tír-nan-naeb;" Z. 626 *i-nem* (into heaven) = *in-nem*; Z. 625 "innim" (in heaven) = "in-nim."

4. *N* assimilated to *r*: L.U. 34[2] 44, "irrogenatar" (in which they were born); "hirriucht Essu" in Esau's form dat. of richt; 31[2] 5, "irrechtaib en nglegel" (in forms of very white birds) = "in-rechttaib én n-glégel;" Z. 626, "hi róim" (in Rome) = "h-in-róim;" "hireud" (in frost) = "h-in-reud"

3rd Rule: final *n* is preserved before the medials (*b*, *d*, *g*) and the vowels, but becomes *m* before *b*.

1. *N* is preserved but becomes *m* before *b*: L.U. 30[2] 7, "iarmbráth" (after judgment) = "iarmbethaid;" Ir. Texte p. 208, *co cenn mbliadna* (to the end of a year) = "co cenn-m bliadna;" Ir. Texte, 606, "imbethu" (in life) = "in bethu."

2. *N* is preserved before *d*: L.U. 35[1] 20, "iarndesmirecht sin chuirp inchomded" (after that example of the body of the Lord) = "iarn-desmirecht sin chuirp in chomded." Ir. Texte, 606, "indegaid" (after) = "in-degaid" = Mod. "an deaghaidh;" "in-dorus bruidni" (in the door of the court) = "in-dorus bruidni." (*Bruidni* gen. of *bruiden*).

3. *N* is preserved before *g*: Exs. P.H., "hingnimaib fer firean" (in the deeds of righteous men) = "h-in-gnimaib fer firean;" "Crist ingin gach oen rodom labrathar" (Christ in the mouth of every one who speaks to me) = "Crist in-gin," &c.; Texte, 585, "ingabthib" (in dangers) = "in gabthib."

4. *N* is preserved before vowels: Exs. P.H. "inurlataid aingel (in obedience of angels) = "in-urlataid aingel;" "inernaigthib huasalathrach" (in prayers of patriarchs) = "in-ernaigthib huasalathroch;" inendgai noemingen" (in innocence of holy

virgins) = "in-engai noemingen;" "inocus" (near at hand) = "in-ocus;" "inuathed" (alone) = "in-uathad;" Texte, 606, "inirgalaib" (in fights) = "in-irgalaib."

These examples, which might be increased indefinitely, show the effect upon Old and Middle Gaelic of the laws applicable to a primitive nasal termination; and now I shall proceed to show their influence upon Modern Gaelic, both Irish and Scottish. I take Irish first, because it has suffered much less than its sister dialect from the weakening and disintegrating influences which affect all living languages, and, especially, languages which, like our own, are without the powerful counteracting influence of a standard literature (I mean, of course, a standard published literature).

But I must here refer to a weakening process from which both Irish and Scottish Gaelic have alike suffered; I refer to the substitution of the medial, or weaker sounds, for the tenues, or stronger sounds, especially in the middle and end of words. Of this weakening we have examples in *cóig* for *cóic*, *leig* for *leic*, *ceud* for *cét*, *deud* for *dét*, and *carbad* for *carpat*. It is necessary to keep this letter-change in modern Gaelic in view in considering the effect of an original *n*-auslaut upon modern Irish.

This effect is the same as in Old and Middle Gaelic, with this exception, that, in accordance with the tendency, just noticed, of the tenues sinking into their respective medials in modern Gaelic, we find that these letters and also *f* sink into their corresponding medial sounds after words which terminated originally with *n*. In the case, therefore, of the letters (*c*, *p*, *t*, and *f*) two changes take place, both of which are sufficiently accounted for by the general law of economy of effort in articulation; (1), the nasal termination is dropped, as in Old and Middle Gaelic; and (2), the tenues and *f* are weakened into their corresponding medials, viz., *c* into *g*, *p* into *b*, *t* into *d*, and *f* into *v* (written *bh*). This latter change is generally represented in writing by prefixing *g* to *c*, *b* to *p*, *d* to *t*, and *bh* to *f*, and is called, in Irish grammar, the eclipsing of these consonants. The *c*, *p*, *t*, and *f*, although retained in the written forms, are silent in pronunciation, their places being taken by their respective medial sounds. The practical effect, therefore, of the eclipsing of the tenues is to reduce them to their corresponding medials or weaker sounds.

In accordance with these statements, the first rule given above as applicable to an original nasal termination, must, when applied to Modern Irish, be modified as follows:—

1st Rule—*N*-auslaut is dropped before words beginning with *s*, *f*, and the tenues, and *f* and the tenues are eclipsed by their corresponding medial sounds, viz., *f* by *bh*, *c* by *g*, *p* by *b*, and *t* by *d*.

2nd—The second rule is the same for both Old and Modern Irish, viz., *N*-auslaut is assimilated unto the initial letter of the following word, when that letter is a liquid, the *n* frequently coalescing with the liquid.

3rd—The third rule is, likewise, the same for Old and Middle Gaelic, viz., *N*-auslaut is preserved before words beginning with medials or vowels, the nasal being transported to the beginning of the following word, where before *b* it becomes *m*.

It is proper to remark here that the sounds of the medials are affected by prefixing the nasal to them, *b* and *d* becoming silent, and *ng* being sounded as in Eng. *thing*. This is called, in Irish grammar, the eclipsing of these consonants, the eclipsing letter being the preserved original nasal termination of the immediately preceding word.

I come now to notice the application of the rules, to which I have been calling your attention, to our own Scottish Gaelic. And here we find that those rules do not operate with the same regularity as in Irish, in consequence, as I have already noticed, of the more disintegrated state of the Scottish dialect. None of you, gentlemen, I feel satisfied, will think that, in making this statement, I do not fully appreciate the excellencies of my mother tongue, or that I am not fully alive to the importance of preserving it, and of doing all in our power to study and cultivate it. Nevertheless we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the Gaelic which we now possess is only the *debris*, the sadly mutilated remains of a language once copious in its vocabulary and rich in its inflexions. When we carefully examine our modern Gaelic, we discover two things—1st, that its present mutilated condition is not, except to a limited extent, the result of artificial changes, but of the operation of phonetic laws, which we see still at work, just as we see operating daily under our eyes the forces which have effected, slowly but surely, the great changes which the surface of our earth has undergone during the countless ages of the past; and 2nd, that, as we find in more recent geological formations numerous fossilised relics of an older state of things, likewise, we find mixed up with the modern forms of our language numerous archaic forms, which bear witness to the successive stages of our language's history. (*Seadh*, for example; also "a chionn"). Now, it is to these forms that the laws to which I have been directing your attention chiefly apply, and they furnish clear and satisfactory explanations of many obscure forms and expressions which are of constant use in modern Gaelic. Of this we can satisfy ourselves by applying those rules to any piece of modern composition, as, for example, to the sentences which I have here written down.

I. Let us take first the rule according to which *n*-final is dropped before *s*, *f*, and the tenues :—

1. *N* before *s* : Exs., "a steach" = O.G. "issintech" and "isintech" = "in + sin + tech" = "isa tech" (p.[1] 144-8) = istech (Sc. M. 15. Conal Cernach "istech").

Here *n* is elided before *s* of the neut. article, and again before *t* of *tech*. Cf. modern phrase "do'n tigh."

"A stigh" = "isintig" (p. 144-14) = "isitig" (p. 144-10) = "isstig" (p. 144-6) or "istig" (p. 145-6) = "in + sin + tig."

Here *n* is dropped before *s* of the article, and *n* before *t* of tig.

"A staigh" = isintaig (p. 99-15, and p. 208 17 = istaig (p. 100-8) = in + sin + taig."

"A stír" = "istir" (p. 173-5) = isintir (p. 173-20).

Here *n* is dropped before *s* of art. and *n* before tír. Cf. ina sessom (p. S. 76-1) in their standing. Ir. A seann luchd-muinntir = "a sen lucht-muintire ;" in Gaelic, "An seann luchd-muinnter."

N before *f*, Ps. xxvii. 4—Gu faicinn féin gu glan
Maise Iehobhah mhòir,
Gu fiosraichin 's gu faighin sgeul
'Na theampul mar a's coir.

In "gu faic" *n* is dropped before *f*.

In "am fad" *n* is retained, and becomes *m*.

In "am bheil," "c'àit a bheil," "gu bheil," eclipsis takes place after *an* or *am* (interrogative particle), *an* (relative), and "gu 'n" = *con* = co-n (ad quod). Cha 'n 'eil = "niconfil" = "nocha n-feil."

N before *c*—"Gu cuir" (Cf. 2 Cor. v. 20, "gu cuireadh") ; Gen. xxxviii. 17, "gus an cuir."

before *p*—Neh. vi. 13, gu 'm peacaichinn.
seachd peiceannan.
Irish, seacht bpileir.
Scott., seachd puist.

before *t*—"A staigh," "a stigh," "a steach."
"gus an tig e." Cf. 1 Tim. iv. 13, "Gus an tig mi."

Midd. Gael.—P. 283-9, cosa tuced.

II. Rule 2nd, according to which *n* is assimilated unto, and frequently coalesces with a following liquid.

N before *l*—

"Uair gu leth" = O.G., "uair co leith" = "con leith."

"a lathair" = "an làthair" = "in lathair" = "allathair" (Texte s. v.)

"gu léir" = "co léir" = colléir" (Texte) = con + léir."

Eph. xx., "a chum gu labhair mi gu dana."

[1] Quotations are from Windisch's *Irische Texte*.

N before *m*—

"A mach" = "am + mach" = im + mach" = "imach;" the prep. *an* (in) and *mach*, acc. of *magh*.

"A muigh" = "am + muigh" = "an + muigh" = "immuigh" = in + muigh, the prep. *in* and *muigh*, the dat of *magh*.

Ps. cxlii. 7, "chum gu mol mi t' ainm."

Ir., iondus go molfuinn hainm. Also "a measg."

"leth mairt" = "leth m-mairt" = leth-n mairt."

N before *n*—

A nis = Ir., anois = an + nois.

A nochd = "an + nochd" = "innocht" = "inocht."

Ex. ix. 6, "a chum a's gu 'n nochdainn."

Ex. x. 1, "a chum gu nochdainn."

N before *r*—

"go robh" = "go raibh" = "gu 'n raibh."

"an raoir" = "aréir" = "ar-réir" = "in-réir."

III. Rule 3rd, according to which *n* is preserved before the medials and vowels.

N preserved before *b*, but becomes *m*—

Exs.—"gu ma" = "gu m-badh," 3rd sing., conditional mood of the subst. verb.

"air bhith" = "ar mbeith" = "iarm-beith."

a màrach = a m-barach = am bàrach = "in + bàrach."

Sam bith = isim-bith (p. 205).

gu 'm beannaich = con + bennich.

N preserved before *d*—

Exs.—"an diu" = in diu;" "an dé" = "in dé;" "an deaghaidh" = "in-degaid;" "nan daoine" = na ndaoine."

"O 'n d' thàinig e." Cf. 1 Chr. i. 12 "o'n d' thàinig na Philistich;" Irish, "a dtangadar na Philistinigh;" Gen. x. 14 "o' a dtàinig Philistim." "O 'n d' thainig e" should be "o 'n tàinig e." Tàinig = O.G. tànic 3rd sing. of pret. *tànac* = *do-anac*, (veni) of verb *ticcim* (I come). Luke xxiv. 5 "ar ndul," "'nar dithis" = "'nar ndithis."

N preserved before *g*: Air gealltain = Ir. "ar ngealltain." Cf. Luke xxiv. 5 "ar ngabhail eagla dhiobhsion."

N preserved before vowels:

Before *a*: "a nasgaidh" = "an + asgaidh"

deich acraichean = "deich nacraichean."

Before *e*: n-eireachdamhuil.

Before *i*: gu 'n innis mi dha.

Before *o*: ar n-uachdaran n-óg.

Before *u* : seachd n-uairean
naigheachd n-ùr
an ùine
ar n-uachdaran

A nall = an-all. The *an* the same as in "a nuas," "a nìos," &c.

A rís = do rís = do ridisi.

A réir = do réir, réir being the dat. sing. of *riar* (will).

An tràths' = an tràth-so, the art. *an*, *tràth* (time) and *s* for dem. pronoun.

les (with), prep. *le* and *s* of article = *leth-sin-mac.*

gondísad = *con-tísad*, E. Ir. *tísad*, 3rd sing. sec. fut. of *ticcim* (I come). See for root *tangator.*

slánte (health), O. Ir. *sláinte*, adj. *slán*, from *slnos*, allied to Lat. *salvus.*

inedbairt (in sacrifice, in offering); prep. *in*, Lat. *in*; *edbairt*, dat. of O. Ir. *edbart*, now *iobairt*; the root is *ber*, Lat. *fero*, Eng. *bear.*

úa (from), so O. Ir., now *o*, *bho*; Celtic *ava*, Lat. *au-* in *aufero.*

cloic (stone), dat. of *cloch* (stone); Celtic *kluka*, root *kal* (hard), Goth. *hallus* (stone, rock).

intiprat (of the well), *in-tiprat*; E. Ir. *tiprat*, gen. of *tipra* (well); *to-aith-brevant-*, root *brevant-*, further *bervô* (seethe), Lat. *ferveo*, Eng. *burn* (brook), *fervid*, &c.

gonice (as far as), literally "until it reaches;" Early Ir. *connice*; root form *iccim* (I come), from *enk*; see *tangator.* It governs *cloich* in accusative.

pette, gen. of *pet* (a piece of land); a Pictish word, from a Celtic word *qezdo-s.* whence W. *peth* (part), Eng. *piece*, &c.

doronsat (they made), Early Ir. *doronsat*, 3rd pl. past tense of *do-gniu* (I do); root *gen.*

innernacde; here *inn* is the acc. fem. of the article = *sendin.*

tanic, see *tangator.*

rosbenact (blessed it), *ro-s-benact*; the *s* is the infixed pronoun of the 3rd person, from the root *so*, whence Eng. *she*, &c.; *benact*, past tense, O. Ir. *bendachaim* (I bless), from Lat. *benedico.*

foracaib (left), 3rd sing. past of O. Ir. *fácbain* = *fo-ad-gab*; root *gab*; see *ro-gab* above: *foracaib* = *fo-ro-adgab.*

imbrether (the word), acc. of O. Ir. *briathar.* See *gobraith* for root.

gebe, that is to say = *cé-bé* (whoever [it] should be); *cé* = O. Ir. *cia*, Lat. *quis*; *bé*, "fuerit;" root *bu*, Eng. *be*, &c.

ris (against it), *rith-s*; prep. *ri*, *frith*, Lat. *versus*, Eng. *wards*, and the demonstrative *so.*

nabad (let [him] not be), *na-bad*; *na* = *ni* (not); *bad* is 3rd sing. imperative (enclitic) of the verb "to be;" see *gebe*, *robo.*

blienec (many-yeared), for *bliadhnach*, from *bliadain* (year); root *ghleidh*, Eng. *glide.*

buadacc (victorious), O. Ir. *buadach*, from *búaid* (victory), stem *boudi*, Eng. *booty*, &c.

déara (tears), nom. pl. of O. Ir. *dér*, Eng. *tear*, Lat. *lacrima*, for *dacrima.*

arscarthain = *ar-scarthain* (on parting); so Early Irish; inf. of *scaraim* (I sever); root *sker* (separate), Ger. *scheren* (shear), Eng. *shear.*

They came after that to the other town, and it was pleasing to Columcille, because it was full of God's grace, and he asked of the mormaer, to wit Bede, that he should give it to him; and he did not give it; and a son of his took an illness after [or in consequence of] refusing the clerics, and he was nearly dead [lit. he was dead but if he were a little]. After this the mormaer went to entreat the clerics that they should pray for the son that health should come to him, and he gave in offering to them from Cloch in Tiprat to Cloch pette mic Garnait. They made the prayer, and health came to him. After that Columcille gave to Drostán that town and blessed it and left as (his) word, "Whosoever should come against it, let him not be many-yeared [or] victorious." Drostán's tears (deara) came on parting with Columcille. Said Columcille, "Let Dear be its name henceforward."

MODERN GAELIC VERSION.[1]

Colum-cille agus Drostan mac Chosgraich, a dhalta,—thàinig iad a h-'I mar dh' fhoillsich Dia doibh gu ruige Abar-dobhair; agus (b' e) Bédhe Cruithneach bu mhoirear Bhuchain air an ceann; agus is e thiodhlaic doibh a' chathair sin an saoradh gu bràth o mhoirear agus o thòiseach. Thàinig iad *air sàil* sin 'na chathair eile, agus thaitinn ri Colum-cille sì, oir bu làn do rath dé (i), agus *dh' iarr* air a' mhoirear, eadhon Bédhe, gun tabhradh (e) da i, agus cha tugadh. Agus ghabh mac dha galar air euradh nan cléireach, agus bu mharbh (e) ach ma beag. Air sin chaidh am moirear dh' atach nan cléireach gun deanadh-siad ùrnuigh leis a' mhac gun tigeadh slàinte dha; agus *thug* (e) an iobairt doibh o Chloich an Tiobairt gu ruige Pit-mhic-Garnait. Rinn-siad an ùrnuigh agus thainig slàinte dha. Air sin *thug* Colum-cille do Dhrostan a' chathair sin agus bheannaich (e) i, agus dh' fhàg am briathar: "Ge b' è thig ris, na ba bhliadhnach, buadhach (e)." Thàinig deòir Dhrostain air sgaradh ri Colum-cille; labhar Colum-cille: "Biodh Déar 'na ainm (dha) o so a mach."

PHILOLOGICAL AND GRAMMATICAL ANALYSIS.

Columcille = *Colum-cille* = *Columb-cille.*

Columb = [from] Lat. *Columbus*, *Columba*, dove [whence Gaelic *calman*, *columan*, dove; *Calum*, Malcolm.]

cille (of the cell, church), gen. of *cell*, [from] Lat. *cella.*

ucus or *ocus* = *ankas-tu*, cognate with Gr. *ēnekēs*, Goth. *nehv*, O.H.G. *nâh*, Eng. *nigh.* [*Ad-gos-tu*, Lat. *aggestus*, *gero* (Zim.)]

Drostán, W. Drystan, [Drustagnos (on inscription); cf. Eng. *trust.*]

[1] By ED. The words that do not represent the MS. Gaelic are in italics; inserted words are in parenthesis.

mac (son) = *maqvas*, from nasalised [?] form *mangh* of root *magh*, Skr. *manh* and *mah*, Goth. *magus* (boy), Eng. *maiden*.

Cosgreg, gen. of *Cosgrach* = *coscorach* (victorious) = *co-scarach*, the pref. *co* = Lat. *con*, *scar* from root *scar*, cognate with Skr. *kar*, *kir-â-mi*, Lith. *skiriu* (separate), Eng. *shear*.

adàlta = *a* + *dalta*.

a (his), Skr. *asya*.

dálta = *do alta*, the pref. *do*, and *alta*, part. pass. from root *al*, from which is derived also *altram*, cognate with Lat. *alo*, *altus*, Goth. *alan*, *aljan* (to bring up).

tangator = *tangatar*, *tancatar*, 3rd pl. of *tanac* = *do-anac*, from root *ank*, connected with Skr. root *aç*, perf. *ãnâça*, Gr. root *enek*, aor. *ēnenka*.

áhí = *á* + *hí*.

á (from) for *as* = Lat. *ex*.

hí = *Hí* = *Iova* (Iona), from adj. *i* (low). Goid., p. 112.

marroalseg = *mar* + *roalseg*.

mar (as), connected by Ebel with conj. *ma* from a ground-form *sma* = Skr. pron. *sma*. [The O. Ir. is *immar*, which suggests the two prep. *imb* and *ar*, Gaelic *mu* and *air*.]

roalseg = *ro-falseg*, 3rd sing. pret. of *faillsigim* = *foillsigim* (I reveal, manifest), from *follus* = *svalas-tu* from root *svel*, from which comes also *solus* (light), cognate with Gr. *selas*, Eng. *sultry*. Cf. Sc. C. R., p. 44.

día (God) = *dêvas*, connected with Skr. *dêvas* (God), Lat. *deus*, &c.

dóib (to them), the dat. pl. form of pers. pron., with prep. *do* (to).

gonic = *conice*, *conicce* = *co-n-icce*.

co (to, *ad*, *usque ad*) = *cot*, Gr. *kata*. Now *gu*.

-n-, acc. of relative.

icce, 3rd pl. subj. of *ic* (to come), from root *ank* noticed above. Cf. *corrici* = *co-n-ro-ici*.

abbordobour = *abbor* + *doboir* (Aberdour).

abbor = *aber* = *ad-ber*, the pref. *ad* = Lat. *ad*, Eng. *at*, and *ber*, cognate with Skr. *bhar*, Gr. *phero*, Lat. *fero*. [This is the Pictish *Aber* in Scottish place names.]

doboir, gen. of *dobar* (water), W. *dwfr*, Old W. *dufyr*. Cf. Med. Lat. *dowra*, *fossa*, a place where there is stagnant water; [cf. Eng. *dub*, *dubs*, *dove*, *dive*.]

béde, Bede, [Gaulish Bedaios, O. Bret. Bedoc.]

cruthnec, Pict, [a Celtic *Qritanikos*, whence *Prettania*, the Greek name for Britain, which is itself probably a bad Roman rendering of Prettania; root in *cruth*, form ?]

robomormáer = *ro-bo* + *mór-máer*.

ro-bo (was), the pref. *ro*, already noticed, and *bo* = *bói* = *bebove*, a reduplicated pret. from root *bhu*. *Bo* is now *bu*.

mór-máer, of which *mór*, *már*, W. *mawr*, Corn. *maur*, from root *mag*, is connected with Gr. *megas*, Lat. *major* for *magios*, Skr. *mahîyâns*, &c. [Gaulish *mārus* proves the root not to be *mag*; cf. Gr. *-mōros*, great, O. H. Ger. *mâri*, Norse *maeri*, famous; perhaps Lat. *mā-jor*.]

máer, from Lat. *major*. *Máer* is now *maor*. [*Mormaer* is now in Gaelic *moirear* (lord).]

araginn = *ar-a-gciunn* = *ar-an-ciunn*.

ar, prep., noticed above.

an (their), poss. pron., the nasal of which eclipses *c* of the following word.

gciunn = *ciunn* (with *g* eclipsing) is the dat. sing. of *cenn* (head), now *ceann*, W. *penn*, connected with root *kvi*, *kvayati* (to swell), Skr. *çvi*, *çvayati* (to swell). See Sc. C. R., p. 57. [Rather is it root *qen* (begin), Lat. *re-cens*, Gaelic *ceud* (first).]

essé = *es* + *sé* or *ess* + *e*.

es or *ess* is for *is* (is), Lat. *est*, Gr. *esti*, Skr. *asti*. The *s* of *is* is for *st*.

sé or *é* (he), 3rd per. pron. masc. The forms are for the masc., *é*, *hé*, *sé*; for the fem., *í*, *hí*, *sí*; and for the neut., *éd héd* (*ed*, *hed*); cognate with Goth. masc. *is*, fem. *si*, neut. *ita*, &c. Cf. Sc. C. R., p. 45. [Fem. *si* is allied to Got. *si*, original *sja*.]

rothidnaig (gave) = *ro-thidnaig*, the pref. *ro* and *tidnaig*, pret. of *tidnacim* (I give) = *tindnacim* = *do-ind-nac-im* the prefixes *do* (cf. S. C R., p. 46) and *ind* (connected by Zeuss and Ebel with Old Gaul. *ande-*, Ger. *and-*, and Lat. *ante*), the pron. suffix *im*, and the root *nac* (nasalised form *nanc*), connected with Skr. root *naç* (to reach, attain), Lat. *nanciscor*, &c. Cf. S. C. R., p. 56. The mod. form is *tiodhlac*.

ingathraig = *in* + *gathraig*, the art., and *gathraig* (with *c* eclipsed after acc. sing. fem. of art.) = *cathraig*, acc. sing. of *cathir* (city), a fem. *o*-stem, cognate with Lat. *castrum* (Stokes).

sain = *sin* (that), connected with Skr. *sa*, *sas* (he), Old Lat. *sum*, *sam*; *sic*. Cf. Beitr., viii. 345.

insaere = *in* + *saeri*, the prep. *in*, cognate with Lat. *in*, &c., and *saeri*, dat. sing. of *saere* or *soere*, a fem. *ia*-stem from adj. *saer* or *soer*, Skr. *su-vīra* (Stokes) [Gaelic *so-f'hear*, "good-man."] *Soer* is now *saor*.

gobraíth = *go* + *bráith*, for *go* + *bráth*, in Old Gael. *co* + *bráth*, the prep. *co* (to, until), cognate with Gr. *kata*, and *bráth* (judgment, doom), W. *brawd*, Old Gaul. *bratu*, a masc. *u*-stem connected with *breth* (judgment), *brithem* (judge). Stokes, in Ir. Glosses. (p. 70), compares A.S. *bradhean (sententiam dicere)*. [Root *brā*, *brē*, *ber* ; Lat. *fero*, &c.]

ómormaer = *ó* + *mormaer*.

ó = *úa* (from). Cf. Curt. Grundz., p. 227. See below, *ua* at *uacloic*.

mormaer, considered above.

óthóséc = *ó* + *thóséc*.

tóséc = *tóisech* (princeps), now *tòiseach*, from root *tu*, Skr. *tu*, *tav-î-mi (valeo)*. Cf. S. C. R., p. 40. [No ; root *ved*, lead, Lit. *wedu* ; *to-vessâkos*.]

tangator (came), considered above.

asááthle sen = *as-a-athle sen* (afterwards).

as-a-athle, the prep. *as* (from), Lat. *ex*, Gr. *ex*, the poss. pron. *a*, Skr. *asya* (his, its), and *athle* = *aithle* (remnant). Cf. Corm. Gloss., p. 7.

sen (that) = *sin*, considered above.

incathraig = *in-cathraig*, considered above.

ele (other), Old Gael. *aile*, now *eile*, connected with Lat. *alius*, Gr. *allos*, Goth. *alja* (beside).

doráten = *do-ro-táten*, 3rd sing. pret. of *do-ro-taitnim* = *do-ro-do-aith-tennim*, the prefixes *do* and *ro* (already considered), and *aith* = *ati*, cognate with Lat. *at*, &c., and *tennim* (I shine, burn), connected with *tene* (fire), from root *tep*, Skr. *tap*. Cf. S. C. R., p. 59. The mod. form is *taitinn*, der. *taitneach*, Old Gael. *taitnemach*.

ricolumcille = *ri-columcille*.

ri (to) = *fri* = *frith*, cognate with Lat. *versus*, W. *gwrth*.

sí (she), 3rd pers. pron. fem. Cf. *é* (he) above, [a Celtic *sja*.]

iarfallán = *iar* + *fallán*, for which Dr Stokes suggests *air-ba-fallan* (because it was full) ; *air* = O. Ir. *air*, *ar* (for), O. Ir. *ba* (was), and *fallan* (full). Possibly the reading should be "air fa lan," as Professor Strachan suggests, *fa* being a form of *ba*, common in the Dean of Lismore and early Gaelic poems.

do (of) = O. Ir. *do*, used after adj. of fulness.

ráth (grace), O. Ir. *rath* (gratia). Root *ra* (give). See *tharat*.

dé (of God), gen. of *dia*, Celtic *deivos*, Lat. *divus*, Eng. *divine*.

dorodloeg = *do-ro-dloeg* ; *do-ro-*, the two verbal particles already discussed : *dloeg*, a past of O. Ir. *to-thluchur* (I entreat), *to-dlaigte* (petitum). Dr Stokes gives the Celtic as *tlukôr*, Lithuanian *tulkas* (interpreter).

arinmormaer = *ar-in-mormaer.*

ar (on), likely O. Ir. *for*, after verbs of asking. In Mid. Ir. *ar* and *for* are confused.

in (the), acc. of the article. See above.

gondastabrad = Ir. *con-das-tabrad ; tabrad* is 3rd sing. secondary present of *do-berim* (I give) ; *das* is the infixed pronoun, and means "it." There are no infixed pronouns in Modern Gaelic. *Con* is a conj. from the prep. *co, con*, Lat. *cum ;* now in Gaelic written *gu'n.*

dó (to him), so O. Ir. : the prep. *do* (to) and pron.-root *i, ei*, in *é* (he).

níthárat = *ní-tharat.*

ní (not), the negative particle in O. Ir., now replaced in Gaelic by *cha* = *nocha, nochon*, O. Ir. *nichon*, for *ni* (not), and *con* (that). The form *nocha* is found in the Dean of Lismore ; see our Vol. I., p. 52, line 15.

thárat, the enclitic or post-particle form of *dorat* below; it means "gave." Dr Stokes analyses it as *do-rat*, the *rat* being from Celtic *rattô* (I give), allied to *rath* (grace), Skr. *rati* (give). It has nothing to do with *thoir, toir* of present Gaelic, which is the crushed enclitic form from *do-berim.*

rogab = *ro-gab*, as in O. Ir. ; past tense of *gabim* (I take) ; same root as Eng. *give*, Ger. *geben*, Lith. *gabénti* (bring).

galar (disease), so O. Ir., W. *galar;* cf. Norse *galli*, flaw, and Eng. *cholera.*

iarnére = *iar n-ére* (after refusing), O. Ir. prep. *iar n-* (after), in modern Gaelic confused with *air : ére* is M. Ir. *éra* = *ex-ra-*, root *ra* (give) ; see *rath*, above.

na (of the), O. Ir. *inna n-*, gen. pl. of article.

glerec, by eclipsis for *clérech*, from Lat. *clericus.*

robomareb = *ro-bo-marb ;* see *ro-bo* above ; *marb* as in O. Ir. ; the root is the same as in Lat. *morior*, &c.

act (but), O. Ir. *acht ;* for *ek-t*, the prep. *ex* (out).

mad, so O. Ir. ; literally "if (it) is."

bec, O. Ir. *bec(c)*, W. *bach.*

iarsén (after that), M. Ir. *iarsin* = *iar n-sin ;* see above *iar n-* and *sain.*

dochuid (went), O. Ir. *dochuaidh*, now *chaidh :* verb *cuad*, Skr. *cóḷate* (slip), Eng. *shoot.*

dattac (to ask), *do-attac ;* M. Ir. *attach*, inf. of *ateoch* (I beseech) ; *ad-tek-ô*, root *tek*, Eng. *thig.*

gondendeis = E. Ir. *condéntais* (that they should make) ; *dentais* is 3rd pl. sec. pres. of *dénim* (I do) ; *di-gniu*, root *gen.*

ernacde (prayer), E. Ir. *ernaigde*, now *urnaigh.*

les (with), prep. *le* and *s* of article = *leth-sin-mac.*

gondísad = *con-tísad*, E. Ir. *tísad*, 3rd sing. sec. fut. of *ticcim* (I come). See for root *tangator.*

slánte (health), O. Ir. *sláinte*, adj. *slán*, from *slnos*, allied to Lat. *salvus.*

inedbairt (in sacrifice, in offering); prep. *in*, Lat. *in*; *edbairt*, dat. of O. Ir. *edbart*, now *iobairt*; the root is *ber*, Lat. *fero*, Eng. *bear.*

úa (from), so O. Ir., now *o*, *bho*; Celtic *ava*, Lat. *au-* in *aufero.*

cloic (stone), dat. of *cloch* (stone); Celtic *kluka*, root *kal* (hard), Goth. *hallus* (stone, rock).

intiprat (of the well), *in-tiprat*; E. Ir. *tiprat*, gen. of *tipra* (well); *to-aith-brevant-*, root *brevant-*, further *bervô* (seethe), Lat. *ferveo*, Eng. *burn* (brook), *fervid*, &c.

gonice (as far as), literally "until it reaches;" Early Ir. *connice*; root form *iccim* (I come), from *enk*; see *tangator.* It governs *cloich* in accusative.

pette, gen. of *pet* (a piece of land); a Pictish word, from a Celtic word *qezdo-s.* whence W. *peth* (part), Eng. *piece*, &c.

doronsat (they made), Early Ir. *doronsat*, 3rd pl. past tense of *do-gniu* (I do); root *gen.*

innernacde; here *inn* is the acc. fem. of the article = *sendin.*

taníc, see *tangator.*

rosbenact (blessed it), *ro-s-benact*; the *s* is the infixed pronoun of the 3rd person, from the root *so*, whence Eng. *she*, &c.; *benact*, past tense, O. Ir. *bendachaim* (I bless), from Lat. *benedico.*

foracaib (left), 3rd sing. past of O. Ir. *fácbain* = *fo-ad-gab*; root *gab*; see *ro-gab* above: *foracaib* = *fo-ro-adgab.*

imbrether (the word), acc. of O. Ir. *briathar.* See *gobraith* for root.

gebe, that is to say = *cé-bé* (whoever [it] should be); *cé* = O. Ir. *cia*, Lat. *quis*; *bé*, "fuerit;" root *bu*, Eng. *be*, &c.

ris (against it), *rith-s*; prep. *ri*, *frith*, Lat. *versus*, Eng. *wards*, and the demonstrative *so.*

nabad (let [him] not be), *na-bad*; *na* = *ni* (not); *bad* is 3rd sing. imperative (enclitic) of the verb "to be;" see *gebe*, *robo.*

bliennec (many-yeared), for *bliadhnach*, from *bliadain* (year); root *ghleidh*, Eng. *glide.*

buadacc (victorious), O. Ir. *buadach*, from *búaid* (victory), stem *boudi*, Eng. *booty*, &c.

déara (tears), nom. pl. of O. Ir. *dér*, Eng. *tear*, Lat. *lacrima*, for *dacrima.*

arscarthain = *ar-scarthain* (on parting); so Early Irish; inf. of *scarim* (I sever); root *sker* (separate), Ger. *scheren* (shear), Eng. *shear.*

fri (with), see *ris* above.

rolaboir (spoke), *ro-laboir*, past of O. Ir. *labraim* (I speak), W. *llafar* (vocal), Greek *labros* (rushing), *labreuomai* (talk rashly).

be, for *bed*, *esto*, O. Ir. *bid*, independent imperative of the verb "to be," that is, O. Ir. *biú* (I am); root *bhu*.

ánim, for *a-anim* (its name); the *a* is explained above: *anim* is in O. Ir. *anim*, Greek *onoma*, Eng. *name*.

óhunn (from now), *o-hunn*, prep. *o* and *hunn* or O. Ir. *sund*; now only in *aunn*, which is further degraded into *null*; pron. root *so*.

imace = *im-mach*, now *a mach*, literally "in campum;" the *mach* is accusative of *magh* (plain), O. Ir. *mag*; root *mag* (great), Lat. *magnus*, &c.

GAELIC IRREGULAR VERBS.[1]

OUTSIDE the substantive verb *bì* and its various root forms, which are discussed at the end of this article, there are usually reckoned to be ten irregular verbs in Gaelic. These are *faic*, *beir*, *abair*, *tabhair*, *thig*, *ruig*, *rach*, *dean*, *faigh*, *cluinn*. The reason of the irregularity is, for the most part, that the root undergoes changes if it is placed after conjunctions or verbal particles; in fact, there is a shifting of the accent, which, if it falls on the root, preserves the root; if on the particle or prefix, emphasises it at the expense of the root. This is best seen in the verb *faic*.

1. FAIC (see).—The root is *cí*, from a Celtic *cesiô*, root *kes*, Sanskrit *caksh* (see), for *ca-kas*. The O. Ir. present third was *adchí*, that is, *ad* (to) and *cesīt*; the accent was on the root *cí*, that is, on the second syllable, where it rested on all parts of the verb save the imperative and the infinitive. In Modern Gaelic, while the accent remained on *ci*, the *ad* unaccented was confused with *do* and its weak form *a*, and dropped; mainly because now practically all Gaelic words are accented on the first syllable. Hence the *chì* was separated from the *a* or *adh*. The O. Ir. present is now the Gaelic future, for that tense in the modern tongue is throughout done by the old present. There is no present in Gaelic, save by periphrasis with the verb substantive. The imperative is *faic*; the imperative accent was originally on the first syllable; the *f-* is an excrescence caused by analogy—a prothetic *f-*; hence the form is *aic* for *ád-cesi*, with accent on *ad*. Consequently the *dc* become *c* or *cc* (in O. Ir.), and the *isi* appears only as the *i* before *c*! Thus we have *aic*. The past tense is *chunnaic* (independent) and *faca* (post-particle form); the first is for the O. Ir. *con-aca*, vidi, the *acc* of *ad-c*, as explained above, and the prefix *con*; and *faca* is the same, for the particle, interrogative or other, brings the accent on to the *ad* again. The infinitive *faicsinn* is in O. Ir. *aicsin*, nom. case, gen. *aicsiu*, for an old *ád-c(e)stin-os*; which has a stem of the same character as Latin nouns in *-tiô*, *-tionis*.

[1] Dr Cameron left his notes on the Irregular Verbs in a fragmentary state; it was necessary, therefore, to re-write the notes, and add to them. His views as to the old present being the Gaelic future agree with our own views fully.—ED.

2. BEIR (bear, &c.)—The root is the same as in Lat. *fero*, Gr. *phero*, Eng. *bear*, &c. It is also the root underlying the two verbs *abair* and *tabhair*. The imperative is *beir*, O. Ir. *beir*, *bir*, from Celtic *bere*. The independent future is *beiridh* = O. Ir. present *berid* (3rd sing.), Celtic *bereti*; the dependent or post-particle form of the future is *bheir*, for *beret*. There is an independent form *bheir*, which appears in Old Irish as *do-beir*, a 3rd sing. (Celtic *do-beret*), from a first sing. *dobiur* = *do-berô*. The aspiration of *bheir* is caused by the lost *do* or *a*. *Bheir* means "will give," whereas *beiridh* means "will catch, will produce." See *tabhair* further on. The infinitive in this last sense is *beirsinn*, a form analagous to *faicsinn*; for "catching" it may be *breith*, Celtic *brti-s*. The past tense is from a different root; it is *rug*, O. Ir. *rucc*, that is, *ro* (before), which is a verbal particle like *do*, and *ucc*. This may be analysed after Zimmer into *ud-gos-a*, a perfect stem from the root *ges*, Lat. *gero* (carry); the prefix *ud* (out) is allied to the Eng. *out*. Earlier writers referred *ucc* to the root *enk*, which we have in *thig*, q.v.

3. ABAIR (say).—The imperative *abair* is for *ád-bere*, the accent being on *ad*, and the *db* colliding into *bb* or *b*. The independent future *their* is really a post-particle present; the O. Ir. is *adbeir*, dicit, with the accent on the root *ber*. The Gaelic makes the *ad* or *at* an unemphatic *a* which disappears, but the aspiration of *their* shows its former presence. The dependent future is *abair*, as in *cha 'n abair*; Celtic *ád-beret*. The past *thubhairt*, *dubhairt*, is a *t* preterite; Celtic *to-berto*, for *to-bereto*, a middle aorist form probably.[1] The root is still *ber*, but the inf. *ràdh* passes into another root entirely. There is an O. Ir. present *rádiu* (I say), an Aryan root *rēdh*, whence Gothic *rōdjan* (speak). In many districts *can*, allied to Lat. *cano*, is usurping the place of *abair* throughout.

4. TABHAIR, THOIR (give).—The imperative is *tabhair*, now condensed into *thoir*, and with *t* aspirated.[2] In Early Irish the imper. is *tabair*; the present, first sing., is *do-biur* (from *to-berô*), 3rd sing. *dobeir*, which appears in Gaelic as *bheir*, the future tense, the *do* being lost in the course of time. That is the independent future; the future after particles is *toir* or *tabhair* (Celtic *to-beret*). The infinitive is also from the root *ber*; it is *tabhairt* or *toirt*, O. Ir. *tabairt*, a Celtic *to-brti-s*. The past tense is *thug*, O. Ir. *tuc*, that is, *to-ucc*, see under *beir*.

5. THIG (come).—The imperative is *thig*, an aspirated form of O. Ir. *ticc*; it stands for *to-icc*. The root of *icc* is *enk*, which in a

[1] In any case, whether active or middle, the *t* seems to arise from the 3rd person affix. In M. Ir. we meet with *adubairt*, O. Ir. *asrubart*.

[2] The aspirations of *thoir*, *thig*, *thainig*, *théid* are on the analogy of *bheir*, *their*, *gheibh*, presents, or the pasts after *do*.

longer form appears in the past tense *thàinig*, O. Ir. *tánic*, the Skr. *ānança* (has reached), Gr. *ēnenke* (brought). The future tense is *thig* in the independent form, and *tig* or *thig* after particles; it agrees with the O. Ir. present *tic(c)*, venit. The infinitive is from a different root; the form is *tighinn*, the root being *tig*, a shorter form of *teig*, the root in the Greek *steichô* (I go), Ger. *steigen* (I descend), Eng. *stair*, *stirrup*, &c. From the same root comes the secondary infinitive *teacht*, O. Ir. *techt*, Celtic *tiktа*.

6. Ruig (arrive, reach).—The imperative *ruig*, the future *ruigidh*, with its post-particle form of *ruig*, are the same as the O. Ir. *riccim* (I arrive); this is for *ro-iccim*, and the root *icc* is discussed under *thig*. The past *ràinig* is the O. Ir. *ránicc*, which is for *ro-ánaic*, and the *ánicc* has also been discussed under *thig*. The inf. is *ruigsinn*, a form built on the analogy of *faicsinn*; the O. Ir. is *richttu*, gen. *richtain*. Another infinitive often appears in the forms *ruigheachd*, *ruighinn*. This is from the root *reg*, considered under *rach*.

7. Rach (go).—The imperative of "go" is *rach*. The root is *reg* (stretch, extend), Lat. *por-rigo*, Gr. *oregô*, Eng. *right*. In O. Ir. we have *doreg*, veniam, and in Modern Irish this root forms the future and conditional of the verb "go." But in Gaelic the future of *rach* is *théid*, an aspirated form of the O. Ir. present *téit* (goes). This is for *to-éit*, the root of the latter being *pent*, a nasalised form of the root *pet*, Lat. *peto*, Eng. *find*. The post-particle future is *téid*. The past tense, independent, is *chaidh*, O. Ir. *dochúaid*, where *do* (for *de*, off), as usual, is dropped in Gaelic. The dependent form is *deach*, the O. Ir. *dechaid*, which is for *di-chuaid*, "off-went." The root *cuad*, which underlies both, is allied to Skr. *cōdate* (urge, push on), Eng. *shoot*, *scud*. The inf. is, again, from a different root; it is *dol*, O. Ir. *dul*, the inf. of the O. Ir. verb *doluid*, ivit, that is, *do-luid*, the root and stem of the latter being the same as in Eng. *fleet*, from *plu* (go, sail). The secondary imperative *theirig* is from the root *icc* of *thig*, and stands for *to-air-ic*.

8. D'ean (do).—The imperative *dèan* appears in O. Ir. as *dénaid* (do ye); the O. Ir. present is *do-gníu* (I do), 3rd sing. *dogní*, facit; this in Gaelic becomes the future *nì*, the *do* being lost as well as the *g*, which early became aspirated. The *do* is the prep. *de* (of) confused with the prep. *do* or *to* (to). The root is *gnē*, a side-form of *gnā* or *gen* (to know), Eng. *can*, *ken*, Latin (*g*)*nosco*, &c. The future is, independently, *nì*, as already said; dependent, it is *dèan*, O. Ir. *dēni*; this is the Celtic form *di-gnīt*, with accent on the *di*, as in the imperative. The past is *rinn*, O. Ir. *dorigni*, fecit; that is, *di-ro-gnīs*, the two verbal prefixes and the root *gni*. The infinitive is *dèanamh*, O. Ir. *dénam*, still from the root *gen*, *gnā*, *gnē*.

9. FAIGH (get).—The imper. *faigh*, pass. *faighear*, Early Irish *fagabar* (let there be found), corresponds to the O. Ir. present *fo-gabim* (I get). The 3rd sing. Early Irish is *fogeib*, Mod. Irish *dogheibh*, which, with the loss of the prefix, is the Gaelic future *gheibh*; the dependent form is *faigh*, the accent being no longer on the root *gab*. This root *gab* is found in the verb *gabh* (take), and is allied to Eng. *give*, German *geben*, Lithuanian *gabenti* (bring). The past tense is *fhuair*, the passive of which last is *frith*, inventus est. This points to the root *ver* or *vr*, whence, possibly, the Greek *euriskô*, *euron*. The infinitive *faighinn*, for the Irish *faghail*, is irregular, for all verbs from the root *gab* have their infinitives, otherwise, in *-ail*. The second inf., *faotainn*, is allied to O. Ir. *étaim* (I find), root *pent*, Eng. *find*.

10. CLUINN (hear).—The imperative *cluinn* corresponds to the O. Ir. imperative *cluinid* (hear ye), Celtic *clunete*. The future *cluinnidh* is the Irish present *cluinid* (hears); the dependent form is *cluinn*. The inf. is *cluintinn*, which is peculiar to Scotch Gaelic, the Irish being *clos* or *cloistin*. The past tense is *chuala*, the same as in O. Ir., which points to a Celtic *cu-clov-a*, andivi, a reduplicated perfect from the root *cleu*, *clu*, Greek *kluô*, Eng. *loud*, &c.; whence also *cluinn* above.

THE SUBSTANTIVE VERB.—There are at least four roots utilised for the verb substantive in Gaelic; there are, first, the two roots *es* and *bhu* which we meet with in Eng. (*is*, *be*), Lat. (*est*, *fui*), and Greek (*esti*, pe-*phu*-ka). These in Gaelic are *is*, unchangeable, and the various forms of *bhu*, imperative *bì*, *bu* and *bha* (was), &c. Two roots peculiar to Gaelic appear in *tha* and *bheil*; the former root is *stâ* (stand; Aryan *st* initial appears as *t* in Gaelic). The root of *bheil* is *vel*, Lat. *volo*, Eng. *will*. Not only do we have independent and dependent forms from these roots, but there is a sharp distinction drawn between an (emphatic) assertion and a pure statement of existence; there is, therefore, an "assertive" form of the verb as well as an "existential" form. In the present tense *is* asserts, and *tha* states existence or condition: *Is mi a tha ann*—It is I that is there; but again—*Tha mi ann*, I am there. Each of these have dependent forms: *Cha mhi*—It is not I, where the particle does the duty of verb, but in *Gur mi*, Irish *gur ab mi*, the *r* represents the lost *rob* or *ro-ba* (is, was). The dependent form of *Tha mi* is *Cha 'n 'eil mi* (I am not); root *vel*. Past tense—Assertive, independent: *bu*, as in *Bu mhór e*; Great was he; this is in Old Irish *ba*, *bo*, and *bu*, the latter two being used after particles, and, as in Gaelic, aspirating the consonant of the noun or adjective following. Dr Stokes makes *bu* or *bo* an aorist, like Skr. *abhut*, Greek *ephu*, the final *t* being early lost; whereas he refers *ba* to a Celtic *ebat* or *bat*, Greek *ebē* (went), root *bā* (go).

biceir, a small wooden vessel = [from] Norse *bikarr*, Eng. *beaker*, Scotch, *bicker* ; all from Lat. *bicarium*.

biorraid, helmet, cap, **bairead**, bonnet = [from] Low Lat, *birretum*, cap, Eng. *birette*, Fr. *barette* [D.]

biotailt, victuals = [from] Eng. *victuals*, from Lat. *victualia* [D.]

bith, the world, O. Ir. *bith*, **bitu-s*, from the root *bi* [live, which see in **beatha**, above.]

blabaran, stammerer, Dan. *blabbre*, gabble, Old Eng. *blabber*, Eng. *blab* [D. Gaelic is borrowed.]

bladair, flatterer, babbler, connected with, if not borrowed from, Norse *bladhra*, talk nonsense, Sc. *blether*, Eng. *blather* [D. More likely borrowed from Eng. *blatter*, from Lat. *blaterare*.]

bladhair, boaster, Sc. *blether*, *blather*. See above.

blanndair, flattery, Sc. *blander*, babble, Eng. *blandish*, from Lat. *blandiri* all [D.]

bleoghann, milking, anc. *blegon* ; root *mlg*, Eng. *milk*, &c.

bliadhna, year, anc. *bliadain*, W. *blwyddyn*, Br. *blizen* [root *ghleid*, Eng. *glide*.]

blocan, little block, dim. of *bloc* = [from] Eng. *block*.

bloigh, fragment, half, O. Ir. *blog*, fragmentum, cognate with *fragmentum*, root *frag*, Eng. *break*. [This is the old derivation, but *r* and *l* here do not interchange. Stokes connects *bloigh* with Eng. *pluck* ; others with Eng. *block*.]

bobhstair, bolster = [from] Sc. *bowster*, Eng. *bolster*.

bocsa, box = [from] Eng. *box*.

boineid, bonnet = [from] Eng. *bonnet*.

boiseid, a budget, from Eng. *budget*.

boitein, bundle of straw or hay, connected with Fr. *botte*, truss, bundle [D. From Eng. *bottle*, bundle, from Fr.]

bol, bowl, from Eng. *bowl*.

bolt, **balt**, welt, Lat. *balteus*, E. *belt* [D.]

bord, table, W. *bwrd*, *bord* [from] Old Eng. *bord*, now *board*, Got. *baurd* [D.]

borg, a village = [from] Norse *borg*, Eng. *burgh*, *borough* [D.]

bot, boot, borrowed probably from Norse *bóti* ; Eng. *boot* [D. Likely from Mid. Eng. *bote* rather than Norse.]

botaidh, wooden vessel of five gallons, Fr. *botte*, Eng. *butt* [D.]

braclach, copse ; cf. Eng. *brake* [D. Perhaps *broclach*, badger's den, &c. ?]

braghad, neck, is from the old gen. *brágat* of *brág*, now *bràigh*. W. *breuant*, cognate with Gr. *brogchos*, windpipe, whence Eng. *bronchial* [Stem *brágut*, Norse *barki*, windpipe, Gr. *pharynx*.]

braigh, hostage, anc. *braga*, gen. *bragad*, prisoner, Skr. *varj*, hedge, Lat. *urgeo*, Gr. *eirgnumi*, shut in [D. No ; Gr. *brochos*, noose, Eng. *crank*.]

GLOSSARY OF UNPUBLISHED ETYMOLOGIES

THE etymologies which Dr Cameron published in the *Gael* and in the *Scottish Celtic Review* are easily accessible to the public, and are not here reproduced; but an index to them all follows this Glossary. Here we give all the unpublished or fugitive derivations that Dr Cameron has left. These are of two kinds; first, the etymologies in the MS. of the uncompleted dictionary, which are contemporary with those given in the *Gael*, and date about the years 1872 to 1876; second, the etymologies found in papers contemporary with the work of the *Scottish Celtic Review* (1880-86). The latter etymologies contain his ripest work; the former are often tentative, and many of them, as in the *Gael*, are either obsolete or erroneous. In this case, their source and error are both indicated in our Glossary: the abbreviation D. indicates that the source of the doubtful or corrected etymology has been the Dictionary and Dr Cameron's earlier papers. The abbreviations made use of in this Glossary mostly explain themselves. In the compound abbreviations, O., E., and M. mean Old, Early, and Middle, as O. Ir. stands for Old Irish. O.H.G. means Old High German; W. is for Welsh, Ag. S. is for Anglo-Saxon, Skr. for Sanskrit, and Lit. for Lithuanian; G. means Gaelic. Dr Cameron uses the sign = for both "allied to" and "borrowed from," which is very confusing. We have indicated the cases where the meaning must be "borrowed from" by a bracketed "from."

A.

a, sign of voc., Lat. *o*, Greek *ō*.

a, his, her, Skr. *asya*, his, *asyās*, her [Celtic genitive *esjo*, *esjās*, allied to Got. *is*, his, Ger. *er*, he.]

aba, abbot, from Lat. *abbas*, *abbatis*. Hence **abaid**.

abhal, apple; see **ubhall**.

abharsair, the Devil, O. Gael. *adbirseoir* = [from] Lat. *adversarius*. Also **aibhistear**.

abhlan, wafer, ancient *oblann*, from Lat. *oblationem*.

achd, decree = [from] Lat. *actus*. Hence also its meaning of "condition, state."

adhaltras, adultery, O. G. *adaltras*, from Lat. *adulterium*, with G. suffix *as*.

agair, agradh, pleading, O. Ir. *acre ; ad* and *gar*, speak, allied to Greek *gērus*, Lat. *garrulus*, &c.

ai, controversy, Lat. *aio*, say, ad*agium*, adage.

aibhistear, see **abharsair.**

aibidil, alphabet, O. G. *aibgitir*, from Lat. *abecedarium*, from the letters *a, b, c, d.*

aichear, sharp, O. Ir. *acher*, W. *egr*, Lat. *acer*, root *ak*, sharp.

aighear, mirth, from *aith-ghear*, latter allied to Gr. *chara*, joy [D.]

ail, will, cognate with Lat. *volo* [D. No ; W. *ewyll* points to *avillo-*, root *av* as in Lat. *avidus*, avidity.]

aim-, am-, negative prefix, Gr. *hēmi*, Lat. *semi-*, half (Stokes). [The negatives *am-, amh-*, are referred by Zimmer to the Old Gaelic *an-*, not, Lat. *in-*, Eng. *un-* ; *am-* is a labialised form of it, which also gets aspirated.]

aimbeart, want, *am-bert*, root *ber*, Lat. *fero.*

aimh-, privative particle ; see **aim** above.

aimheal, vexation, *aith-mheal*, from *meala*, grief, ancient *méla*, reproach.

aimhfheoil, proud flesh, *aimh-*, raw (see *amh*), and *feòil*, flesh [D.]

ain-, privative particle ; see **an-**.

aingidh, wicked, anc. *angid, andgid*, from *an* and *deg*, as in *deagh*, good ; ancient *dech* also. See **deagh.**

ainnir, maid, anc. *ainder*, W. *anner*, heifer. [This is connected by Stokes and Windisch with Gr. *antheros*, blooming ; *anthos*, flower.]

airc, a chest [from] Lat. *arca.*

aird, point, airt, Gr. *ardis*, a point.

aire, heed ; see **faire.**

aireamh, number, O. Ir. *áram*, W. *eirif*, **ad-rím-*, root form *rīm*, Eng. and Ang. S. *rím*, Gr. *arithmos.*

airneis, furniture, seems borrowed from French *harnois*, whence Eng. *harness* [D.]

aith-, ath-, back, re-, from *ati*, Gr. *eti*, Lat. *et.* [This derivation was the usual one ten years ago, but the vowels forbid it. Allied really to Lat *at.*]

aitheamh, fathom, allied to Eng. *fathom*, root *pat*, extend.

al, brood, Lat. *alo*, nourish, Got. *alan* [D. No ; W. *ail* points to a lost letter ; Prof. Strachan gives base as *pagli*, Lat. *propago*, Stokes as *pasel*, O. H. G. *fasel*, proles.]

alt, joint, Lat. *artus.* [Usual derivation ten years ago ; but *l* and *r* do not interchange except for dissimilation, when two or more liquids come together. Root is *palt, plt*, Ger. *falz*, a groove, and, more distantly, Eng. *fold.*] Hence **alt**, order.

alt, a high place = Lat. *altum*, high. [Here put Gaelic **allt**, stream, possibly from the Pictish, but allied to O. W. *allt*, cliff, Ir. *alt*, height, (topographically) glen-side.]

altair, an altar, from Lat. *altare*.

altrum, nourishing, anc. *altrum*, Lat. *alo*, &c.

am-, negative prefix ; see **aim**.

am, time, either the root *amb*, *ambati*, go, or **angva*, from the root *ag*, Oscan *angetuzet* (Stokes). [For *amb*, compare Lat. *sollemnis*, from **amnus*, a round. Strachan refers *am* or *amm* to **at-s-men*, Got. *athn*, year.]

amadan, fool, *am-mad*, from *am*, privative particle, and *mad* = *mant*, *ment*, mind, allied to Lat. *mens*, Eng. *mind* ; Lat *amens* (*ab-mens*), foolish.

amar, trough, O. G. *ammor* = Lat. *amphora*, Gr. *amphoreus*, a vessel ; *amphi* and *fero*, G. *beir*.

amh-, privative particle ; see **aim-**.

amhlair, dull person, anc. *amlabar*, W. *aflafar*, speechless ; *amlabar* ; see **labhair**, speak.

amhghar, affliction ; *am-*, not, *gar*, profit [D.]

amhuinn, oven, Norse *omn*, Eng. oven. [Borrowed from Eng., evidently ; cf Ir. *óigheann*.]

amraidh, cupboard = [from] Scotch *aumrie*, Eng. *ambry*.

an, their, Skr. *āsām* [Celtic genitive plural *esān*]. See **a**, his.

an, drinking cup, Skr. *pānam*, root *pa*, drink.

an-, privative particle, Lat. *in-*, Eng. un-. [Also appearing before consonants as **ana-**, unaspirating, but in late compounds ; in early compounds it is *eu* before *c*, *t*, *s*.]

anam, soul, O. G. *anim*, Lat. *anima*.

anfadh, storm, anc. *anfad* ; *an-* intensive particle, [Gr. *ana*] and *fad* [*feth*, breeze, root *vet*, Eng. *wind*, Lat. *ventus*.]

aoine, fast, Friday, O. Ir. *oine* [from Lat. *jejunium*.]

ar, slaughter, Gr. *agra*, chase.

arg, champion, Greek, *archos* [Eng. *arch-*.]

argumaid, argument, from *argument*.

arm, weapon, arms = Lat. *arma* [D.]

asal, an ass, anc. *assal*, W. *asyn*, Lat. *asinus*, Got. *asilus*, &c. [Borrowed evidently from Lat. *asellus*.]

ascoin, excommunication ; see **eascaoin**.

ath, next ; see **aith-**.

atharrach, change, O. Ir. *aitherrach*, according to Stokes = *ati-er-eri-co*, Lat. *perperam*. [Zeuss analyses it into *ati-ar-rech*. For *rech*, see **eirich**.]

ceudfath, sense, W. *canfod*, perceive; prep. *cant*, with, and *buith*, to be, root *bhu* [D.]

ceudna, the same, **cintinia*, from root of **ceud**, first, Lat. re-*cens*.

chum, to, O. Ir. *dochum*, degraded in G. to *a chum*. Ebel referred it to the root of *chaidh*.

ciomach, captive, from *cím* = *cuing*, yoke [D. Allied to Lat. *cingo*, Gr. *kombos*, band.]

cion, desire, want, seems cognate with Gr. *kenos*, empty. See further under **gun**.

cir, comb, is from root *kri*, separate [Gr. *krino*, *critic*, discern, etc.] Cf. O. W. *crip*, now *crib* [D.]

cis, tax = Lat. *census*.

cisd, ciste, chest = [from] Lat. *cista*; Eng *chest* is hence. Also G. **cisean**, dim. of *cis*.

ciucharan, shrill plaintive music; Norse *kjökr*, voice stifled with tears; *kjökra*, whine [D ?]

clabar, claban, mill-clapper = [from] Eng. *clapper*.

clabhradh, clamhradh, scratching under itch; cf. Norse *klóra*, scratch [D. Only connection can be by borrowing: the Gaelic is from *clamh*, *cloimh*, itch, Early Ir. *clam*, W. *claf*, sick, Skr. *klam*, weary, Gr. *klamaros*, weak (Stokes).]

clag, bell = Norse *klukka*, Eng. *clock*. [Of Celtic origin (Stokes, Kluge, etc.); Eng. is borrowed. Cf. for root Lat. *clango*.]

clann, children, W. *plant*, both from Lat. *planta*, whence Eng. *plant*. [This is the old derivation, evidently a forced one; now referred to root *qelo*, *qlo*, band, Gr. *telos*, band, Lith *kiltis*, stock, race.]

claoidh, destruction, Lat. *clades*, loss [*Gael*. 215. No; *ao* of G not = *ā* of Lat.; root *klei*, *kloi*, bend, as in *claon*.]

cleibe, instrument for catching fish or sea-fowl; Norse, *klypa*, clip, clasp, Sc. *clyp*, Eng. a *clip* [D. Gaelic is borrowed.]

cleireach, a clerk, cleric, from Lat. *clericus*.

cleith, concealment; from *ceil*, which see.

cleoc, cloak = [from] Eng. *cloak*.

clo, cloth = [from] Eng. *cloth*.

clobha, clo, tongs; cf. Norse *kló*, claw, *klafi*, a fork put on neck of cattle [D.]

cloth, fame, etc.; root of *cliù*.

cnamh, chew; cf. Eng. *gnaw* [D. Teutonic has two roots here, *knag*, *gnag*; but Gaelic is allied only to Greek *knao*, scrape, *knōdon*, tooth.]

cnap, knot, protuberance = [from] Norse *knappr*, Eng. *knob* [D.]

cnapach, youngster = (?) Norse *knapi*, servant boy, Ger. *knabe* [D. Gaelic is borrowed, but probably it is a derivative of *cnap*, with possibly a remembrance of *knapi*.]

barbarra, barbarous, Lat. *barbarus* [D. It is borrowed from Lat.]
barc, a boat, Norse *barki*, Eng. *bark*, Fr. *barque*, Late Lat. *barca* [D. Gaelic and Early Irish *barc* seem borrowed; but see Murray's *Dict.*]
bargan, bargain = [from] Eng. *bargain* [D.]
barnaig, warning = [from] Eng. *warning* [D.]
barr, top, O. Ir. *barr*, Lat. *fastigium*, for *farstigium*.
barra, bar, court of justice = [from] Eng. *bar* [D.]
barra, spike; identical with the above etymology.
bas, death, belongs to the root of *bean*, strike [D. The root is *bā*, hit, die, whence Late Lat. *batuere*, hit, Eng. *bat*, *batter*, *battle*, &c.]
bath, sea, ancient *bâth*, Norse *badh*, Eng. *bath*.
bathar, wares = [from] Eng. *ware* [D.]
beabhar, a beaver, Eng. *beaver*, Ger. *biber*, Lat. *fiber*.
beach, a bee, Gr. *sphēx*, Lat. *vespa*, wasp. Gaelic has dropped the *s*, if it be organic [D. Kluge and others connect *beach* with Egg. *bee*, Ger. *biene*.]
beag, little, W. *bach*; cf. Lat. *vix* [D. Referred by Thurneysen to root of Lat. *vescus*; stem *gvesgo*.]
bealaidh, broom = Fr. *balai* [D.]
bean, touch, cut, anc. *benim*, strike, Gr. *pheno*, slay, Eng. *bane*.
bearbhan, vervain = [from] Eng. *vervain*, from Lat. *verbena*.
beart, **beairt**, engine, bundle, ancient *bert*, from root *ber*, Lat. *fero*, Eng. *bear*.
beartas, riches; from root *ber*; see **beart**.
beatha, life, O. Ir. *bethu*, gen. *bethad*, **bivatātas*, Gr. *biotētos* (gen. case), *bios*, Lat. *vita*, &c. [The stem is wrongly given by most scholars; it is *bitōt*, the same as *bith* as far as *bit*; there is no *-vo-* added to the simple root *bi* or *gi*.]
beathach, animal; from above root.
beic, curtsey = [from] Scotch *beck*, curtsey [D. Eng. *beck* and *beckon* are allied.]
beinc, a bench, from Sc. *bink*, Eng. *bench*.
beirm, barm, Swed. *bärma* [D. Gaelic is from Eng. *barm*.]
beist, Eng. *beast*, both from Lat. *bestia*.
beoir, beer, connected with [from] Norse *bjórr*, Eng. *beer* [D.]
beum, stroke, O. Ir. *béim* [*ben-s-men ?] is from the root *ben*, which see in **bean**.
beurla, speech, English, O. Ir. *bélre*, speech, from *bél*, mouth [which comes from *gvetlo-*, root *gvet*, Eng. *quoth*, *bequeath*.]
biadh, food, anc. *biad*, **bivoto-*, Gr. *biotos* (for *bivotos*), life, means of life. Same root as **beatha** above.
biail, axe, O. Ir. *biáil*, W. *bwyell*, O. H. G. *bîhal*, Ger. *beil*.
biast, a beast = [from] Lat. *bestia*. See **beist**, which is another form.

cothrom, equilibrum, fair-play ; *com-trom*, "co-heavy ;" see **trom.**
crabhadh, religion, O. Ir. *crábud ;* Skr. *vi-çrambha*, trust.
crampadh, stiffness in the joints ; from English *cramp.*
crath, shake : see **crith.**
cre, clay ; also **creadh ;** Norse *krít*, Ger. *kreide*, Lat. *creta* [D. The Teutonic words are borrowed from the Lat.]
creathall, cradle = [from] Eng. *cradle.*
creud, creed, anc. *créd*, from Lat. *crēdo.*
crioch, end, ancient *crích*, from root *kri*, whence Gr. *krino*, separate (Stokes).
crioplach, a cripple, [from] Eng. *cripple* [D.]
crios, belt, O. Ir. *cris*, from **crid-tu*, root *cur* as in Gr. *kur*, *kul* [D. Stokes refers it to Lit. *skritulys* of like meaning ; others to the root of *cridhe*, heart.]
croidhleag, creel, dim. of *croill*, Norse *kríli*, Eng. *creel* [D.]
crois, cross, from Eng. *cross*, Lat. *crux* [D. The word is directly borrowed from Lat.]
crois-tara, fiery cross ; cf. Norse *tara*, war [D.]
croit ; see **cruit.**
cruisgean, a lamp, Sc. *cruisken*, [Gaelic and Sc.] from O. Fr. *creusequin*, from Teutonic *krûs*, whence Eng. *cruse.*
cruisle, hollow vault of a church, mausoleum, Fr. *creux*, hollow, *creuse* [D.] Also **cruids'**, mausoleum.
crun, crown, Norse *krúna*, Eng. *crown*, all from Lat. *corona* [D.]
cuan, sea, Ir. *cuan*, haven, cognate with Norse *höfn*, Eng. *haven.*
cuas, hollow, also **cos**, which see in *Gael*, No. 485. [*Cuas* is a native Gaelic word ; *còs* may be the Norse *kjós.*]
cubhachail, bed chamber, [from] Lat. *cubiculum.* The High. Soc. Dict. makes it *cuba-chùil.*
cubaid, pulpit, borrowed from Lat. *pulpitum*, whence also Eng. *pulpit.*
cubhaidh, becoming ; *co-bhuith*, the inf. *buith* of the verb "to be" [D.]
cubhraidh, fragrant ; *co-brag* ; allied to Lat. *fragrare* [D.]
cuibhle, wheel, [from] Eng. *wheel.*
cuilbheart, trick, wile ; *cuil-beart* ; the *cuil* = Norse *kukl*, juggle ; see **beart** above. But if first syllable is *cùl*, back, see **cul** below [D. Latter is right].
cuilbheir, a gun, is from Eng. *culverin.*
cuimir, *brief*, O. Ir. *cumbair*, cognate with W. *byr*, short, Lat. *brevis* [D. Delete *brevis.*]
cuinnse, quinse ; from the Eng.
cuirtein, curtain ; [from] Eng. *curtain.*
cuis, affair, O. Ir. *cúis*, from Lat. *causa.*
cuithe, trench, pit, O. Ir. *cuithe* = [from] Lat. *puteus*, well [D.]

braighdean, horse-collar, from *bràghad*, neck [D].
braighdeanas, captivity; from *braigh*, above.
braighe, braigh, upper part, neck; see **braghad**.
bramaire, noisy fellow, Dan. *bramme*, boast [D. No; it is from **bram**, crepitus ventris, **brag-s-men*, root *brag*, Lat. *fragor*. Hence also Gaelic **bragh**, explosion.]
brangus, a pillory = [from] Sc. *branks* [D.]
branndaidh, brandy = [from] Eng. *brandy*.
branndair, gridiron = [from] Sc. *brander*, a variant of *brand-iron*; Eng. *brand*, *burn*, etc. [D.]
brat, mantle; cf. W. *brat*, rag. Ag. S. *bratt*, cloak, Eng. and Sc. *brat*, cloak, are connected, if not derived [yes], from Gaelic *brat*, O. Ir. *bratt* [D. Celtic *brattos*, Skr. *grath*, *granth*, tie, knot, Ger. *kranz*, garland. Hence also Gaelic **breid**, from *brnti-*.]
bratach, flag; from above.
breagh, fine, Sc. *braw*, Eng. *brave* [D. No; root appears to be *breig*, *brig*; cf. *brìgh*, force.]
breid, kerchief, Eng. *braid* [D. No; see under **brat**.]
breo, fire, flame, Skr. *bhrāj*, shine, Eng. *bright* [D. Stokes puts the stem as *bresu*; Norse *brasa*, harden by fire, Eng. *braze*, *brazier*.]
bri, a word, cognate with *briathar*; see *S.C. Rev.* p. 305.
brib, a bribe = [from] Eng. *bribe*.
brice, brick = [from] Eng. *brick*.
Brighid, Bride, St Bridget, O. Ir. *Brigit*, Old Celtic *Brigantia*, a British goddess, Skr. *Brihaspati*, Norse *Bragi* [D. Usually referred to root *bhergh*, high, whence Ger. *berg*, hill, etc. Others have connected the name with Teutonic Berhta, Gr. Aphrodite.]
bris, break, a Celtic *brestô*; M. H. Ger. *bresten*, Eng. *burst*.
brisg, brittle, Norse *breyskr* [D. From *bris*, above.]
broc, badger, Norse *brokkr*, Eng. *brock*. Welsh is *broch* [D. Eng. and Norse are borrowed; a Celtic *brocco-s*, perhaps allied to Gr. *phorkos*, grey.]
brod, goad, Norse *broddr*, Ag. S. *brord*.
broinn, bronn, belly; see **bru**.
bru, belly, gen. *bronn* Gr. *embruon*, Eng. *embryo*, from *bruo*, be full.
bruaillean, tumult, Fr. *brouiller*, Eng. *broil*, Ital. *broglio* [D.]
brucach, spotted, Sc. *brocked*, *brukit*, Swed. *brokig*, variegatus [D. Connection, if such, means borrowing; Ir. *brocach*, W. *broc*; from *broc*, badger?]
bruchd, belch, sally forth; Gr. *brūcho*, gnash [D. Meaning scarcely suits; root *bhreu*, ferment, Eng. *brew*?]

bruid, brute = [from] Lat. *brutus*, Eng. *brute*.
bruis, a brush, from Eng. *brush*.
buaic, wick = [from] Eng. *wick*, Ag. S. *weoca*.
buail, strike, Gr. *ballo*, throw, hit, *bolē*, etc. [D. Strachan refers it to *boudlô*, root *bhud*, *bheud*, Eng. *beat*.]
bucaid, pimple; also **pucaid**, connected with Eng. *pock*, *pox* [D. No From Brittonic Lat. *buccātus*, Lat. *bucca*, puffed cheek.]
bucull, a buckle = [from] Eng. *buckle* [D.]
bucsa, box-tree = [from] Lat. *buxus*, Eng. *box*.
buideal, cask, bottle = [from] Fr. *bouteille*, Eng. *bottle* [D.]
buidseachd, witchcraft, from *buitse* = [from] Eng. *witch* [D.]
buimilear, bungler = [from] Sc. *bummeler*, *bumler*, from *bummle*, to bungle [D. Eng. *bumbler*; see Murray's *Dict.*]
buinnig, gaining = [from] Eng. *winning*.
burgaid, a purge, from Lat. *purgatio*.
burmaid, wormwood = [from] Eng. *wormwood*.
burn, water = [from] Sc. *burn*, water, well-water; Ger. *brunnen*, a spring, etc.
burt, jesting, from Sc. *bourd*, jest, from O. Fr. *bourde*, cheating.
bus, kiss, cognate with, if not derived from, Lat. *basium*, kiss, whence Fr. *baiser* [D. Kluge refers *bus* to the root of Eng. *kiss*, Ger. *küss*.]
busg, busgadh, dress = [from] Sc. and Eng. *busk*.
but, quick turn, push, Eng. *butt* [D. Gaelic is borrowed.] Also **put**.
buth, shop, tent, [is from] Norse *búth*, Eng. *booth*.

C

cabar, pole, rafter, caber, W. *cebr*, Lat. *capreoli*, props, stays, from *capreolus*, *caper*, goat [Fr. *chevron*, rafter, **capronem*. Gaelic is borrowed from Lat. *caper*, etc.]
cabstar, curb, from Lat. *capistrum*, halter, muzzle; W. *cebyster*; all from Lat. *caput*, head.
cadal, sleep, O. Ir. *cotlud*, a *u* stem = *con-tol-ud*, root *tol* [as in *tolerate*, *thole*, etc.]
caibeal, chapel, from Lat. *capella*; Eng. *chapel*.
caibidil, chapter, W. *cabidwl*, is from *capitulum*.
caidh, pure, noble, **cadhas**, honour, O. Ir. *cádus*; root *kad*, as in Gr. *kainumi*, excel [D.]
cailc, chalk = [from] Lat. *calx*.
cailis, chalice = [from] Lat. *calix*, cup, chalice.
caimis, caimse, shirt, from Lat. *camisia*, whence Eng. *chemise*.
canigis, cuingeis, Pentecost, O. Ir. *cingeigis*, from Lat. *quinquagesima*, fiftieth (day).
caint, speech; from *can*.

cairteal, quarter, from L. Lat. *quartellum.*
caiseal, bulwark = [from] Lat. *castellum.*
cal, cabbage, Sc. *kail*, Eng. *cole*, all from Lat. *caulis*, stalk.
caladh, harbour = Ital., Span., Port. *cala*, haven, Fr. *cale*, etc. [D.]
caladh, hard, O. G. *calad*, W. *calad*, Gaulish *Caletes*, root *cal*, to be hard, Got. *hallus*, rock. Or root *skal*, Eng. *shale*, *shell ?*
calbh, bald = [from] Lat. *calvus.*
calpa, calf of leg, Eng. *calf* [D.]
cam, crooked, O. G. *camm*, Gaul. *cambo-*, Gr. *skambos.*
canna, a can; from the Eng.
caoidh, lamentation, O. Ir. *cái*, *cói*, inf. to *cíim;* Stokes compared Lat. *queror*, for *qesor*, Eng. *wheeze.* [Now Stokes gives a Celtic verb *keiô*, weep, perhaps from *keipô;* but compare **caoin**, **qoiniô*, *qeino-*, Eng. *whine.*]
caomh, gentle [**coimo-s*, Gr. *koimaô*, lull, Eng. *home*, *homely.* Otherwise in *Gael*, No. 177.]
car, friendly, **caraid**, friend; root *car*, Lat. *carus*, etc.
car, turn, Ger. *kehren*, turn [D. No; a Celtic *koru*, allied to Lat. *curvus.*]
carbad, chariot = Lat. *carpentum.*
carbhaidh, carroway, from the English.
carbhaireachd, carving, from Eng. *carver.*
carcair, prison, from Lat. *carcer.*
Carghus, Lent, O. G. *corgais*, from Lat. *quadragesima*, fortieth (day); Fr. *caréme.*
cas, emergency = [from] Lat. *casus.*
casag, long coat = [from] Eng. *cassock.*
casgradh, destruction, O G. *coscrad*; prep. *co*, *con*, and root *skar*, cut.
cathair, chair, from Lat. *cathedra.*
ce, earth, connected with *caoi*, road, O. G. *cái*, root *ki*, go, Gr. *kiô*, Lat. *cio*, *excite*, *hie.* [From **kei*, here, Eng. *here* (Windisch).]
ceal, heaven, O.G. *cel* = Lat. *caelum* [D. Borrowed from Lat. (Stokes).]
ceal, death, O. G. *cel*, root *kel*, Lat. *celo*, Eng. *hell.*
cealt, apparel; from *ceil.*
ceangal, binding, O. Ir. *cengal*, from Lat. *cingulum.*
ceap, block, O. Ir. *cepp* = [from] Lat. *cippus.*
cearcal, hoop = [from] Lat. *circulus.*
ceig, kick, is from Eng. *kick.*
ceile, spouse, O. Ir. *céle*; Gr. *keleuthos*, way, Lith. *kelias*, way [D. A Celtic *keiljo-s*; root *kei*, go, Lat. *cio*, etc. (Stokes).]
ceir, wax = [from] Lat. *cera.*
ceisd, question, from Lat. *quaestio.*

ceudfath, sense, W. *canfod*, perceive; prep. *cant*, with, and *buith*, to be, root *bhu* [D.]

ceudna, the same, **cintinia*, from root of **ceud**, first, Lat. re-*cens*.

chum, to, O. Ir. *dochum*, degraded in G. to *a chum*. Ebel referred it to the root of *chaidh*.

ciomach, captive, from *cím* = *cuing*, yoke [D. Allied to Lat. *cingo*, Gr. *kombos*, band.]

cion, desire, want, seems cognate with Gr. *kenos*, empty. See further under **gun**.

cir, comb, is from root *kri*, separate [Gr. *krino*, *critic*, discern, etc.] Cf. O. W. *crip*, now *crib* [D.]

cis, tax = Lat. *census*.

cisd, ciste, chest = [from] Lat. *cista*; Eng *chest* is hence. Also G. **cisean**, dim. of *cis*.

ciucharan, shrill plaintive music; Norse *kjökr*, voice stifled with tears; *kjökra*, whine [D?]

clabar, claban, mill-clapper = [from] Eng. *clapper*.

clabhradh, clamhradh, scratching under itch; cf. Norse *klóra*, scratch [D. Only connection can be by borrowing; the Gaelic is from *clamh*, *cloimh*, itch, Early Ir. *clam*, W. *claf*, sick, Skr. *klam*, weary, Gr. *klamaros*, weak (Stokes).]

clag, bell = Norse *klukka*, Eng. *clock*. [Of Celtic origin (Stokes, Kluge, etc.); Eng. is borrowed. Cf. for root Lat. *clango*.]

clann, children, W. *plant*, both from Lat. *planta*, whence Eng. *plant*. [This is the old derivation, evidently a forced one; now referred to root *qelo*, *qlo*, band, Gr. *telos*, band, Lith *kiltis*, stock, race.]

claoidh, destruction, Lat. *clades*, loss [*Gael*, 215. No; *ao* of G not = *ā* of Lat.; root *klei*, *kloi*, bend, as in *claon*.]

cleibe, instrument for catching fish or sea-fowl; Norse, *klypa*, clip, clasp, Sc. *clyp*, Eng. a *clip* [D. Gaelic is borrowed.]

cleireach, a clerk, cleric, from Lat. *clericus*.

cleith, concealment; from *ceil*, which see.

cleoc, cloak = [from] Eng. *cloak*.

clo, cloth = [from] Eng. *cloth*.

clobha, clo, tongs; cf. Norse *kló*, claw, *klaṭi*, a fork put on neck of cattle [D.]

cloth, fame, etc.; root of *cliù*.

cnamh, chew; cf. Eng. *gnaw* [D. Teutonic has two roots here, *knag*, *gnag*; but Gaelic is allied only to Greek *knao*, scrape, *knōdon*, tooth.]

cnap, knot, protuberance = [from] Norse *knappr*, Eng. *knob* [D.]

cnapach, youngster = (?) Norse *knapi*, servant boy, Ger. *knabe* [D. Gaelic is borrowed, but probably it is a derivative of *cnap*, with possibly a remembrance of *knapi*.]

cneap, a button = [from] Norse *knappr*, button.
cnuimh, worm ; see **cruimh**, the proper form.
co, who, cognate with Lat. *qui*, *quod*, Eng. *who*.
cobhais, conscience, Bk. of Deer *cubus* = *con-fios*, "co-knowledge," where *fios*, knowledge = *vid*-tu, root *vid*, see. Hence **coguis** [= *con-cubus*.]
coguis, conscience ; see above.
cogull, cockle, from the Eng.
coibhdhean, a troop, anc. *cobeden*, from *con-ved*, root *vadh*, bind [D.]
coimheart, comparison ; *con-ber-t*, root *ber*, Lat. *con-fero*.
coinnlein, stalk, anc. *coinnlin*, from *conn*, allied to Lat. *canna*, reed, Gr. *kana*, whence Eng. *cane* [D.]
coireal, coral, is from the Lat. *corallium*, Eng. *coral* [D. From the Eng. first.]
coirneal, colonel, from the old Eng. *coronel* [D.]
coitchionn, common, O. Ir. *coitchenn*, from *con-tech-en*, from *tech*, house [D.]
col, sin, Lat. *culpa*, *colpa* (Stokes *Fél.*).
comaidh, mess, O. Ir. *comithi*, commensationes, *com-ith*, "co-eating" [D. The preserved *m* (= *mm*) is fatal to this etymology ; rather *com-bith*, "co-being."]
comhairc, cry out, O. G. *comarc* ; root *parc*, Lat. *precor*, etc.
comhalta, foster brother, O. Ir. *comalta* ; root *al*, as in *altrum* q.v.
comharba, protection, successor ; O. Ir. *comarpi*, coheredes ; root *arb* ; see **earb**.
companach, companion, as Eng., from *com-panis*, "co-bread" men.
conach, rich, O. Ir. *conaichi*, felicior ; further **cuno*, high, W. *cwn*, root *ku* [D.]
conlach, straw ; see **coinnlein**, above.
conspaid, a dispute = [from] *consputatio*, as *triobhaid* from *tribulatio*, etc. [D.]
cop, boss of shield, [from] Norse *koppr*, bell-shaped crown of helmet, Ger. *kopf*, head, Ag. S. *copp* [D.]
copan, a cup, dim. of *cop*, Norse *koppr*, cup, from Lat. *cupa* [D.]
corc, **coirce**, oats = Norse *korki* ; but which is borrowed? [D. Norse is, as Vigfusson shows. Cf. Lit. *kurki*, small grain.]
cord, agree, from Lat. *cor*, *cordis*, heart. Cf. Eng. *concord* and Gaelic *comhchordadh*.
cord, a string : if not from Eng. *cord*, is from its ancestor, Lat. *chorda* [D. From Eng.]
corruich, wrath ; cf. Fr. *courroux* [D.]
cosair, bed, from *co-sair*, where *sair* is from the root *ster*, strew, Gr. *storennumi*. Lat. *sterno*, Eng. *strew* [D.]

cothrom, equilibrum, fair-play ; *com-trom*, "co-heavy ;" see **trom.**
crabhadh, religion, O. Ir. *crábud ;* Skr. *vi-çrambha*, trust.
crampadh, stiffness in the joints ; from English *cramp.*
crath, shake : see **crith.**
cre, clay ; also **creadh ;** Norse *krít*, Ger. *kreide*, Lat. *creta* [D. The Teutonic words are borrowed from the Lat.]
creathall, cradle = [from] Eng. *cradle.*
creud, creed, anc. *créd*, from Lat. *crēdo.*
crioch, end, ancient *crích*, from root *kri*, whence Gr. *krino*, separate (Stokes).
crioplach, a cripple, [from] Eng. *cripple* [D.]
crios, belt, O. Ir. *cris*, from **crid-tu*, root *cur* as in Gr. *kur*, *kul* [D. Stokes refers it to Lit. *skritulys* of like meaning ; others to the root of *cridhe*, heart.]
croidhleag, creel, dim. of *croill*, Norse *krílli*, Eng. *creel* [D.]
crois, cross, from Eng. *cross*, Lat. *crux* [D. The word is directly borrowed from Lat.]
crois-tara, fiery cross ; cf. Norse *tara*, war [D.]
croit ; see **cruit.**
cruisgean, a lamp, Sc. *cruisken*, [Gaelic and Sc.] from O. Fr. *creusequin*, from Teutonic *krûs*, whence Eng. *cruse.*
cruisle, hollow vault of a church, mausoleum, Fr. *creux*, hollow, *creuse* [D.] Also **cruids'**, mausoleum.
crun, crown, Norse *krúna*, Eng. *crown*, all from Lat. *corona* [D.]
cuan, sea, Ir. *cuan*, haven, cognate with Norse *höfn*, Eng. *haven.*
cuas, hollow, also **cos**, which see in *Gael*, No. 485. [*Cuas* is a native Gaelic word ; *còs* may be the Norse *kjós.*]
cubhachail, bed chamber, [from] Lat. *cubiculum.* The High. Soc. Dict. makes it *cuba-chùil.*
cubaid, pulpit, borrowed from Lat. *pulpitum*, whence also Eng. *pulpit.*
cubhaidh, becoming ; *co-bhuith*, the inf. *buith* of the verb "to be" [D.]
cubhraidh, fragrant ; *co-brag* ; allied to Lat. *fragrare* [D.]
cuibhle, wheel, [from] Eng. *wheel.*
cuilbheart, trick, wile ; *cuil-beart* ; the *cuil* = Norse *kukl*, juggle ; see **beart** above. But if first syllable is *cùl*, back, see **cul** below [D. Latter is right].
cuilbheir, a gun, is from Eng. *culverin.*
cuimir, *brief*, O. Ir. *cumbair*, cognate with W. *byr*, short, Lat. *brevis* [D. Delete *brevis.*]
cuinnse, quinse ; from the Eng.
cuirtein, curtain ; [from] Eng. *curtain.*
cuis, affair, O. Ir. *cúis*, from Lat. *causa.*
cuithe, trench, pit, O. Ir. *cuithe* = [from] Lat. *puteus*, well [D.]

cuitich, quit, a hybrid from Eng. *quit*.
cul, back, Lat. *culus*, the posterior. Hence **culaobh**, anc. *cúlu*, *cúlaib*, acc. and dat. pl. of *cúl*.
cumasg, mixture, anc. *cummasc*, W. *cymysc ;* root of *measg*, q.v.
cumhang, narrow ; allied to Lat. *angustus*, etc.
cumhnant, covenant, from the Eng.
cunbhalach, constant, for *cunghhalach*, for *com-gab-al-ach ;* root *gab* of *gabh*, q.v.
cupan, a cup ; dim. of *cùp* Eng. *cup*, all from Lat. *cuppa*
cutach, short, Eng. *cut* [D.]

D

dachaidh, home, O. Ir. *dia thaig*, "to home" ; see *tigh*, house, and prep. *do*.
daghadh, singeing ; Skr. *dahami*, burn [which is cognate with Eng. *day*.]
dais, heap, W. *dâs*, Ag. S. *tas*, Fr. *tas* [D].
dalan-de, butterfly, torch ; cf. Ir. *de-dól*, twilight ; *dol* = Gr. *dālos*, torch [D.]
dalbh, lie, contrivance ; Skr. *dalbha*, fraud [D.]
dall, blind, Gr. *tholos*, Got. *dvals*, Eng. *dull*.
damh, ox, ancient *dam ;* Lat. *domo*, tame, Gr. *damalis*, young cow.
damnadh, cursing ; from Lat. *damno*.
danns, dance = [from] Eng. *dance*, from Med. Lat. *dansare* [D.]
dathadh, singe ; also **dothadh**, anc. *dóim* ; root *dav*, Gr. *daiō*, burn, etc. [So Stokes in his latest work]
de, of, off ; old *de*, *di*, cognate with Lat. *de*, *di*, *dis*. It appears as *di-*, to act as privative particle.
deabhadh, dispute, O. Ir. *debuith*, that is, *de* and *buith*, to be.
deachd, dictate, from Lat. *dicto*, from *dico*.
deadhan, a dean, [from] Eng. *dean*, Fr. *dean*, Lat. *decanus* [D.]
deal, a teat, udder, anc. *del*, Gr. *thēlē*, teat, root *dhē*, suck. See **deoghal**.
dearbh, certain, O. Ir. *derb* ; Eng. *true*. Add also **draoi**, a Druid, that is, "sooth"-sayer [D.]
dearn, do ; O. Ir. *dernad* : *do-ro-gn-*, root *gen* of *dèan*, etc. See p. 612 above.
deidh or **an deidh**, after, seems a dat. from O. Ir. *diad*, end, W. *diwedd* ; O. Ir. *innadiad*, *indiad*. [Stokes gives the stem as *de-vedo-n*, root *vedh*, bind (Eng. *wed*) ; but *vedh*, lead, seems the right root, Ir. *fedim*, I bring, Lith. *wedù*, lead.]
deilig, dealing = [from] Eng. *dealing*.
deirc, alms, from *de-sheirc ; seirc*, love, q.v.
deisciobul, disciple, from Lat. *discipulus*.

deoghal, sucking, from *deol*; root *dhē*, as in *deal*, teat; Lat. *felare*, suck, *femina*, woman, "suckler," etc.
diabhol, devil, W. *diawl*, from Lat. *diabolus*, whence Eng. *devil*.
diblidh, abject = [from] Lat. *debilis*? [D].
dig, a wall, ditch = [from] Norse *díki*, dike, Eng. *dike* [D.]
dinneir, dinner, from the Eng.
diobhail, loss, from *di-gabhail*; see **gabh**.
diogail, tickle = [from] Eng. *tickle*, etc. [D.]
diosg, a dish, from Lat. *discus*, Eng. *dish* [D.]
diot, a meal = [from] Eng. *diet*.
dit, condemn, corresponds to Sc. *dite*, *dyt*, to indict, from Lat. *dicto* [D.]
dithreabh, a desert, anc. *díthreb*; *di-treb*; root *treb*, W. *treb*, cognate with Lat. *tribus*.
diuc, duke = [from] Eng. *duke*.
diucair, a ducker, net bladder or buoy = [from] Eng. *ducker* [D.]
dligheadh, duty, law; Got. *dulgs*, Ch. Slav. *dlugu*, debt.
do-, du-, privative particle; Gr. *dys* (*dus*), Skr. *dus*.
doid, small farm; cf. Du. *doit*, Eng. *doit*, or Norse *thveit*, Eng. *thwait* [D. Possibly *dòid*, a hand, "holding."]
doire, grove; see root under *darach*.
domhnach, in *Di-dòmhnuich*, from Lat. *dies Dominica*, "Dominic" or Lord's Day; *dominus*, lord.
draoidh, a Druid; see under *dearbh*.
dreach, aspect, O. Ir. *drech*, W. *drych*; root *derc*, as in *dearc*, see, q.v.
dream, people, from **drengvo-*, allied to L. Lat. *drungus*, company, Gaelic *drong*, *droing* [D. For *drong* Stokes gives the Celtic *drungo-*, Got. *driugan*, militare, Norse *drótt*, company, etc. Gaelic *dream* has no *u* in the root, and cannot be allied to *drong*, if Stokes is right. With G. *dream*, compare rather Gr. *thrombos*, a lump, piece.]
dreamach, snarling, the root of which is *dreng*, W. *dreng*, morose.
droch, bad, anc. *drog*, *droch*, W. *drwg*; Skr. *druh*, injure, Ger. *trug*, deception.
drong, people; see **dream**, above.
druidh, a Druid; see under **dearbh**.
druim, back; O. Ir. *druimm*, pl. *drommann*, from **drosmen*, cognate with Lat. *dorsum*.
duais, reward, Early Ir. *duass*, gift; cf. Gr. *dōs*, Lat. *dōs*, *dotis*, dower, gift [D. No; Celtic is either *dousta* or *douxa*, probably latter, and allied to Lat. *duco*.]
duan, a poem, cognate with Lat. *donum* [D. No; rather *dugna-*, Got. *dugan*, Eng. *do*.]
dubh, black, W. *du*; Gr. *tuphlos*, blind, Got. *daubs*, deaf, etc.

duirc-darach, acorns ; anc. *derucc*, from the root of *darach*, oak Hence **duircean** [D. Gaelic **dorc**, bit, seems for **dor-qo-*, root *der*, split, Eng. *tear*.]
dun, hillock, fortress ; cognate with Norse *tún*, hedge, Eng. town.
dur, dull ; cf. Lat. *durus* [D.]
durd, durdan, noise, humming, O. Ir. *dord*, susurrus, W. *dwrdd* ; Gr. *thrēnos*, wail, Eng. *drone*.
dus, dust ; [from] Eng. *dust*.

E

eabon, ebony, Eng. *ebony*, etc., from Lat. *ebenus*.
eabur, ivory ; from Lat. *ebur*.
eachtradh, an adventure, from prep. *echtar*, outside = Lat. *extra*. Hence G. **eachtranach**, foreign [Hence G. **eachdraidh**, history.]
eaglais, church, O. Ir. *eclais*, from Lat. *ecclesia*, whence Eng. *ecclesiastical*, etc.
earb, trust, allied to Got. *arbi*, heritage, Lat. *orbus*, Gr. *orphanos*, "orphan."
earr, tail, end, **erso-*, Gr, *orros*, tail, Ger. *arsch*, Eng., etc.
earrach, spring, **vesraco-*, from *veser*, Lat. *ver*, Gr. *ear* [D. Stokes derives it from a Celtic *(p)ersako-*, root *per*, as in Lat. *per* ; cf. Ger. *frühling*, spring, from *pro*, another form of the root.]
eas, water-fall, **ved-tu*, root *ved*, as in Eng. *wet*, *water* [D. Stokes gives the pre-Celtic form as *pesti*, root *pet*, fall.]
eas-, prefix, from prep. *ex*, now *a*, *as* ; Lat. *ex*.
easbhuidh, want, O. Ir. *esbuid* = *es-*, *ex*, and *buith*, "to be." See **bi**, etc.
easbuig, bishop, O. Ir. *epscop*, from Lat. *episcopus*.
eascara, enemy ; from *es* and *càr*, friendly.
eatorra, between them ; *eadar-su*, where *su* (for *sōs*) is cognate with Old Lat. *sōs*, root *so-* ; Eng. *she*, Gr. *ho*, etc.
eidhean, ivy, Lat. *hedera* [D. Stokes gives the root as *ped*, seize, grasp, Lat. *pedum*, crook, *pedica*, trap.]
eilean, nurture, education ; ancient *oilemain*, root *al*, nourish ; see **altrum**.
eirigh, rising, from *es-rige*, root *reg*, Lat. *erigo*.
eiseirge, resurrection ; es-*éirge* ; see **eirigh**.
eisimpleir, example, from Lat. *exemplar*.
eitig, consumption, connected with, if not derived from [yes], Scotch *etick*, Fr. *étique*, Eng. *hectic* [D.]
eu-, negative prefix, O. Ir. *é-*, from *es*, *ex* [D. No ; it is *an* before *c*, *t*, or *s* ; see **an-**.]
eudan, face, O. Ir. *étan* ; Lat. *ante*, before, etc.

eug, death, O. Ir. *éc*, W. *angeu*, root *ank*, allied to Lat. *nex*, death.
eugsamhuil, manifold, O. Ir. *écsamail* [*an-con-samail*; *an* and *coslas*, q.v.]
eun, bird, O. Ir. *én*, **petna*, W. *edn*; Eng. *feather*, etc.

F

fag, leave, O. Ir. *fácbaim* = *fo-ad-gabim*; root *gab* of *gabh*, take, and prep. *fo* and *ad*.
faidhir, a fair, from Eng. *fair*, as *paidhir* from *pair*, and, perhaps, *staidhir* from *stair*.
faigh, get; *fo-gabim*; root *gab* of *gabh*. See above, p. 613.
fainne, a ring, O. Ir. *anne*, cognate with Lat. *ānus*, ring. Gaelic *f* is prosthetic.
fairge, sea, allied to G. *fearg*, wrath, which see. [In Sutherland *fairge* means a storm on sea; which goes to confirm the derivation.]
fal, a spade, Manx *faayl*, W. *pâl*, all from Lat. *pāla*, a spade.
falbh, go, **falbhan**, moving, O. Ir. *fulumain*, volubilis, allied to Lat. *volvo*, Eng. *wallow*, etc.
falt, hair, O. Ir. *folt*, W. *gwallt*, root *vel*, cover.
fan, remain; Ger. *wohnen*, dwell? [The *f* is prosthetic. The root is *an*, as in *anam*, soul; *ainm*, name?]
faoilleach, **faoilteach**, last fortnight of January and first fortnight of February; Ir. *faoillidh*; either from *faol*, wolf, the "wolf-month," or more probably from *faoile*, hospitality, and *faoilte*, joy [D. It denotes the Carnival time, and hence the latter derivation is right.]
faondra, wandering; cf. *wander*? [Possibly *fo-ind-reth*, root *reth*, run, etc.]
fasadh, habitation; see **fosadh**.
feachd, army, O. Gaelic *fecht*, fight, vb. *fichim*; Teutonic root *vih*, fight, Got. *veihan*, *veigan*, fight, *vigans*, war, Lat. *vinco*.
feachd, time, turn, O. Ir. *fecht*, journey, etc.; Gr. *hikō*, Skr. *viçami*, come, etc. [Rather root *vegh* of Lat. *veho*, Eng. *waggon*, *way*.]
feadh, extent, Eng. *wide*? [D. No; root *ped*, Gr. *pedion*, plain, Lat. *oppidum*, etc.]
feallsamh, philosopher, O. Ir. *felsub*, from Lat. *philosophus*.
feannadh, excessive cold, Norse *vindr* (wind)? [D. See rather *feannadh*, flaying.]
feart, virtue, ancient *fert* = Lat. *virtus*.
feart, grave, Skr. *var*, *vr*, cover [Skr. *varana*, wall, Old Slav. *vrēti*, close, Gr. *erusthai*, pull, etc. (Stokes).]
feath, **fe**, a calm, O. Ir. *feth*, aura; root *vē*, blow; Lat. *ventus*, Eng. *wind*, etc. [D.]

feis, feisd, a feast, from Lat. *festum*.
feith, vein, W. *gwythen*, Lat. *vitis*, vine, Gr. *itea*, willow, Eng. *withe*.
feodar, pewter = [from] Eng. *pewter*.
fiamh, a chain, root *vi*, bind, twine, Lat. *vieo*, *vimen*, *vitis*, Eng. *withe*.
fidir, consider, know ; *fid-dir*, root *vid*, Lat. *video*.
fige, a fig, from Lat. *ficus*.
filidh, poet, W. *gwelwr*, seer ; Welsh root *gwel*, to see ; also Ir. *filis*, vidit.
filibeirt, a filbert ; from the Eng.
fine, tribe, cognate with Norse *vinr*, friend, Ag. S. *vine*, Old Eng. *wine*.
finit, end = [from] Lat. *finitus*.
fiodhull, fidheal, *violin* = [from] Mid. Eng. *fidel*, from Lat. *fidicula* [D. From *vitula*, whence *viol ?*]
fioghair, a figure, from Lat. *figura*.
fiolan, a felon = [from] Eng. *felon* [D.]
fionnadh, searching, perceiving, O. Ir. *findaim*, Skr. *vindami*, find, root *vid*, know.
fios, knowledge, O. Ir. *fiss*, **vid-tu* ; root *vid*, see, know, Lat. *video*, Eng. *wit*, *wise*.
firean, righteous man, from *fir*, *fior*, true, Lat. *vērus*. Hence also **firinn**, truth.
fleisdear, arrow-maker = [from] Scot. *fledgear*, Eng. *fletcher*, Fr. *flêche*, etc. [which last is borrowed from Celtic ; cf. Gaelic **fleasg**, a rod, allied to Ag. S. *weald*, Eng. *wold*, etc.]
focal, word, from Lat. *vocabulum* [D.]
fodar, fodder = [from] Eng. *fodder*.
foghair, a tone ; *fo-gar*, root *gar* : see **agair**.
foghar, harvest, Ir. *foghmhar* = *fo-gheamhar*, from *geamhradh*, winter ; "towards winter."
foghnadh, sufficiency, ancient *fognam*, from the root *gen* of *gnòmh*, q.v.
fogradh, exile, ancient *fócre* = *fo-od-gar* ; see for root *agair*.
foil, a sty ; root *val* [*vel*], cover, house.
foircheadal, instruction = *for-cet-al* ; root *cét*, from *cant*, say, sing ; root in *can*, q.v.
folbh, folt ; see **falbh, falt**.
fonn, land = [from] Lat. *fundus*.
fonn, tune ; root *vad* [*ved*, *ud*], Skr. *vádati*, sing praises, *vandê*, celebro ; Gr. *udeô*, sing, praise [D. Rather the root is *sven*, sound, Lat. *sono*, etc. ; Gaelic **seinn**.]
forc, a fork = [from] Lat. *furca*.
forsair, forester = [from] the Eng.

fortan, fortune, from Lat. *fortuna*.
fos, fasadh, staying, ancient *fossadh*; from *fo* and *sta*, Lat. *sto*, stand, etc. [Modern Gaelic is **fasadh**, habitation; cf. Fasaidh-fearna, Fassifern, Dochin-fhasie, etc.; only in place-names.]
frith-, frioth-, prefix, "to, towards," Lat. *versus*, Eng. *wards*. See **ri**.
fuagradh; see **fogradh**.
fudar, pudar, powder, from Eng.

G

gab, mouth, talk = [from] Scotch and Eng. *gab*.
gad, withe, Norse *gaddr*, Goth. *gazds*, goad, Eng. *goad*.
gad, gat, iron bar, apparently borrowed from Old Eng. *gáde*, now *goad* [Also Eng. *gad*, a bar of steel.]
gag, cleft, gap, Sc. *gack* [the Sc. is borrowed; root is in Eng. *gap*, that is, Aryan *gha*, Gr. *chaskō*, *chaos* Eng.]
gamhainn, a year-old calf, O. Gael. *gamuin*, seems to be a derivative from *gam*, winter, now *geamhradh*, which see (*Scot. Celt. Rev.* 15).
gasgag, stride, Skr. *gacchati*, **gaskati*, goes, Gr. *baskô*, root *gā*, go?
ge, whoever, O. Ir. *cia*, cognate with *quis*.
geadh, goose; W. *gwydd*, **gēda*, Eng. *gander* [D].
geata, a gate, from Eng. *gate*.
geug, a branch, ancient *géc*, Skr. *çanku*, twig.
gille, a lad, Sc. *chield*, *chiel*, Eng. *child*.
gimleid, gimlet = [from] Eng.
gin, any one; from *gin*, beget, root *gen*; *Sc. Celt. Rev.* 14.
giort, a girth = [from] Eng. *girth*.
giuran, barnacle goose, O. Ir. *giugrann*, bernicula, Lat. *gingrum*, goose [See Fick. I., 408.]
gloir, glory = [from] Lat. *gloria*, Eng. *glory*.
gno, business, etc.; Lat. *gnavus*, active, root *gen*, know. Also **gnothach**.
gnu, famous, Lat. (*g*)*nosco*, Eng. *know*.
goc, a cock = [from] Eng. *cock*.
gogaid, light-headed woman = [from] Eng. *coquette*.
gogan, a cog = [from] Sc. and Eng. *cog*, Norse *kuggr*, cog, vessel.
goistigh, gossip, god-father; Lat. *hostis*, Eng. *guest* [No; M. Ir. *goistibe*, godfather, borrowed from Early Eng. *godsibbe*.]
gon, wound; from root *ghan* [*ghon*, *ghen*], hurt, slay, Skr. *han*, kill, hurt, Gr. *phonos*, slaughter, Eng. *bane*. Also Gaelic **bean**, q.v.
graine, grain, from Lat. *grānum*, Eng. *grain*. Also **gran**.

grainnseach, a grange, ancient *grainseach*, from Fr. and Eng. *grange*, barn, etc. [D.]
grimeach, grim, from **grim** = [from] Norse *grimmr*, Eng. *grim* [D].
grith, cry, W. *gryd*, root *gar* ; see **agair**.
gruaidh, cheek, W. *grudd*, **groudos*, [allied possibly to English *proud*, "cheeky."]
grunnd, bottom, bottom of the sea = [from] Norse *grunnr*, sea bottom, Eng. *ground*. Hence G. **grunndail**.
guin, wound, pain ; see **gon**, above.
gun, a gown, is from the Eng.
gunna, a gun, from Eng. *gun*.
gur, that = *co-ro-*, two prep. particles ; but usually the verb *bu* is understood after *gur* ; cf. Ir. *gurab*. See above p. 613.
gus, to ; prep. *co*, for *cot*, and *s* of relative *san*. See **a**, relative.
guth, voice, **gutu-s*, root *gu*, Gr. *goos*, groan, *boē*, shout.

I

iargall, skirmish ; O. Ir. *irgal* ; *air* + *gal* ; see above, p. 585.
iarla, earl = [from] Norse *jarl*, Eng. *earl* [D. It is from Eng. rather than Norse.]
ibh, drink, O. Ir. *ibim* ; Skr. *pibami*, Lat. *bibo*, for *pibo*. Gaelic has, as usual, lost Aryan *p*
im, butter, O. Ir. *imb* ; *mb* is for *ngv* ; Lat. *ungo*, *unguen*, Eng. *ointment*.
inid, Shrove-tide, ancient *init*, from Lat. *initium*, beginning (of Lent).
iodhal, idol, O. Ir. *ídol*, from Lat. *idolum*.
iomadh, many, O. Ir. *imbed*, a derivative from prep. *imb*, Lat. *ambi-*, Gr. *amphi*. From this prep. is the prefix **iom-**.
iomchuidh, fit, *iom-cubhaidh* : see **cubhaidh**.
iomlan, full ; from *iom* and *lán*, q.v.
ionnsuidh, attempt, onset ; M.G. *indsaige(d)* ; *ind*, unto, and *saigim*, go, seek [allied to Eng. *seek*, Lat. *sagio*.]

L

lachd, milk, O. Ir. *lact*, *lacht* = [from] Lat. *lac*, *lactis*.
lad, a load, **lod** = [from] Eng. *load*.
lad, water course = [from] English *lade*, *lead*.
lag, feeble, O. Ir. *lac* ; cognate with Lat. *languidus*, *languid* of Eng. ; Eng. *slack*.
lairig, hill slope, Ir. *leary*, E. Ir. *lerg* ; common in Irish and Gaelic place-names, as *Largy*, etc. [The words *làirig* and *learg* appear to be different ; cf. O. Ir. *loarcc*, furca, gen. *láirge*. Hence **Finlarig** ; see our Vol. I., p. clvii.]

lannsa, a lance, from Eng.
lanntair, a lantern = [from] Eng. *lantern*.
laogh, calf, E. Ir. *lóeg*, W. *llo*; cognate with Got. *laikan*, jump, spring; "jumper." [This is the usual derivation; but the root seems to be *loig*, a side form of *leigh*, lick, Gr. *leicho*, Eng. *lick*, the idea being a "suckling."]
larach, site, for *làthrach*; from **lathair**, presence [O. Ir. *láthar*, **lā-tro-n*; root (*p*)*lā*, whence G. **lar**, Eng. floor.]
leabhar, book, from Lat. *liber*.
leathar, leather, E. Ir. *lethar*, W. *lledr*, Eng. *leather*, Norse *ledhr*.
leine, shirt; cognate with *lìn*, flax; *lion*, q.v.
leisdear, arrow-maker; see **fleisdear**.
leithid, like, equal; from *leth*, side.
leugh, read, ancient *lēg*, a curious lengthening in vowel of Lat. *lego*, whence derived.
li, colour, O. Ir. *lí*, W. *lliw*, Lat. *lividus*, *livid* Eng.
lighiche, physician; cognate with Eng. *leech*.
linig, lining; from the Eng. *lining*.
liob, lip = [from] Eng. *lip*. Also **liop**.
liomh, polish, cognate with Lat. *limo* [D].
litir, a letter, from Lat. *littera*.
logh, pardon; E. Ir. *logaim*; Eng. *slack* [D. Root seems to be *lug*, bend, Lit. *lugnas*, bending, Gr. *lugizô*, twist. Stokes connects it with root of **leagh**, melt, cognate with Eng. *leak*.]
loine, tuft of wool, Gr. *lachnē*, woolly down, Lat. *lana* [D. No; root of Gr. and Lat. is *vel*. Cf. Lit. *plaukas*, hair, for Gaelic.]
long, ship; usually regarded as borrowed from Lat. (navis) *longa*; but Stokes compares Lat. *langula*, balance. [Allied to Gr. *lembos*, galley, root *lengo*, swing.]
lonn, timber; see **lunn**.
luadh, mention; Lat. *laus*, *laudis*, praise [D.]
luaineach, restless, wanderer, from *luan*, the moon [D. No; cf. E. Ir. *luamnech*, volatile, *luamain*, flying; root *loug*, fly (*ploug*, Eng. *fowl*), from *lou*, as in *luath*, swift, q.v.]
luan, the moon = Lat. *luna*, moon [D. Borrowed?]
luchd, a burden, for *tlucht*, W. *tlaith*, weight, from the root *tol*, lift, Lat. *tollo*.
luchd, people, W. *llwyth*; **plug-tu*, Lit. *pulkas*, crowd, Eng. *folk*.
lunndair, sluggard, connected with Dan. *lunti*, loiter [D. Cf. M. Fr. *lendore*, idle fellow, from Teut.; Gaelic is from Teutonic sources.]
lunn, blade of an oar, staff, etc. = [from] Norse *hlunnr*, launching roller. Also **lonn**, q.v.

M

madadh, dog; cf. Fr. *mâtin*, O. Fr. *masten*; Eng. *mastiff*, **mansatinus*, "house (manse) dog" [D. This would mean a late borrowing from Fr. by the Gaelic, which is not the case. The word looks like a Celtic *maz-do-*; cf. Eng. *marten*, Lat. *mēles*.]

maille, mail = [from] Eng. *mail*, from Fr. *maille*, from Lat. *macula*.

mainnir, a fold, pen = Lat. *mandra*, Gr. *mandra*, fold, [Fr. *maneir*, same, from which Meyer derives it.]

mal, rent, from Eng. *mail* (black-*mail*), Norse *mál*, contract, etc.

mala, a satchel = [from] Eng. *mail*, from O. Fr. *male*. Also **maileid**.

mall, slow; cf. Lat. *mollis*, soft.

mallachd, curse, O. Ir. *maldacht*, from Lat. *maledicto*; Eng. *malediction*.

mam, round hill; cf. Lat. *mamma*, pap [D.]

manach, monk = [from] Lat. *monachus*, monk, Eng. Hence **manachuinn**, monastery.

manas, home-farm = [from] Sc. *mains*; from Lat. *mansus*, verb *maneo*, remain; hence *manse*, etc.

maoile, brow of a hill; cf. Norse *múli*, jutting crag, Scottish *mull* [D. The words are not allied; G. is from the adj. *maol*, bald; the Norse is allied to Ger. *maul*, muzzel, and means "snout."]

maois, a hamper, five hundred herring = Norse *meiss*, hamper, Sc. *mese*, five hundred herring; W. *mwys* [D. Gaelic is possibly borrowed from Norse and Scotch.]

marascal, overseer = [from] M. Eng. and Fr. *mareschal*, from O.H.G. *marahscalc*; now Eng. *marshal*.

marg, a mark = [from] Sc. and Eng. *mark*, a coin.

margadh, market, is from Lat. *mercatus*, whence Eng. *market*.

masg, mix; see **measg**. [Rather from Sc. *mask*, a Scandinavian word allied to Eng. *mash*.]

meambrana, parchments, from Lat. *membrana*.

meamhair, memory = [from] Lat. *memoria*.

meardrach, courtesan, O. Ir. *mertrech*, from Lat. *meretrix*.

meas, fruit, W. *mesan*, acorn; Ag. S. *mæst*, acorns, Eng. *mast*.

meud, size, W. *maint*, Fr. *maint*, many.

ministear, minister, from Lat. *minister*.

moidhean, personal interest; cf. Fr. *moyen*, middle, means [D.]

monmhur, a murmur, seems = Lat. *murmur*, etc. [D.]

muillion, a million = [from] Eng. *million*.

muing, mane, W. *mwng*; Norse *mön*, Eng. *mane*.

muisguin, a mutchkin, from the Scotch.

muran, sea-bent; cf. Norse *mura*, goose-grass.

sgag, chink, cleft = Norse *skakkr*, skew, wry [D.]
sgannal, scandal, from Lat. *scandalon*, Eng. *scandal*.
sgainnir, scatter = Eng. *squander*, etc. [D.]
sgal, yell, Norse *skall*, squall, noise; Ger. *schallen*, sound, Eng. *scald*, reciter [D.]
sgalan, hut = Norse *skáli*, hut, cognate with Eng. *shieling*.
sgald, scald = [from] Eng. *scald*.
sgall, baldness = [from] Norse *skalli*, a bald head, Eng. *scall*.
sgamal, scale = [from] Lat. *squamula*.
sgamh, dust; see **sgabh**.
sgarlaid, scarlet = [from] Eng. *scarlet*.
sgat, sgait, skate = [from] Norse *skata*, Eng. *skate*.
sgean, cleanliness, polish, Ag. S. *scyne*, bright, Eng. *shine*.
sgeilp, shelf = [from] Ag. S. *scylfe*, Eng. *shelf*, Sc. *skelf* [D.]
sgeinnidh, flax or hemp thread, twine; Sc. *skin*, Eng. *skein*, Gr. *schoinon* [D.]
sgeul, story, O. Ir. *scél*, **secetlo-*, root *sec*, say, Ger. *sagen*, etc.
sgian, knife, W. *ysgïen*, root, *ski*, as in Lat. *de-sci-sco*, *scio*, etc.
sgil, sgiol, unhusk, Norse *skel*, shell, Ag. S. *sceala*, *scel*, shell [D.]
sgil, skill = [from] Norse *skil*, Eng. *skill* [D. Likely from Eng., not Norse.]
sgillinn, penny = [from] Ag. S. *scilling*, Eng. *shilling*.
sgioba, ship's crew = [from] Norse *skip*, ship, Eng. *ship*. Hence also **sgiobair**, Eng. *skipper*.
sgiolc, slip in slyly; Eng. *skulk*, etc. [D. Gaelic must be borrowed].
sgionn-shuil, squint-eye = [from] Eng. *squint*.
sgiort, edge or fold of a garment = [from] Eng. *skirt*.
sgire, a parish = [from] Ag. S. *scír*, Eng. *shire*.
sgiurs, scourge = [from] Eng. *scourge*.
sgliat, a slate = [from] Old Eng. *sclate*, Eng. *slate*.
sgod, sheet of a sail, etc. = [from] Norse *skaut*, Eng. *sheet*.
sgoil, school = [from] Lat. *schola*.
sgor, notch = [from] Norse *skor*, Eng. *score*. Hence **sgorach**.
sgreag, dry, parch = [from] Norse *skrekkr*, parch, shrink, Eng. *scrag*.
sgreamh, abhorrence = Norse *skraema*, scare, Dan. *skraemne*, etc.
sgreat, fearfulness, Norse *skratti*, wizard, goblin, Swed. *skratt*, fatuus [D.]
sgreang, wrinkled woman = Norse *skrenkr*, Eng. *shrink*.
sgreuch, shriek, W. *ysgrêch*, Norse *skraekja*, Eng. *screech*. [D.]
sgriobh, write, O. G. *scribai*, wrote (B. of Deer), from Lat. *scribo*.
sgriobtur, scripture = [from] Lat. *scriptura*.
sgrob, scrape = Ag. S. *screopan*, Eng. *scrape* [D. Gaelic is borrowed.]

olc, evil, Lat. *ulcus*, a sore.
omar, amber = [from] Eng. *amber*.
ong, anoint = [from] Lat. *unguo* [D.]
onoir, honour = [from] Lat. *honor*.
onrachd, solicitude ; from *aon*, one, *aonar*.
oragan, organ, from Eng.
oraid, a speech, O. Ir. *órait*, from Lat. *ôratio*.
ordag, thumb; **ord**, hammer, root *vardh*, increase, [*verdh*, heighten], *urdh*, Gr. *orthos*, high ; also G. *ard*.
ord, order = [from] Lat. *ordo*.
osadh, desisting, also E. Ir. *fossad*, root *stā*, stop ; see **fos, fosadh**.
othar, ulcer, cognate with Lat. *putor*, *putrid*.
otrach, dunghill, from above root (*put*).

P

pac, a pack = [from] Eng. *pack*. Hence also **pacaid** and **paclach**.
padhal, ewer, from Lat. *patella*, small dish [through the English *pail*, doubtless.]
paganach, a pagan, from Lat. *paganus*.
paidhir, pair, from Eng. *pair* ; similarly **staidhir**, from *stair*, [see above, p. 577] and **faithir**, from *fair*.
paidir, Lord's prayer, from Lat. *Pater-(noster*, etc.). Hence **paidearan**, rosary.
paigh, pay = [from] Eng. *pay*.
pailliun, tent, through Fr., Eng., from Lat. *papilio*, *papilionis*, Eng. *pavilion*.
pailm, the palm = [from] Lat. *palma*.
paindeal, panther = [from] Eng. *panther*.
painneal, a panel = [from] Eng. *panel*.
painnse, paunch = [from] Eng. *paunch*.
painntear, a gin = [from] Lat. *panthera*, O. Eng. *paunter*.
paipeir, paper, from Lat. *papyrus*, Eng. *paper*.
pairilis, palsy = [from] Eng. *paralysis*.
pap, the Pope, from Lat. *papa*.
pairt, part, from Lat. *pars*, *partis*.
paisean, fainting fit = [from] Lat. *passio*, *-ionis*.
pannal, band of men ; see **bannal**.
parlamaid, parliament ; from the Eng.
parraist, a parish, from Eng. *parish*.
Parras, paradise, from Lat. *paradisus*.
peabar, pepper = [from] Eng. *pepper*, etc.
peacadh, sin, O. Ir. *peccad* = [from] Lat. *peccatum*.
peall, skin, O. Ir. *pell* = [from] Lat. *pellis*.
peanas, punishment, [ultimately] from Lat. *paena*.
peann, a pen = [from] Lat. *penna*.

pearsa, person, O. Ir. *persa* = [from] Lat. *persona*.
peasair, pease = [from] Lat. *pisum*, Eng. *pease*.
peata, a pet = Eng. *pet*.
peic, a peck = [from] Eng. *peck*.
peighinn, a penny = Norse *peningr*, Ag. S. *pening*, etc. [Gaelic is borrowed].
peileid, a blow, from Eng. *pelt*, *pellet*.
peileir, a ball, is from Lat. *pilula*, little ball.
peilisteir, a quoit, from Lat. *palaestra*, a wrestling school [D.]
peinnteal, a snare ; see **painntear**.
peirigill, danger, from Lat. *periculum*.
peiris, testes, from Fr. *pierre*, *peira*, Lat. *petra*.
peur, a pear = [from] Eng. *pear*, Lat. *pirum*.
peurdag, a partridge, ancient *perdag* = [from] Lat. *perdix*.
pic, a pike = [from] Eng. *pike*, etc.
picleadh, pickle = [from] Eng.
pighe, pigheann, a pye = [from] Eng. *pye*.
pill, cloth, skin = [from] Lat. *pellis*. Whence also G. **pillean**, pack saddle.
pinne, a pin = [from] Lat. *pinna*, Eng. *pin*.
pinnt, a pint = [from] Eng. *pint*.
piob, a pipe, E. Ir. *pip*, from Lat. *pipo*, chirp ; hence Eng. *pipe*.
pioc, pick = Norse *pjakka*, Eng. *pick* [G. is borrowed.]
pioghaid = [from] Sc. *pyat*, Fr. *piette*.
pit, Dean of Lismore *pit* = [ultimately from] Latin *puteus*, Ag. S. *pytt*, Eng. *pit*. [In *Gael*, No. 193, Dr Cameron connects the *pet* and *pit* of place names ; this, however, is wrong, for *pet* means a farm, and is Pictish. See above, p. 608.]
plaigh, a plague = [from] Lat. *plāga*, blow, Eng. *plague*.
plais, splash = [from] Eng. *plash*.
plangaid, blanket = [from] Eng. *blanket*.
plannt, a plant = [from] Eng. *plant*.
plasd, plaster, W. *plasdr*, Eng. *plaster*, Ag. S. *plaster* ; all from Lat. *emplastrun*.
pleidh, quarrel = [from] Sc. *pley*, quarrel, Eng. *play*.
pliad, plot of ground = [from] Eng. *plot*.
plub, a lump, splash = [from] Eng. *plump*, Dut. *plomp*.
pluc, pluck = [from] Eng. *pluck*, Norse *plokka*.
plum, plunge = [from] Eng. *plump*, Sw. *plumpa*, mergi.
pluma, plummet, from Lat. *plumbum*.
plumbas, a plum = [from] Eng. *plum*.
plundrainn, plunder, from Eng. *plundering*.
plur, flower, **flur**, from Lat. *floris*.
pobull, people = [from] Lat. *populus*.
poca, a bag = [from] Sc. *pock*, Eng. *pock*, *pocket*. Hence **poca**, pocket.

pog, a kiss, from Lat. *pācem*, (kiss of) peace.
poibleach, a tribe; see **pobull**.
poit, a pot = [from] Eng. *pot*, Fr. *pot*.
poit, drink, from Lat. *poto*.
poll, a hole, W. *pwll*, Norse *pollr*, Ger. *pfuhl*, Eng, *pool* [The Celtic is from Brittonic Lat., from Lat. *padulis*, a metathesis of *palus*, *paludis*, marsh].
ponaidh, pony = [from] Sc. Eng. *pony* [from O. Fr. *poulenet*, now *poulain*.]
por, seed, any vegetable = Fr. *porreau*, a leek, from Lat. *porrum* [The G., which is borrowed as the initial *p* shows, seems from the Gr. *sporos*, Eng. *spore*.]
porsan, portion, from the Eng.
port, harbour = [from] Lat. *portus*.
port, a tune = Sc. *port*, [from Lat. *porto*.]
post, a pillar = [from] Lat. *postis*.
prais, brass = [from] Eng. *brass*.
prionnsa, a prince, from the Eng.
priosan, prison, from O. Eng. and O. Fr. *prisun*, from Lat. *prehensionem*, catching.
probhaid, profit = [from] Eng. *profit*.
procadair, *a procurator*, from the Eng.
proinn, dinner, E. Ir. *proind*, from Lat. *prandium*. Hence also **pronn**, food.
prois, pride, Dut. *prootsch*, proud, Sc. *prossie*, Eng. *pride*.
prop, a prop = [from] Eng. *prop*.
prot, prat, a prank = [from] Sc. *prat*, *prot*, Ag. S. *praett*, craft, Norse *prettr*. Scot. also *prattick* or *protick* [whence G. **protaig**.] Cf. Fr. *practique*, L. Lat. *practica*, etc.; Corn. *prat*, deed, cunning trick [D.]
prothaist, provost, from Eng. *provost*.
pubull, tent, from Lat. *papilio*; see **pailliun**.
pucaid, pimple: Eng. *pock* [D. See rather **bucaid**.]
pudhar, harm, O. Ir. *púdar*, from Lat. *putor*.
puidse, pouch = [from] Eng. *pouch*.
puinnse, punch = [from] Eng.
puinsean, poison = [from] Eng. *poison*.
punc, point, from Lat. *punctum*.
pund, a pound, Eng. *pound*, both from Lat. *pondo*.
pund, a fold = [from] Eng., Ag. S. *pund*.
punnan, sheaf of corn, bundle of hay; ancient *punnann*: primary meaning is "load," seemingly from Lat. *pondus*, like W. *pwn* [D. From Norse *bundin*, a sheaf; root of *bind* in Eng; *bundle*.]
purgaid, a purge = [from] Lat. *purgatio*.

purgadair, purgatory = [from] Lat. *purgatorium*, whence also Eng.
purpur, purple = [from, *per* ancient Welsh,] Lat. *purpura*, whence Eng. *purple*.
purr, thrust = [from] Sc. *porr*, Dut. *porren* [Eng. *pore*. See Skeat's *Dict.*]
pus, a cat = [from] Eng. *puss*.
put, push, W. *pwtio ;* Eng. *butt*, Fr. *bouter* [D Celtic is borrowed from Eng. ; cf. M. Eng. *puten*, throw, *put* (the stone), allied to *but*, *butt*.]
put, young moor-fowl = [from] Sc. *pout*, Fr. *poulet* (Eng. *pullet*), from Lat. *pullus*, chicken.
putan, a button, from Eng. *button*.

R

ragair, extortioner, rogue ; cf. Norse *hrekkr*, trick [D. It seems from Eng. *rogue ;* cf. dialectic **rogair**, deceiver.]
rasdal, a rake, E. Ir. *rastal*, from Lat. *rastellus*.
rathad, road ; Eng. *road*, etc. [D. Gaelic seems borrowed]. Also **rod**.
reidh, level, free ; cognate with Eng. *ready*, *ride*, etc.
reir, a reir, as ; see **riar**.
riar, pleasure, from a pre-Celtic *prêra* ; root *pri* [Eng. *free*, etc.]
ro, verbal and intensive prefix ; from *pro*, allied to Lat. *pro*, before.
ros, seed ; cf. Gr. *prason*, leek ; as *pòr* to Lat. *porrum* [D.]
ruchd, belching ; Lat. *ructus*, Gr. *creugomai*, Sc. *ruck*. **Bruchd** seems another form of it [D.]
ruith, rithim, run, Lit. *ritù*, roll, Lat. *rota*, wheel, etc.

S

sa, emphatic suffix of personal pronouns, as in *thu-sa* ; root *sva*, as in Lat. *se*, *suus* [Brugmann refers it to root *so*, as in Gr. article *ho*, Eng. *she*.]
sabaid, sabbath, from Lat. *sabbatum*.
sabh, ointment, is from Lat. Eng. *salve*, Sc. *saw*, ointment.
sac, a sack, W. *sach* = [from] Lat. *saccus*, Eng. *sack*.
sagart, priest, O. Ir. *sacart*, from Lat. *sacerdos*, *sacerdotis*, the *t* arising from *d-t* of *-dotis*.
sail, heel, W. *sawdl*, from *sta-tlo*, root *sta*, stand [D. ?]
salann, salt, Lat. *sal*, Eng. *salt*.
salm, psalm, is from Lat. *psalmus*.
saltair, a psalter, from Lat. *psalterium*.
samhradh, summer ; root in *samhuinn*, q.v. ; the affix *radh* means "state," etc.

samhuinn, Hallow-e'en; from *sam-fuin*, "summer end;" *samh*, W. *haf*, summer = Zend *hama*, summer, Skr. *samâ*, year, Eng. *summer*; the word *fuin*, end, setting, which Zimmer refers to the root of Eng. *wound* [Stokes takes *fuin* from *vo-neso*; root *nes*, Gr. *neomai*, come, *nostos*, return.]

saodaich, drive to pasture; see **seud**, path.

saoghal, world, O. Ir. *saigul* = [from] Lat. *saeculum*, age.

saoi, a wise man, O. Ir. *sái*; Lat. *sapiens*. From *sapios*, *saios*, *saeos* [It is usually referred to the root *vid*; *saoi* = *su-vid-s*, "well-witted."]

saraich, oppress; cf. Eng. *sore* [D. No; Eng. *sore* (from *sairas*) is allied to **saothair** of Gael. Stokes gives root of *sár* as *s(p)âron*, from *sper*, Lat. *sperno*, *spurn*.]

seach, past, W. *heb*, Lat. *secus*. Hence comes G. **seachran**, straying.

seagal, rye = [from] Lat. *secale*, Fr. *seigle*.

seal, a while; cf. Ag. S. *sael* [D. The Teutonic root here is *sēl*, "good." Stokes gives root as *svel*, W. *chwyl*, turn, Lettic *swalstit*, move hither and thither.]

sealbhag, sorrel; for *searbhag*, from *searbh*, bitter, q.v. [D.]

sealg, milt, O. Ir. *selg*, for *spelga*; Gr. *splēn*, and *splagchna*, Eng. *spleen*.

seall, see, look, E. Ir. *sellaim*; root *svel*, *sveln*, as in *solus*, q.v.

searbh, bitter, O. Ir. *serb*; Eng. *sour*.

searg, decay, O. Ir. *serg*; Ag. S. *swerkan*, to be sad [D. Usually allied now to root of Eng. *sorrow*.]

searmon, sermon = [from] Eng. *sermon*, from Lat. *sermo*.

searr, sickle, O. Ir. *serr* = [from] Lat. *serra*.

seasg, barren, W. *hysp*, Lat. *siccus*, for *sit-cus* [from *sitis*, thirst. Gaelic is for *sit-sco-s*.]

seidhir, chair = [from] Eng. *chair*.

seinn, sing; see **fonn**.

seirbhis, service = [from] Lat. *servitium*.

seis, a match, cf. Norse *sessi*, bench-mate, from the root *sed*, seat.

seisean, session = [from] Lat. *sessio*, *sessionis*, session.

seog, swing = [from] Sc. *shog*, Dut. *schokken*, jolt [D.]

seorsa, sort = [from] Eng. *sort*.

seud, jewel, O. Ir. *sét*; from *sent*, Eng. *sooth* (= *santh*), Nor. *sannr*; Lat. *sonticus*, genuine, *præ-sens*, present, etc.

seud, journey, O. Ir. *sét*, W. *hint*, Got. *sinths*, Eng. *send*.

sgabach, scabbed = [from] Eng. *scab*.

sgabard, scabbard = [from] Eng. *scabbard*.

sgabh, saw-dust, from Lat. *scobis*, saw-dust, powder produced by filing, etc.

sgad, loss = [from] Norse *skadhi*, scathe, Eng. *scathe*.

tuit, fall; for *do-fo-do-étim*, or do-fo-*thétim*, I fall; root *pent*, nasalised form of *pet* in Gr. *pipto*, Lat. *peto*, Eng. *find* [This is still the derivation; but the modern languages disprove it by having hard *t* for *d*, *thuit* not *thuid*. The inf. *tuiteam* is for to-od-*temb*-men, root *temb*, *stemb*, Eng. *stumble*, *stammer*, etc.; cf. W. *codymu*, to fall.]

tumadh, dipping, O. Ir. *tummud*, **tungvatu*, Lat. *tinguo*, moisten, Eng. *tinge*.

tur, a tower = [from] Lat. *turris* [From O. Eng. *tur* (now *tower*), from Fr. *tour*, from Lat. *turris*.]

turaid, turret = [from] Eng. *turret*.

turtur, a turtle = [from] Lat. *turtur*.

U

udal, tossing, O. Ir. *utmall*, inquietus, *ud-* (out) and *mall*, slow Lat. *mollis* [D. It seems like ud-*dem*-al, a root *dem*.]

ughdar, author, from Lat. *auctor*.

uidheam, accoutrements, Ir. *ughaim*, root *jug*, *jeug*, Lat. *jungo*, Gr. *zeugon*, Eng. *yoke*.

uireasbhuidh, want, for *air-ex-buith*, "at-out-being;" see **easbhuidh**. Root of verb "to be."

uis, use = [from] Lat. *usus*.

ung, anoint = [from] Lat. *unguo*.

unnsa, ounce = [from] Lat. *uncia* [through Eng.]

ur, fire, Got. *pūr*, Eng. fire.

ur-, prefix, for preposition *air*.

urard, above; for *air-ard*, "on-high;" see **ard**.

urlabhair, utterance; for *air* and *labhar*.

urlaimh, expert; see **ullamh**.

uthard, above; see **urard**.

sgrobha, a screw = [from] Eng. *screw*, Norse *skrúfa*.
sgrog, sgrogach, scrag, scraggy = [from] Sc. *scrog*, *scroggy*, Swed *skrokk*, anything wrinkled, Eng. *scraggy*
sgroill, a peeling; Norse *skrúll*, mob, Dan. *skrael*, peelings [D.]
sgrub, be niggardly = [from] Eng. *scrub*.
sgud, a scout = [from] Eng. *scout*.
sguidilear, scullion = [from] Sc. *scudler*, scullion [D.]
sguids, switch, dress flax = [from] Sc. *scutch*, Eng. *scotch*.
sgum, scum = [from] Norse *skúm*, Ger. *schaum*, Eng. *scum*.
sgur, scour = [from] Ag. S. *scúr*, Eng. *scour*.
siar, westward, for *s-iar*; prep. *iar*, *air*.
similear, chimney, Ir. *simnear* = [from] Eng. *chimney*, Sc. *chimley*.
simplidh, simple, Eng. *simple*, from Lat. *simplex*.
sinn, we, from *snini*, *snisni* = *sni-sni*, a reduplication of *sni* = *s-ni*, from *ni*, Lat. *nos*, etc.
siol, seed, W. *hil*, Lat. *se-men*, Eng. *seed*.
siola, syllable, from Lat. *syllaba*, syllable.
siola, gill, is from Eng. *gill*.
siola, wooden horse-collar = [from] Sc. *sele*, Swed. *sele*.
sioladh, filtering, Swed. *sil*, filter, Sc. *sile*, strain [D. Gaelic is from O. Ir. *síthal*, filter, which Stokes derives from Lat. *situla*, jar.]
sior, long, W. *hir*, Lat. *serus*.
siorraimh, siorra, sheriff = [from] Sc. *schirra*, Eng. *sheriff*.
siris, sirist, cherry, is from Fr. *cerise*, from Lat. *cerasus*; Eng. *cherry* is from French.
slais, lash, is from Eng. *lash*.
sleamhuinn, slippery, O. Ir. *slemon*, W. *llyfn*; Ger. *schleifen*, Eng. *slip*, *slippery*.
Sleit, Sleat in Skye; cf. Norse *sléttr*, plain, flat [D. Usually referred to *sléibhtibh*, dat. pl. of *sliabh*, hill, moor; Ir. *Sletty*.]
sligheach, sly = [from Eng. or Norse] Norse *slaegr*, sly, Eng. *sly*.
sluagh, people, W. *llu*, host, Gaul. *slôgos*, compared doubtfully by Stokes with Skr. *sarga*, troop [Compared in Stokes' new Dict. with Slav. *sluga*, servant]
smarag, emerald, from Lat. *smaragdus*.
smeur, smiur. smear, Norse *smyrja*, anoint, Eng. *smear* [D. Gael. is borrowed.]
snigeadh, smile, O. Ir. *smiced*, allied to Eng. *smirk*, perhaps [D.]
snaim, knot; see under **nasg**.
sochd, silence, ancient *sochd*, from *sop-tu*, root *sop* of Lat. *sopor*, *somnus*, sleep, *soporific*. From same root comes **suain**.
spadag, a filip; cf. Norse *spadh*, a stew of meat [D. Gaelic is borrowed either from Norse or L. Lat. *spatula*, *spadula*].
spaid, spade = [from] Eng. *spade*, Norse *spadhi* [D.]

àros, R. 61. Correct to "*ad-rostu*; Eng. rest"
as, R. 301
ata, R. 156
àth, G. 231. Celtic *jāto-n?* Skr. *yá*, go; Lit. *jóti*, ride (Stokes)
athair, R. 18, 58
athar, R.47. From Lat. *aer*, air
bachall, G. 510
bailc, G. 393; B.
balbh, R. 19
balg, G. 44
ball, G. 393
bàn, G. 292. Add, Gr. *phānos*, bright
banais, G. 403
bantrach, R. 238
barail, R. 234
bat, G. 66
bàta, G. 67; B. from Eng.
bàthadh, R. 55
bean, "wife," R. 8
beannachd, G. 257; above 608
beir, R. 20
beith, G. 391
beò, R. 7
beul; see *beurla* in Glossary, p. 619 above
bha, above 614, R. 42
bheil, above 613, R. 5, 78
bheir, above 611
bì, above 613, R. 21.
bileag, G. 332
bior, G. 365
biseach, G. 331
bith, see *beatha* p. 619, R. 236
blàth, G. 175
bleagh, R. 27
bleith, R. 24
bliochd, R. 27
bò, R. 8
boc, G. 542
bodhaig, G. 130; B.
bodhar, G. 239
bogha, G. 541; B.
bonn, G. 74
bragh; see *bramaire* in Glossary
bran, G. 192
braon, G. 191. Rather cf. Eng. *brine*
bràth, R. 56; above 606
bràth, "quern," G. 190
bràthair, R. 20
breitheanas, R. 56
briathar, above 608, R. 305
britheamh, R. 56
bruidhinn, G. 223
bu, above 613, R. 47
buachaill, G. 75
buaile, G. 76
buidhe, G. 57
bunait, G. 74
burraidh, R. 303; from L. *burrae*
cac, G. 551
càch, R. 107
cacht, R. 107
cadhag, G. 59
cagar, G. 2
cai, "house," R. 107
cailleach, R. 108
cainb, R. 108
càise, G. 379. From Lat.
càisg, G. 359
calltuinn; see *coll*
calluinn, G. 263
calman, above 603
can, R. 108; above 611
canal, G. 428; B.
caoch, R. 108
caogad, R. 230
caoin, "weep," R. 108
caoin, "fair," **skoino-s*, Eng. *shine*
caoir, R. 109. Rather **koiro-*, root *skei*, Eng. *shine*
capull, G. 337; from Lat.
càr, "cart," R. 109
carbad, above 593
cas, "foot," R. 206

starcach, firm = [from] Norse *starkr*, strong, Eng. *stark*.
stat, pride, state = Lat. *status*.
steafag, little staff = [from] Norse *stafr*, Ag. S. *staefr*, Eng. *staff*.
stiog, crouch, skulk, Norse *styggja*, to make shy, be shy ; *styggyr*, shy [D. Gaelic is borrowed.]
stob, stake = [from] Norse *stobbi*, Eng. *stub*.
stoc, stock = [from] Norse *stokkr*, Eng. *stock*.
stol, a stool, Norse *stóll*, Ag. S. *stól*, Eng. *stool* [D. Gaelic is from Mid. Eng. *stool*.]
strabaid, *strumpet*, from English *strumpet*.
strabhais, lay straw on kiln for drying = [from] Eng. *straw*.
stracair, troublesome fellow, wanderer = [from] Norse *strákr*, a vagabond.
straille, carpet = [from] Lat. *stragulum*, bed-cover.
streap, labouring, Dan. *straebe*, Ger. *streben*, Eng. *strive* [D].
strodh, **stro**, prodigality, Norse *strá*, strew, Eng. *strew*, Lat. *stravi* [D. G. is borrowed.]
sudh, seam between the planks of a ship = [from] Norse *súdh*.
suidhe, sit, O. Ir. *suide*, **sodio-n*, root *sed* ; Lat. *sedeo*, Eng. *sit*.
suilbhir, cheerful ; from *so-* and *labhair*, speak, q.v.
suim, sum = [from] Lat. *summa*.
susbaint, substance, for *subsaint*, from Lat. *substantia*.
suthainn, eternal ; *su-tan* ; **tan**, time.

T

taban, tuft of wool on the distaff ; dim. of *tab* from Sc. *tap*, quantity of flax on distaff, Icel. *toppr*, tuft, etc., Eng. *top*.
tabar, tabor = [from] Eng. *tabor*.
tabh, spoon-net, for *ábh*, from Norse *háfr*, sack-net. Also **abhadh**.
tabh, sea, from Norse *haf*, sea, Dan. *hav*.
tachdadh, choking, O. Ir. *tachtae*, angustus ; *do-achtae* ; root *angh*, Gr, *agchô*, choke.
taghairm, echo, noise, also **toghairm** = *do-fo-garman* ; root *gar* in *agradh*, q.v.
taigeis, haggis, from Sc. *haggis*.
taileabeart, halbert, from Eng. *halbert*.
taimh, **tamh**, death, O. Ir. *tám* ; Lat. *tabes*. Hence **taimhleachd**, tombstone.
taing, thanks = [from] Ag. S. *thanc*, Eng. *thanks*.
tairbhe, profit, O. Ir. *torbe*, for *do-for-ben*, root *ben*, Skr. *van*, Eng. *win* [Windisch and de Jubainville give the root *-bio-n* of the verb "to be."]
tal, adze, O. Ir. *tál*, **tasla*, axe, Lat. *telum*, Ger. *deichsel*, pole [Possibly *to-aglo-*, where *ag* = Got. *aqisi*, axe Eng.]

taladh, enticing; cf. Norse *tál*, bait, allurement [D. Gaelic is borrowed.]

tallaid, **tallan**, partition = [from] Sc. *hallan*, *halland*. So **talla**, hall = [from] Eng. *hall*.

taod, rope = Swed. *toette*, funiculus [D. The connection could only be by borrowing; it seems another form of **teud**, a string; cf. *seud*, *saod*].

tarachair, augur, E. Ir. *tarathar*, O. W. *tarater*; Lat. *terebra*, Gr. *teretron*, etc.

targair, foretell, O. Ir. *tairngire*, promise: for *do-air-con-gar*, root *gar*, as in *agradh*.

tairseach, **stairseach**, threshold; root *tars*, Lat. *trans*, Eng. *through*. Here belong Gael. **tar**, **thar**, over, **tarsuinn**, transverse.

tasgaidh, depository; cf. Ger. *tasche*, pocket, Ital. *tasca* [D. No; O. Ir. *dosroisechta*, id deposui, shows root *sech*, *sec*, "past," as in G. **seach**, Lat. *secus*.]

teadhair, a tether = [from] Eng. *tether*, Norse *tjódhr*.

teanga, tongue; Lat. *tango* (Stokes). [In *Gael*, No. 27, it is compared to Lat. *lingua*, Eng. *tongue*, which may be correct if I. E. root was *zdngh*, "sting."]

tearmunn, sanctuary, from Lat. *termo*, further *terminus* [D. Church lands to flee to.]

teassairg, save, O. Ir. *tessurc*; *tess-urc*, for *to-ess-urc*; "to," *ex*, and *urc*, Gr. *arkeo*, Lat. *arx*, *arceo*.

teisteas, testimony, O. Ir. *testus*, from Lat. *testis*.

ti, any one, O. Ir. *intí*, is qui = *ind* or *int* of article and *i*, a locative of the pronoun *é*, he, q.v.

tim, time = [from] Norse *tími*, Eng. *time*.

tiomnadh, testament = *do-imm-mne*, root *men*, miud [D. O. Ir. *immeráni*, delegavit, shows root to be *an*; cf. **aithne**, command, W. *adne*, custody.]

tior, dry corn; same root as *tioram*, q.v.

tir, land, cognate with Skr. *tarsh*, thirst, Gr. *tersomai*, become dry, Lat. *terra* [Celtic *têrsos* (Stokes).]

tlath, mild, O. Ir. *tláith*, weak, W. *tlawd*, needy; for **tlāto-s*, Gr. *tlētos*, Lat. *tuli*, tolerate, Eng. *thole*.

toch, hough, from Eng. *hough*.

togsaid, hogshead, from Eng. *hogshead*.

tog, raise, Ir. *tógbhaim*, inf. *tógbhail*; for *do-fo-od-gab*, root *gab*, take; see **gabh**.

toll, hole = Eng. *hole* [D. Welsh is *twll*, Br. *toull*, so that borrowing from Eng. is impossible. Stokes gives the Celtic as *tukslo-s*, Slav. root *tuk*, hit. Better *tud-s-lo-s* ?]

eagna, G. 10
earc, R. 213
eifeachd, G. 549 ; B.
eigh, G. 204
èiginn, R. 301
eile, R. 49
eiseirghe, éirigh, R. 56
euradh, above 607
fabhrad, G. 317
facal, G. 180
fagus, R. 307
faic ; above 610
fàidh, R. 58
faire, G. 261
fàireag ; above 582
falamh, R. 43
fann, G. 112
faoin, R. 213
faosaid, R. 55
farmad, R. 22
fàs, G. 48
fàs, "empty," G. 397
fear, R. 49
fearg, G. 202
feàrr, R. 236
fearsaid, G. 282
feasgar, R. 47
féin, R. 298
feith, G. 304. No ; root *vet*, Lat. *vetus*
feòirling, G. 117
feun, G. 21
fiafraigh, feòirich, R. 214
fianuis ; above 583
fiar, G. 176. No ; *veiros*, root *vei*, Eng. *wire*, *withe*
fich, "village," R. 214
fichead, R. 229
figh, G. 143. Stokes gives root *veg*, Ger. *wickeln*, enwrap, Eng. *wick*
finealta, G. 55
fioch, R. 214
fion, G. 284 ; from Lat.
fionn, G. 55. No ; **vindo-s*, root *vid*, see, Lat. *video*
fiòr, R. 59, 303
fireun, G. 106. No ; *fír-eun*, "true-bird"
fitheach, fiach, R. 213
flaitheas flaitheanas, R. 6
flath ; see *flaith*, R. 6
fleadh ; above 577
fo, R. 48
fògair, G. 2
foillsich ; above 604
foirfe, G. 7
fois, R. 61
fonn, G. 402 ; B.
fortas, G. 161
frachd, G. 442 ; B.
fraoch, G. 318
freagair, R. 302
fual, G. 342. No ; *voglo*, root *veg*, wet, Lat. *uvidus*
gabh ; above 607, 613 ; R. 298
gach, R. 107
Gàidheal, above 586
gair, gàir, G. 2
galar, above 607
gaoth, R. 15, 60
gar, G. 268. Delete Teutonic words
garbh, G. 363
garg, G. 539
gath, G. 399
geadas, G. 443 ; from Norse
geal, G. 96 ; above 586
geal "leech," G. 245. No ; to Gr. *bdella*, root *gel*, consume, Lat. *gula*
geall, G. 370
geamhradh, R. 15
geodha, G. 484 ; B.
geòla, G. 60 ; B. From Nor. *jula*, Eng. *yawl*
giall, G. 65
gin, "beget," R. 14
gin, "mouth," G. 493. No ; to Lat. *gena*, Eng. *chin*
gineal, G. 7
glan, G. 146

tuit, fall; for *do-fo-do-étim*, or do-fo-*thétim*, I fall; root *pent*, nasalised form of *pet* in Gr. *pipto*, Lat. *peto*, Eng. *find* [This is still the derivation; but the modern languages disprove it by having hard *t* for *d*, *thuit* not *thuid*. The inf. *tuiteam* is for to-od-*temb*-men, root *temb*, *stemb*, Eng. *stumble*, *stammer*, etc.; cf. W. *codymu*, to fall.]

tumadh, dipping, O. Ir. *tummud*, **tungvatu*, Lat. *tinguo*, moisten, Eng. *tinge*.

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turtur, a turtle = [from] Lat. *turtur*.

U

udal, tossing, O. Ir. *utmall*, inquietus, *ud-* (out) and *mall*, slow Lat. *mollis* [D. It seems like ud-*dem*-al, a root *dem*.]

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uis, use = [from] Lat. *usus*.

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ur-, prefix, for preposition *air*.

urard, above; for *air-ard*, "on-high;" see **ard**.

urlabhair, utterance; for *air* and *labhai*.

urlaimh, expert; see **ullamh**.

uthard, above; see **urard**.

INDEX TO ETYMOLOGIES

IN THE "GAEL," IN THE "SCOTTISH CELTIC REVIEW," AND IN THIS VOLUME (EXCLUSIVE OF THE GLOSSARY).

THERE are 551 etymological articles in the first three volumes of the *Gael* (years 1872 to 1874); the reference is to the number of each article. When the Glossary or the *Scottish Celtic Review* contains etymologies for the words treated in the *Gael*, no reference is made to the *Gael* in this Index. The abbreviations are—G. for *Gael;* R. for *Scottish Celtic Review;* B. for "borrowed," the borrowing being from the first non-Celtic word in the article; and "above," referring to the previous pages of this volume.

a, *rel. pron*, R. 48, 40
abair, above 611
abar, *confluence*, above 604
abhainn, R. 235
abhrad, G. 317
abstol, R. 58
ach, R. 302
achlais, R. 211
adh, agh; above 577
adhastair, above 579
adhbhar; see *aobhar*
adhlac, R. 56
ag, R. 44
agh, above 577
aghaidh, R. 43. Root is really *ag-*, lead. Dr C. has all the authorities in his favour for *oq-*
agus, R. 42, 154; above 603
aibheis, G. 468
aifrionn, G. 467
àin, R. 59, G. 407
aingeal, R. 57
ainm, R. 46
air, R. 43, 274
airgiod, G. 300
aisil, R. 211
àit, R. 301
aithne, R. 15
aithreach, G. 385
amh, R. 28.
amharus, G. 346. Read, "*sess* from *sisto-*, root *sta*;" R 58, *iress*
amhuil, R. 27
an, *the*, R. 40
an, *prep.*, R. 277, 281.
an diu (to-day), R. 282. Read, "the day;" the *an* is the art.
ann, *there*, R. 45, 231
ann, *prep.*, R. 232
anns, R. 40, etc.
aobhar, above 579
aobrann, above 580
aoghaire, "shepherd," above 580
aois, G. 37
aon, R. 225
aoradh, above 579
ar, "ar fhichead," R. 274
àr, G. 405
ard, G. 165

neul, R. 20
nì, "will do;" above 612; R. 318
nighean, R. 58
ni's, R. 235
nochd, "naked," G. 42
nochd, "night," R. 216
nollaig, R. 7
nuadh, G. 316
obair, G. 378
ocar, G. 544, B.
ochd, R. 216
òg, G. 12
oide, G. 125
oidhche, R. 46. O. Ir. *adaig*, from *ad-aq-*, root *aq*, Lat. *aquilo*, etc.
òisg, above 584, 580
ola, G. 280; from Lat.
olann, olla, G. 281
òr, G. 299, B.
orc, R. 216
os, "above," R. 216.
òs, "river mouth," G. 490; from Norse *óss*, allied to Lat. *ostium*
osan, G. 88, B.
oscarach, "loud," G. 475
osda, G. 416
peallach, G. 323, B.
pian, G. 155
pìos, G. 298; from Eng. *piece*
pit, G. 193, B.
piuthar, G. 398
ploc, G. 408
pòs, G. 174, B.
prìne, G. 511, B.
prìomh, G. 345, B.
prìs, G. 297, B. (from Eng.)
ràdh; above 611
ràmh, G. 340
rannsaich, G. 107, B.
ras, G. 424. No
ràth, "raft," G. 341
rath, "grace;" above 606
reachd, R. 216
reic, R. 217
réidhlic, R. 7
reis, G. 323
reòdh, G. 430 No
ri, "to," above 606
rìgh, G. 286
rinn, above 612; R. 48, 297
robh, above 614; R. 45
roghainn, G. 250
rong, G. 461, B.
ròs, G. 425; from Eng.
rosg, R. 305
roth, G. 183
ruadh, R. 18
ruig, above 612
rùn, G. 210
sacramaid, above 593
saighead, G. 205, B.
sàl, G. 358
salach, G. 94
salann, G. 358
samhuil, R. 27
saor, above 605
sàr, G. 194. No; **sagro-*, root *seq* or *segh*, Gr. *echô*, etc. Hence *seagh*, sense
sàsaich, G. 295
's e; above 605
sè, sia; R. 217
seabhag, G. 30, B.
seac, G. 170, B.
seachd, R. 18, 228
seagh; see *sàr*
sean, G. 253
seanadh, G. 368
seàrr, G. 446, B.
seiceal, G. 181, B.
seileach, R. 217
seòl, G. 404
seòmar, G. 322
seun, G. 46; from Lat.
sgal, G. 154
sgalag, G. 33
sgann, G. 550
sgaoil, G. 152

cas, "quick," R. 109
cas, "hate," R. 109
casad, casd, R. 109
cat, G. 157
cath, R. 110
cathair, "city," above 605
ceann, above 605; R. 57
cearc, R. 110
ceard, R. 107
ceardach, R. 107
ceart, G. 377
ceathairne, G. 328
ceil, R. 110
ceileir, G. 328
céin, R. 307
ceithir, R. 230
ceud, 100, R. 110
ceud, first, R. 47; above 624
cha, R. 287, 302
chonnairc, R. 151
chuala, above 613
chunnaic, above 610; R. 48
cia, R. 111
ciall, R. 61
cian, R. 307
ciar, R. 111. Rather cf. G. *skieros*
cill, cille, above 603
ciod, R. 226. O. Ir. *cate*, "what is," from *co* and *ta*
clach, R. 112
clàistinn, R. 112
clambar, G. 419; from Lat. *clamor?*
claon, R. 112
cleachd, 212
cléireach, above 607
cleit, "rock," G. 498; B.
cll, R. 112
cliath, R. 112
cliù, R. 14, 112
clòimh, G. 313; B.
Cluaidh, "Clyde," R. 91: above 550
cluas, R. 14, 305
clùi, R. 113
cluinn, R. 14; above 613
cnàimh, R. 113
cnarra, G. 499; B.
cneadh, R. 113
cnò, R. 114
cobhair, G. 8
cochull, R. 114
cogadh, G. 131
cóig, R. 227
coileach, R. 114
coilinn, R. 6
coille, R. 114
coimeas, R. 22
coimhdhe, R. 22
coire, R. 114
coisrigeadh, G. 246
colainn, R. 114. No; cf. Lat. *color*
colbh, R. 206
coll, R. 206
colman, colum; above 603
colpa, G. 71; B.
com, G. 92
comain, R. 23
comhairle, R. 57
conn, R. 206
cop, G. 536; B.
corcur, G. 489
corn, R. 206.
còs, see *cuas* in Glossary; G. 485
cosgar, R. 212; above 604
coslas, G. 17
crann, R. 207
crèabhog, G. 519; cf. R. 207 (cri).
creach, G. 58. No; Bret. *kregi*, Gr. *krekô*, strike
creamh, R. 207
creic, R. 207
creid, R. 55
crì, cré; R. 207
criadh, above 626
criathar, R. 207

sùgh, G. 451
sùil; see *solus*
sùist, G. 78, B.
sùlair, G. 523, B.
ta, R. 298; above 613
tabhair, above 611
tagair, G. 2
tagh, G. 250
tàir, "get," R. 301
taitirn, above 606
talamh, R. 42, 60
tana, R. 16
taois, G. 86. No; Gr. *stais*
taom, G. 422
tarbh, G. 364
tart, R. 16
teachd, above 612
teagamh, G. 517. No; O. Ir. *tecmang*, for *to-aith-com-ang*; Lat. *ango*
teàrr, G. 444, B.
teich, R. 301
teine, R. 59
teud, R. 16
tha, above 612
thar, R. 275
thig, above 611
thugad, above 583
tigh, R. 233
tighearna, R. 7
tighinn, above 612
tiobar, above 608
tiodhlac, R. 56; above 605
tiorail, G. 315
tioram, R. 16
tiugh, G. 38
tobar, G. 8
toinn, G. 528, B.
toiseach, R. 41; above 606
tomhas, R. 21
tonn, G. 38. Allied to Lat. *tundo*
torrunn, G. 243
tosd, G. 514. No; root is *sta*; see *fos*
tota, G. 526, B.
tota, "rowers' seat," G. 527, B.
tràill, G. 40, B.
trasg, G. 418. No; root *sec*?
tràth, G. 173
treabh, G. 22
treun, R. 54. No; allied to Eng. *stark*
trì, R. 230
trìonaid, R. 54
triubhais, G. 115, B.
tròcair, G. 201
troidh, G. 47. Allied Lat. *traho*
trosg, G. 417, B. (from Norse *thorskr*)
truagh, G. 201
trus, G. 532, B.
tu, R. 258
tuarasdal, R. 57
tuath, G. 138
tuig, G. 39. No. Root appears to be *ges*, Lat. *gero*, etc. (**tod-ges-ô*). Zimmer gives root as *ces*, in *chì*, see
tùs, G. 138; see *toiseach*, above 606
uair, G. 309, B.
uamhas, above 584
uan, G. 118
uasal, R. 58
ubh, G. 233
ubhal, G. 366
ubraid, G. 441. Rather **ud-bert*, "effort"
uchd, G. 380
ùig, G. 426, B.
uile, R. 298
uileann, G. 160
uinneag, G. 35, B.
uircean, G. 289
ula, G. 427. No; Skr. *pula*, Lat. *pilus*
ullaich, above 584, R. 153
umhal, G. 265, B.
urnuigh, R. 57
ùth, G. 134

locar, G. 413 ; B.
loch, G. 184
lòchran, R. 215. lòche, R. 215
lom, R. 43
lomnochd, G. 42
lorg, G. 496
luaidh, "lead," G. 361
luath, R. 60
lùb, G. 463
lugha, G. 200
luibh, G. 123
luidheir, G. 529 ; B.
lùireach, G. 206
lus, G. 262
machair, G. 344. Not allied to Lat.; from *magh*, plain, and *tír*, land
mac, above 604 ; R. 26
maduinn, R. 47 ; B.
magh ; above 609
maighdean, G. 90 ; B.
mair, R. 23
màireach ; above 582
maith ; see *math*
maoin, R. 23
maor, above 605
maoth, G. 349
mar, "as ;" above 604. See R. 49
marag, G. 62, B.
marbh, R. 24, 236.
marc, R. 215
math, R. 45
màthair, R. 22
meadhon, R. 27, 47
mèag, G. 288
meall, "deceive," R. 25
meanmna, R. 22
meas, R. 22
measarra, R. 21
measg, R. 26
meat, G. 144. No ; root of Eng. *miss ?*
meidh, R. 22
meigeall, G. 163 ; Ger. *meckern* (K. Meyer)
mèil, G. 164. No ; cf. Eng. *bleat*, etc.
meil, "grind," R. 24
meith, meath, "reap," R. 28
mhàin, G. 320. No ; O. Ir. *nammá*
mi, R. 23
miadan, G. 120, B.
mias, R. 22
mil, milis, R. 28
mìle, R. 229
mìn, R. 26
minig, R. 26
miorbhuil, G. 247
mìos, R. 22
mìr, R. 26. Rather Gr. *mēros*
mise, R. 237
misg, R. 27
mò, R. 25, 297
moch, G. 507
mòd, G. 105, B.
modh, R. 22
mol, "beach," G. 497, B
mòr, R. 25 ; above 605
mort, R. 24
muc, G. 103
mùg, G. 241
muileann, R. 24
muinchill, G. 301, B.
muir, R. 60
mul, G. 459. No
mulachag, G. 342. From *mul ?*
mùr, G. 462, B.
murcas, G. 458
mùth, G. 334, B.
na "than," R. 236
nach, R. 215, 235, 301
nàistinn, G. 540, B.
naoi, R. 228
naomh, R. 58
nathair G. 193
nead, G. 140
nèamh, R. 59 ; root *nem*
neart, R. 54
neasa, R. 215

CORRIGENDA.

Page 14, 5th line of Carswell's poem—Read "teihids."
Page 30, 1st line, Modern Version—For "chàin," read "chion."
4th line—For "gu 'n tig," read "ged thig."
Page 80, Modern Version, 5th line from bottom—Read "dheoch."
Page 95, Modern Version, line 1—Read "maighdeann."
Page 192, 8th line from bottom of Text—Read "ghlésda groidhésgadh."
Page 198, line 20—Red "guña."
Page 259, line 2 of prose—Read "close" for "chose."
Page 310, line 1—Read "The first printed notice." The second paragraph is wrong. The MS. is noticed in the supplement to Dr Skene's Catalogue. This was observed by the Editors only when this page was printed off. The MS.'s number is 14 in the supplement.
Page 314, line 5 from bottom—Read "chas," not "chhas."

ADDENDA.

THE six pages of the Red Book preserved in the Advocates' Library (in MS. 50) were examined by the Editors after pages 152 and 154 were printed. The Red Book text contains two or three sentences not found in the Black Book. The first of the six pages, marked 11, begins on our page 152, at line 9, with the words "dég dhó," etc. The first addition is at line 25, where, after Gotfruigh, we have :—

Biad fios agad a leigheir go foil móran do fhreamhuibh ag fás as an chraobh n^e bi sg*ri*obhtha añ so, ca misde cuideigin do chor*adh* sios díobh.

Insert after "iñte" in the last line of page 152 the following sentences :—

7 añaladh aimrire sgriobhtha iñte fósd 7 da cuirfi*nn* romham e do fhédui*nn* do chur am chui*m*hne anuair do bhi me san tir sin 7 ata gnath chuimhne muintire na tír da choñmhail ar cuimhne do ghnath 7 go háir*idh* na daoine ata a*r* slio*cht* Ghiolla Oghamhnain sna tiorr*abh* soin. 7 biadh fhios agad gur bhe tiodal gnathach do bheartha do cheñ na tre*i*bhe o raghnall m^c somhuirle súas go colla úais .i. ó colla 7 taoiseech Earrghaoidheal.

On page 154, a sentence appears after "fein di" of line 13. With the first two words of line 13, the passage runs thus :—

fein di am*ach*. Do coñuig me an leas 7 daoine do bhi da thaisbenadh do thuillfed a ceithir na cùig do cheduibh fer ar na cur anórdughadh 7 an rang añ.

The only correction on the text otherwise necessary is at line 8 from the bottom of p. 152, where our fragmentary leaves read "Cairbre an Doimairgid" for the Black Book's "Cairbre mac Doimairgid."

CORRIGENDA.

Page 14, 5th line of Carswell's poem—Read "teihids."
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Page 314, line 5 from bottom—Read "chas," not "chhas."

ADDITIONAL CORRIGENDA TO OUR VOL. I.

Page 111, line 22, second word—Read cuig.
Page 116, line 4 of "Laoidh mhna," etc.—Read "Ciolla *et* ainder." The *et* is for *agus*.
Page 117, line 9 from bottom, last word—Read "slán."
Page 119, last line—For "ghuilimse," read "ghuilinse."
Page 122, line 5—Last word is "ttrom."
Page 123, fourth verse, last line—Read "sal." In the second line of verse 3, read possibly "righ gan tlas."
Page 124, line 6—Read "bhereas"
line 3 of third verse of Poem VI.—Read "sgiath go niorsuibh"—golden buckled shield.
Page 125, line 2—"reim anri churradh."
line 4—Last word is "iorghal."
line 9—For "ariogh," read "ar dhegh."
line 3 from bottom—Read "*goll* borb," etc.
Page 126, line 3—Read "fhion ro truim."
line 6—"crodha ancoml*ann* sa. mordha an m*ac goll* sa."
Page 127, line 7 of Poem X—For "Carsa," read "cidarsa."
Page 129, line 3—"anec*h*tuibh;" line 18—"co taoisech."
Page 130, line 24—Read "mor;" line 33—"ttegm'."
Page 132, line 6—Read "if*r*eann."
Page 133, line 2—Read "tail."
Page 134, line 1—"mor an lensa."
line 11—"coirid."
line 13—"airasad."
line 20—"ainesgar."
line 24—"cerchcals*ach*."
Page 137, line 30—"na bf*uil*."
Page 139, Poem XX., line 11—"troch."
Page 140, Poem XXI., line 8—"famchenn;" line 13—"diurasa."
Page 146, line 11—"niort."
line 18—"iudais."
line 22—"mairbh."
line 23—"giodh," "har*m*," "g*edh*."
line 24—"bhunadh."
line 26—"meanmna."
line 27—"gar*m*;" 33, for ⁊ read *con*.
Page 147, line 2, "da heis;" line 3, "mar;" line 19, "ciodh."
Page 148, line 17, "agha;" line 18, "obz;" 23, "dhana."

END OF VOL. II.

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